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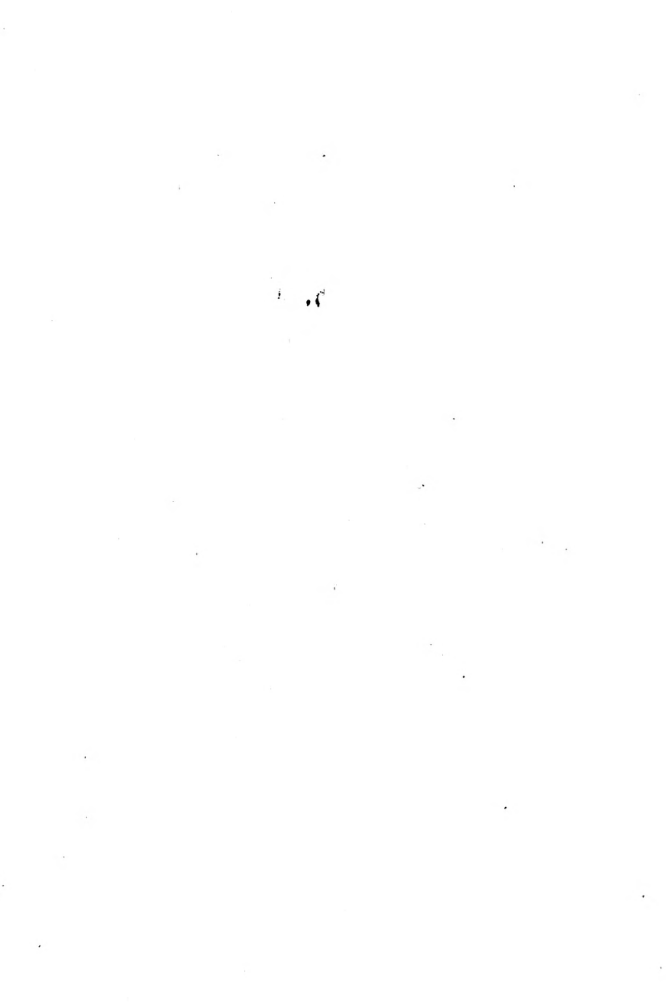


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| Rural traffic continues decline | 585 |
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VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 6, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 1

Right Man for Right Job 1943 Slogan

Paul V. McNutt

Chairman War Manpower Commission

"Everybody in the right war job" is our slogan for 1943.

Everybody must be in his or her right war job if we are to win the war.

What your right war job is, depends in part on where you live.

If your home is in a war production center and if you are not yet in war work, go to your local office of the United States Employment Service and register for a war job or training.

And when you get a war job, stay in it—every working day.

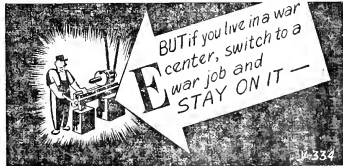
Absenteeism, changing from job to job—these cut down production.

If your home is *not* in a war production center, do not rush to one in search of war work. The war production centers are overcrowded. There are housing shortages. Consult your local office of the United States Employment Service. Ask them whether there is a job and housing for you in a war production center or whether you will be of greater use to the war effort by working where you are.

During 1943 we expect that one out of every four housewives living near war factories will take a war job. We are urging them to do so. But women living outside areas of war industry, and women with young children under fourteen, should consult their local office of the United States Employment Service to see where their best usefulness lies.

The harvest gathered in 1942 was the

MANPOWER PRIMER



greatest in the history of the country. The crop goals for 1943, announced by the Department of Agriculture, are even higher than this record production. We are determined that agricultural production shall not be cut down for lack of labor. When you learn that farms near you need help, register for part- or full-time farm work.

Raise Age Limits

Discrimination must end. Our fighting men do not ask the race or creed or color of the men and women who make their guns. Age limits must be raised. Handicapped workers must be utilized.

Employers of workers in nonessential industries should remember the words of President Roosevelt, when their workers transfer to war jobs:

"Valuable re-employment and seniority rights are protected under the Selective Service Act. I think the same protection should be accorded to a worker

wherever possible who leaves his job to accept employment to help with the war effort, frequently away from home and at times under less favorable conditions. I feel that employers in civilian industries will be willing to give the same assurances to their employees who leave for war work as they are giving to employees who are leaving to join the armed forces. By so doing they can perform a great service to the government at this time."

Need No Service Act

Voluntary measures of gaining the best utilization of the Nation's manpower are working out so well that there is no present need for a national service act, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, told reporters at a press conference.

McNutt said neither war production nor agricultural crops have been curtailed because of any labor shortage.

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THE PRESIDENT LAST WEEK . . .

PRESIDENT HELPS DEPENDENTS OF MISSING GOVT. EMPLOYEES

Tells Press of Coming Meetings With General De Gaulle and a Mission From General Giraud

DECEMBER 28

Issued the regulations which will govern overtime compensation for Federal employees who work more than 40 hours a week. The Executive Order empowers heads of departments and agencies to establish a regular minimum workweek with time and a half for overtime in excess of 40 hours. Employees earning more than \$2,900 a year will be paid overtime on the basis of \$2,900, but payment of overtime must not cause any employee's aggregate pay to exceed \$5,000 a year. The regulations are retroactive to December 1.

Approved amendments to the Missing Persons Act to allow the dependents of service personnel and Federal civilian employees who are missing in the war but believed alive to continue to receive their allotted pay. Many American civilians and servicemen were presumed captured by the Japanese in the Philippines and many Navy men have been lost at sea under circumstances indicating they may still be alive, and the amendment will benefit the families of these men.

DECEMBER 29

Told a press conference that he expects to confer soon with Gen. Charles De Gaulle of the Fighting French, and that meanwhile he has arranged to confer with members of a mission from Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, new High Commissioner for French North Africa. The conference will take up the question of supplies for French troops in North Africa. Mr. Roosevelt said the supply situation is going along well but inasmuch as the U. S. is trying to get supplies to all the fighting forces of the United Nations the crux of the African supply problem is the question of shipping.

Pointed out that more than \$1,000,000,000 in nonwar expenditures had been cut in the past year from the Federal budget, and said he would leave to Con-

gress the final responsibility for further reductions in nonwar expenditures. Began intensive work on the budget for the next fiscal year and on his State of the Union message which he expects to deliver in person to the new Congress on January 7.

Told railroad officials that he hoped they could take additional steps to speed up deliveries of gasoline to the eastern shortage area. After leaving the President's office, the seven railroad executives held an oil delivery conference with OES Director Byrnes, Petroleum Administrator Ickes, ODT Director Eastman, and Price Administrator Henderson.

DECEMBER 31

Conferred with Lt. Gen. Hsiung Shih-Fei, head of a special Chinese military mission to the U. S. Gen. Hsiung's appointment with the President was arranged at the request of Secretary Hull.

JANUARY 1

Issued a statement on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the United Nations declaration. Twenty-six nations signed the declaration at Washington on January 1, 1942, thus creating "the mightiest coalition in history," and three other nations have since joined. The President said the United Nations are passing from the defensive to the offensive, ever conscious, however, of planning what is to come after—of carrying forward into peace "the common effort which will have brought them victory in the war."

The unity achieved on the battle line is being earnestly sought in the not less complex problems on a different front. In this as in no previous war men are conscious of the supreme necessity of planning what is to come after—and of carrying forward into peace the common effort which will have brought them victory of the war.

WHAT 1943 HOLDS IN STORE FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

Leading Government Officials Predict Eventual Triumph but More Sacrifices, Shorter Rations for Those at Home

Secretary of the Treasury:

"This new year should be more than an occasion for the exchange of good wishes. It should be a time for reeducation to the cause of freedom and fair play with which the American people have always been identified. In the Treasury we shall pledge ourselves to new efforts for the sale of War Savings Bonds to add to our achievement of the year just ended.

"It is deeply significant that 50 million individuals have become shareholders in their government, building up savings to buy the products of American industry in the years after the war is won. Equally significant is the spiritual mobilization which these figures reflect. War Bonds have become in a real sense the common bond of the American people."

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Secretary of the Navy:

"Our prospects are brighter; 1943 will be better than 1942. We have paved the roads to the battlefields all over the world. The great war machine of the United Nations is gathering strength and momentum. The offensive has passed into our hands, but each of us on the home front will have to tighten his belt, work harder, and get along with less and less, so that our men in the battle line will have what they must have to win."

Frank Knox.

Secretary of War:

"Despite some initial defeats in the year just past, America has now firmly set its feet on the way to victory. It is a long, hard road, beset with many obstacles. We are fighting enemies who are strong, and who are determined to fight to the end.

"Fortunately, our army is more powerful with each passing day. Backed by the determination of the American people to support it with everything in their power, it will be a force against which in the

end no nation or combination of nations can prevail."

Henry L. Stimson.

Secretary of the Interior:

"New and greater problems of petroleum supply are in prospect for 1943.

"I see no prospect of any relaxation of ration restrictions in 1943. So long as there is a rubber problem, so long will there be rationing of gasoline. So long as we have a transportation problem on the Atlantic Seaboard, so long also will we have to continue to ration our supplies of fuel oil. It may well be that conditions will get much worse before they get better; that the cuts already made will have to be deepened.

"I make this appeal: Reduce to the absolute essential your use of gasoline. Conserve your already limited supplies of heating oil."

Harold L. Ickes.

Secretary of Agriculture:

"In 1942, food production in the United States broke all records. By hard work and careful planning farm families overcame shortages of manpower and materials. Food processors and distributors overcame similar handicaps to handle the increased farm production.

"In 1943, the demands upon our food supply will be even greater.

"Barring disastrous weather, we can continue to meet all essential food requirements. We can't afford to waste a pound of food. By sharing available supplies fairly and substituting the more plentiful foods for the less plentiful ones, housewives can continue to give their families nourishing, well-balanced meals."

Claude R. Wickard.

War Production Board:

"The coming year will test our ability as a people to make the best possible use

of the resources and energy which we possess."

"In 1943 we shall be living in a full war economy. If that will try our endurance, it will also be a challenge to our intelligence and resourcefulness.

"It will be a hard year, but it will be fruitful. We are being tested as never before—but because we know what is at stake, I am sure we will shall meet the test."

Donald M. Nelson.

War Manpower Commission:

"We on the home front in America face 1943 intensely aware of what is being suffered and endured and accomplished, for the sake of our very survival, by our fighting men overseas.

"We well know, here at home, that there is no future for our normal peacetime jobs unless the United Nations win this war. And until it is won, won decisively and completely—until the forces of evil opposing us are destroyed—not peacetime but wartime work is normal."

Paul V. McNutt.

Office of War Information:

"We shall need courage and determination to face the facts as we meet the full impact of the war in the coming year. There will be welcome news of bravery and victories. But we must be ready for bad news, too—the casualty lists, the news of lost battles, the hopes that have not been realized. When the bad news is worst we shall come closest to understanding what war means and what it takes to win. We have what it takes, of course; in the New Year we shall have to use it if we are going to win this war. And we are going to win."

Elmer Davis.

Office of Civilian Supply:

"American civilians are going to get in 1943 whatever it takes to keep them alive, healthy and functioning effectively. Beyond that no assurance can be made, because a war economy requires that all of a nation's energies be directed toward winning the war. That is our program. Just how much will be available for American civilians in 1943 depends to a large degree on the fortunes of war. The more troops we have abroad, the better equipment they have, the more territory we recapture, the more we give to our Allies, the less will be available for ourselves."

Joseph L. Weiner.

ON THE HOME FRONT

From raw recruits have come seasoned troops of land, sea, and air; trained industrial workers. More planning needed to prevent future labor shortage and consumers must help by self-restraint in buying

Occasionally, dispatches from battle fronts refer to "seasoned troops" or extol the performance of newly arrived contingents that behaved "like seasoned veterans."

Seasoned fighting men are those who have experienced every form of combat condition, every frontline hardship. They may be counted on not only to perform the most difficult and dangerous assignments with coolness and dispatch, but also to use initiative and ingenuity in executing their missions. In many areas, especially in the Pacific, we now have seasoned veterans of land, sea, and air engagements. In other areas, such as North Africa, the process of gaining battle experience and making the toughening adjustment to front-line situations is still going on. Before any major thrust into Europe is undertaken we shall need to have great numbers of battle-hardened troops available.

Industrial Training

On the production front, too, millions of raw recruits in war industries have been trained in the exacting discipline of the new war jobs. As in the military services, intensive training for particular operations is as vital as experience on the job, and it is essential, too, to have an adequate force of industrial "officers" to train our vast army of war workers. These have been provided in the more than 320,000 supervisors, foremen, and crew chiefs, who have been certified as job instructors in some 6,500 war plants where around 6 million men and women are at work. In about 1,900 of these plants labor-management committees are actively engaged in furthering the training and upgrading of workers.

In addition to the expensive program of training within industry, preemployment training outside of war plants is now given free to 100,000 persons throughout the country. But to reach our 1943 production goal of more than 60,000 million for war, we'll need "from 200,000 to 500,000 more prospective war workers," claims outside preliminary

training. These newcomers to war work will be a part of the additional labor force, estimated at up to 2,500,000 needed to raise our pay roll of war employees from 17,500,000 to about 20,000,000 by the end of next year. These figures, moreover, take no account of several million war workers who will be gradually withdrawn from industry under the "manning tables" plan to enter the armed services.

Job Control

It is evident, by fairly simple calculation, that we are entering a phase of the war program on the home front which will require the most careful large-scale and detailed planning if we are to avoid a "manpower famine." A condition of skilled-labor scarcity that would keep our production almost stationary while our military establishments expanded in every direction would produce a situation similar to the woeful maneuvers in the fall of 1940, when our fledgling army lacked its full complement of weapons, tanks, and planes. It is plain, therefore, that within a few months some plan of manpower control, more thoroughgoing than those already in effect, will be in operation in every major industrial community in the United States. Job control, or stabilization, is a new problem in a nation used to having plenty of workers, but it is already familiar to the people of Great Britain, Russia, and other nations engaged in the fighting. And it cannot be escaped in a war involving all the combined energies and labor resources of entire peoples.

Consumers Can Help

Although large numbers of Americans have been seasoned to fighting or to factory work, the same cannot be said of us as a nation of consumers. True, we have experienced some discomforts, we have begun to lack some things once in common daily use, and have divided up the reduced supplies of others by rationing. But on the whole, the goods and services we miss are only a small proportion of those we still enjoy.

Now, beginning in February, a great many staple foods and food products will be rationed, including canned fruits and vegetables, canned juices and soups, dried, dehydrated fruits, and frozen fruits and vegetables. The step is necessary partly because vast quantities of processed foods must go to the armed forces at home and abroad, and smaller amounts to our Lend-Lease allies. The balance available to civilians will be distributed by means of War Ration Book Two according to the new "point" system.

Canned fruits and vegetables, and dried fruit are among the foods most needed by our fighting men and our allies. Next year half our production of dried fruit will go abroad to save shipping space. Nearly half our production of canned fruits and vegetables will go to our men in the service, mainly in this country. Our production of processed fruits and vegetables is larger than it ever has been, but after taking out large quantities for our armed forces, we have available for civilians just a little more than half of the amount they have been using in recent years.

Some Foods Plentiful

This doesn't mean that we will be poorly fed. At present—assuming that we meet production goals and that military and Lend-Lease needs stay in line with present estimates—it looks as though we will have a civilian food supply about as big as we had in the last half of the 1930's, and in some categories, such as poultry, fresh citrus fruits and cereals, considerably more.

In general, then, we can be fairly well satisfied with the prospects for food supplies. But we must be deeply concerned about food distribution. The method we are going to use for distributing the scarcer foods and food products—the points system—is the best one for getting the job done and still giving the greatest range of choice to both consumers and grocers. As it applies to the greatest range of vegetables, housewives can use their coupons for the particular kinds of foods they like best.

Hoarding Won't Help

Pending the time when the program goes into effect, Americans will be expected to have the common sense and patriotism not to hoard dried fruits and canned fruits and vegetables or any other food for that matter. Also, it will be a matter of self-interest not to hoard, for civilians will be required to declare all of the supplies of rationable goods they have on hand.

BOOK DRIVE FOR ARMED SERVICES STARTS JANUARY 5

Between January 5 and March 5 the people in all parts of the Nation are being asked to contribute books to the Army camps, Naval stations, Coast Guard stations, Merchant Marine libraries and United Service Organization centers. Millions of books will be needed to supply the ever increasing demands of the men in our armed forces for "something to read." The diversions offered in camps and stations are necessarily limited and despite the fact that the men are being drilled and trained intensively, there are many free hours to be whiled away, and reading an exciting book is one way to get diversion and relaxation at the same time.

A campaign for collecting books was put on in Norwalk, Conn., a city of 46,000, which may well serve as a guide for other communities, large and small.

The Norwalk committee, composed of civilian defense and city officials, subdivided the city into districts laid out according to the defense map used by the air raid protection service, and plans were made for having book donations flow from home shelves to air raid sector posts and then to a central headquarters.

Method for Collecting

This plan was explained at a dinner at which representatives of all the city's important organizations were present. Guests included leaders in the American Red Cross, Boy and Girl Scouts, American Legion and Legion Auxiliary, Women's City Club, League of Women Voters, Council of Jewish Women, Council of Catholic Women, Y. M. C. A., D. A. R., Chamber of Commerce, Board of Education, Police, Fire and Postal Departments, Public Library system, religious leaders and representatives of the press.

These divergent groups started to work at once. A store on the main street was donated for headquarters; furniture and telephone service were donated. Through the newspapers, Norwalk residents were asked to stack and tie their book gifts and advised to fasten a white handkerchief around the outside door knob as a signal to collectors that books were ready. Air raid wardens canvassed their sectors while Boy and Girl Scouts made door to door collections after school. The motor corps of the Red Cross gathered the books from sector posts and took them to head-

quarters. Schools placed collection containers in their halls and students conveyed these to headquarters.

As the books poured in to headquarters, volunteer workers from women's organizations inspected, sorted and placed them in large cartons, first divested of envelopes, pressed flowers or similar mementos. Unsuitable volumes, such as those in poor physical condition or inappropriate for their audience (such as children's books, ladies' novels of Victorian vintage and cookbooks) were put aside for diversion into other channels; but it was notable that due to the excellent publicity given by the newspapers emphasizing the kind of books desired less than 3 percent were discarded.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT AID PLEDGED

Firemen Sign Pledge To Aid Campaign

More than 2,300 fire department drivers, mechanics, and chiefs in 118 cities have signed the ODT's Truck Conservation Corps pledge to refrain from truck driving liable to result in accidental damage, excessive tire wear, or gasoline waste, and to practice the best maintenance so as to avoid premature mechanical failures.

Those who sign up are obligated to take the best possible care of their tires and trucks. They promise to help meet the critical shortage of rubber and equipment by adopting "preventive maintenance" practices in the upkeep of their equipment.

"Keep 'em Rolling"

To bring the story of preventive maintenance and the U. S. Truck Conservation Corps to the driver-firemen in the remaining 12,000 fire departments in the Nation, the official U. S. Truck Conservation Corps booklet, "America's Trucks . . . Keep 'em Rolling," is being sent to the chief of each of the fire departments with the request that the men be asked to join.

Complete details of the purpose of the Corps, as well as an outline of proper maintenance practices, are contained in the booklet.

LITTLE DRINKING IN ARMY

Survey Shows Soldiers Are Best Behaved in History—Soft Drinks, Milk, and Coffee Favored on Posts

Drinking is not excessive among American troops, who have never been so orderly in all history. OWI has concluded on the basis of a coast-to-coast survey of drinking conditions in and around Army camps.

OWI observers visited most of the areas where there are large troop concentrations except Florida.

The survey was made possible by Army cooperation but was independent of Army supervision. For the most part, Army officials frankly discussed the problem, admitting some "sore spots" and discussed methods of control and policing with complete objectiveness. The observers used every possible means to obtain a true picture, including local police and civil officials, newspaper editors and courts-martial records. There was first-hand observation of conditions in so-called "hot spots" and "sin zones" by the touring investigators.

The conclusion reached is that this American army may or may not be the best in the history of armies but it is certainly the best behaved.

Here is a random example. Camp Crowder is a Signal Corps replacement training center near Joplin, Mo. About \$1,000,000 was paid out to troops there on the October 31 pay day. That night only 16 soldiers were arrested for drunkenness in Joplin. The size of troop concentrations is a military secret, but this represented much less than one drunkenness arrest to every thousand soldiers at Crowder. Army pay night is rarely the Klondike brawl and blowout that rumor makes it.

Soft Drinks Favored

The best selling beverages around Army camps are coffee, milk, malted milk, and bottled soft drinks. At Fort Lewis, near Tacoma, Washington, 400,000 bottles of one popular soft drink are consumed in a month at post dances.

Experienced commanding officers all over the country agreed that considerably more than half of the troops under them drank nothing stronger than beer by choice. Chaplains, with only one exception, concurred in the opinion.

GERMANY, JAPAN STILL FORMIDABLE ENEMIES

Nazi Peak Production Passed May Force Defensive War. Japs Long on Material, Short on Ships

Germany will still be economically formidable in 1943, but production of war material there will have passed its peak and cannot be increased.

Japan will definitely be stronger in raw materials than when the attack against Pearl Harbor was launched, except for a major weakness in shipping. Nevertheless, it will be within reach of a powerful and entrenched economic position.

Such are the conclusions of Milo Perkins, Executive Director of the BEW in a balance sheet of Axis weakness and strength which he has prepared. The Axis powers will have ample ability to support defensive warfare during the year to come, he stated, but their economies will be strained and bombing damage and increased military activity in the case of Germany, plus ship sinkings in the case of Japan, will have immediate effects on war production in those two countries.

Germany in 1943 may be able to continue its present rate of war production, but will be unable to increase it. Without greatly increased bombing damage or developments which would force Germany to a higher rate of military activity, as in Russia, there is no reason to expect an economic crack-up in Germany this year. The German diet is superior to that of 1917-18 though meat is scarce and fats and oils available are less than half of requirements. The 1942 grain crop was better than average and the potato crop may have set a record, permitting a marked increase in the potato ration.

German Civilians Lack Supplies

Other civilian supplies, while low, are well organized and efficiently distributed. Civilians, except some industrial workers who need them, are unable to obtain leather shoes, although there is enough leather for military needs. There is, of course, no automobile driving for pleasure and amusements have been very sharply curtailed. Household appliances are unavailable. Housing shortages exist in the local areas that have been bombed. A shortage of window glass

complicates the housing and fuel problems in the bombed cities.

Because Germany holds much wider areas than in World War I, it is much less susceptible to blockade. Nevertheless, rigid enforcement of the economic imprisonment of Axis Europe must be continued. The blockade forces Germany to use wasteful and inferior substitutes for many raw materials, for clothing and for some foods.

Economically, Italy is not an asset to the Axis. Germany must strain rail transport facilities in order to ship huge quantities of coal and iron to its Southern partner. The Italian diet today is much worse than the German. The government is unable to control "black market" traffic in food. However, collapse of Italy in 1943 from economic causes cannot be expected.

As to the rest of German dominated Europe, there is widespread suffering and actual starvation in the cities of Occupied Russia, Greece, Belgium, Norway, and Poland and nutrition levels are dangerously low in France and the Balkans.

Japan's Resources Are Much Larger

Unlike Germany, Japan has not reached peak production. It now possesses raw materials for a greatly expanded economy. Japan, however, faces difficulties in its production expansion program. It has neither the shipping nor the processing capacity to utilize fully the newly acquired raw materials and conquered manpower of Southeastern Asia.

United Nations operations in the Pacific have cut sharply into Japan's merchant shipping tonnage, and imposed a greatly accelerated shipbuilding program on the Japanese. The present shortage of shipping constitutes a practical limitation on the amounts of raw materials the Japanese can carry away from the looted areas of Southeastern Asia and even restricts movements of materials Japan needs from Manchuria, Korea and North China. Ship launchings, however, are expected to increase rapidly in the summer of 1943.

Japan, again unlike Germany, did not acquire processing capacities along with raw materials. The conquered areas were dependent on western industrial nations for manufactured products. Moreover, only twenty months ago Japan itself was obtaining manufactured materials from many parts of the world whereas she is now confined to areas under military control.

Japs Can't Fill Gaps

Japan's industry must simultaneously continue rapid conversion to war production and fill the large gap in her economy caused by the stoppage of imports from the United States, Britain and Germany.

Japan's present economic base is so small relative to that of other major powers that even a maximum expansion of the Japanese economy will still leave Japan much inferior to them in war production. For example, Japan produces less than one-tenth the quantity of steel produced in the United States.

While our enemies are still a long way from economic collapse, two observations can be made with some degree of hopefulness. Sharply increased air attacks during 1943 on Hitler's industrial Europe can materially weaken Germany's present economic position. Sharply increased attacks on Japanese merchant shipping, both by air and by sea, can materially weaken Japan's chance in 1943 to make full use of the raw materials she has looted in her conquests.

AXIS PURGES

Drastic Means Used To Suppress Underground Leaders in Occupied Countries

Revolts in occupied countries in Europe are causing tremendous concern to the Nazis and their Italian stooges. The United Nations Information Office of OWI has received authentic reports of drastic measures that are being taken by Himmler's gestapo to remove the leaders of the underground movements in those countries and to put down the revolts.

Despite these measures, resistance continues. Patriots have again interrupted transport between Italy and Slovakia, by cutting the Zagreb-Susak railway line. This is the second time in a week that traffic along this line has been brought to a standstill by patriots. Greek patriots continue to operate despite reprisals taken by the Germans, Italians, and Bulgars.

THE WAR LAST WEEK . . .

ALLIES SUCCESS CONTINUES ON ALL WAR FRONTS

Air and Patrol Activities in North Africa Bring Results;
Japs Hammered in South Pacific

North Africa

Medjed-el-Bab is a crossroads of main and secondary highways which lead about 35 miles northeast to Tunis and about 50 miles north to Bizerte, often called the gateway to Tunis and Bizerte. It was an area of high ground six miles northeast of here that the Allies took from the Germans on Christmas Eve and lost on Tuesday December 29. Since that time, Allied artillery has shelled enemy positions in this area, and considerable air activity has taken place, with U. S. aircraft bombing and machine-gunning the roads leading to Tunis, pursuing the forward areas, attacking Souss, Bizerte and Sfax, and bombing and strafing enemy objectives.

Allied air activity in North Africa has taken five main forms: RAF fighters and fighter bombers do most of the battle area attacking; USAAF bombers handle most of the daylight attacks on Axis ports, airdromes and railways; the RAF carries out the heavy night attacks, concentrating on the two major enemy ports of Tunis and Bizerte; RAF reconnaissance planes patrol the sea protecting Allied convoys and attacking U-boats; and USAAF transport planes bring men and supplies into the forward areas over long lines of communications.

277 Planes Downed

From the beginning of the North African operations to December 26, 277 enemy airplanes have been destroyed. Of these, 128 were brought down by the RAF, 102 by the USAAF, and 16 by anti-aircraft fire. In the same period, the Allies have lost 114 planes—59 from the USAAF and 55 from the RAF.

In a ceremony at American Army headquarters in Morocco, the D. S. M. was awarded to Maj. Gen. Ernest H. Harmon and Brig. Gen. Lucien K. Truscott, for "meritorious service" in the American occupation of Morocco. Gen. Harmon, who had received the Silver Star the week before for conspicuous gallantry in directing under fire the un-

loading of our ships on November 8, won the D. S. M. for his conduct at Safi. Gen. Truscott led the landing operations at Port Lyautey.

South Pacific

On New Guinea Island the Japanese have been compressed into a small, highly-fortified coil about a mile long and about 500 yards wide, centered just east of Buna Mission, and against this beachhead American and Australian units have been hammering. Allied forces now control both sides of the airstrip, with the Japanese clinging to strong defensive positions at the western end. The right arm of the Allied pincer movements is rolling the enemy back toward Gairopa Point, but at the same time the left arm is expanding its wedge and now has control of several hundred yards of the coastline. Severe fighting is still going on.

On December 31 (Thursday), American P-38 Lightnings, supported by attack planes and medium bombers, battered the Japanese base at Lae, on the coast of New Guinea north of the Buna area, destroying at least 20 enemy planes in one of the "heaviest and most crushing blows of the New Guinea campaign." American Army bombers celebrated New Year's Day by raiding Rabaul at dawn, planting 1,000-pound bombs on 3 big Japanese supply ships, machine-gunning a submarine on the northeast New Britain coast, bombing Japanese airdromes at Gasmata and Buin, and bringing down 2 out of 5 Zeros which tried to intercept.

P-38's Prove Costly

Here some comment is in order on the P-38 Lockheed Lightnings. These long-range, twin-motored fighters have distinguished themselves in far-flung theatres of war—in North Africa, in the Solomons, and now in New Guinea. In their initial try-out in New Guinea, 12 of them rushed into battle and shot down 13 Zeros and 2 dive-bombers. In their second major clash, in a fierce, 25-minute dogfight with a formation of

12 Zero fighters, Lockheed Lightnings knocked off 9 Zeros and damaged 2. And only 2 of the Lightnings in action were damaged.

In the Solomons, American aircraft have been busy attacking enemy ships, supplies, installations and airfields, and in three attacks on Vangunu Island sank seven Japanese vessels. Vangunu Island is in the central Solomons, about 120 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal. At the end of last week, the score for the year (1942) was set by Allied Air Forces at 1,286 Japanese planes destroyed or damaged, and Allied plane losses "small in comparison."

Raid Wake Island

On the day before Christmas, the third and biggest announced American raid on Japanese-held Wake Island was made by a large force of Army heavy bombers. The raid was carried out at low level and more than 75,000 pounds of bombs were dropped on designated targets. Not one bomber was damaged and not one member of the crews was injured. Admiral Nimitz, in presenting awards to participants in the raid, said this was "only a sample of things to come."

The Aleutians

During the week, American bombers and fighters several times attacked Kiska Harbor, scoring five hits on enemy ships.

The sinking of seven United Nations merchant vessels was announced by the Navy this week. The sinkings took place in November in the Atlantic off the northern and eastern coasts of South America, and survivors were landed at U. S. ports.

Navy Not to Release Men Over 38

The Navy will grant no requests for release from service which may be submitted by officers and men 38 years of age or over. Since all officers and men of the Navy volunteered for service before the President's Executive Order halting enlistments on December 5, 1942, they are considered individuals who have joined the Navy of their own free will and will be retained for the duration. No officers or men were taken into the Navy under compulsion.

As the Nation's supply of manpower decreased, the Navy refused to accept for enlistment men who were in industries vital to the war effort. Thus, the Navy sees no need to release personnel 38 years of age or over.

WAR PRODUCTION . . .

MUNITIONS SCORE GAIN

November Beats All Records, Controlled Materials Revised,
Labor Management Committees Gain

November Munitions Score

Biggest Gain Since 1940

The biggest monthly gain in munitions production since we began to rearm in the summer of 1940 was scored in November, WPB Chairman Nelson reported last week. The percentage increase in volume of planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, ships, and other munitions in November was 12 percent, compared with a rise of 4 percent in October. This breaks a 6-month series of declining percentages of gain that began in May.

Although a larger percentage of increase was scored in April over March output, the absolute gain was not as great as in November, because production now is in much greater volume. The advance last month pushed the WPB index of munitions production up 46 points to 431 from the October level of 385. This means that in November, at the end of the first full year after the attack on Pearl Harbor, about four and one-third times more war material was produced in American plants than in the month before the Japanese assault. In the next year we expect to produce about double the munitions output of the last twelve months. Total war expenditures in 1943 should exceed \$90,000,000,000, compared with more than \$52,000,000,000 in 1942.

The box score by major objects of production:

November Production

| | Percent up over October |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Airplane | 18 |
| Ordnance | 13 |
| Army and Navy vessels | 9 |
| Merchant vessels | 26 |
| Other munitions | 9 |

Many items that are needed most in the type of warfare now being waged in North Africa are among those rolling off assembly lines in greatly increased quantities.

Improvement also is being made in plant utilization, although there is considerable room for greater improvement. While a few factories are approaching maximum utilization, most have not yet scheduled their operations to more than half of the theoretical limit of 168 hours

per week. Productive man-hours would be increased by almost half, if utilization of all plants were brought up to the average of those showing the highest utilization, a recent survey disclosed.

For instance, in one industry three leaders showed an average plant utilization of 140.5 hours per week, as compared with an average of 107.8 hours per week for all plants in that industry. Among shipyards, three were operating at the equivalent of 122.8 hours per week, compared with an average of 77.7 hours per week for all of the plants studied. The survey covered 577 plants turning out munitions, 133 of which were being operated at an average of less than 60 hours per week, or about the equivalent of one 7-day shift.

Controlled Materials Plan

Lists Are Revised

New lists of Controlled Materials B-1 and B-2 have been prepared by Harold Boeschstein of WPB and printed copies will be available in about two weeks.

The lists name some 500 groups of related items classified as B products and are regarded as definitive for the present, but may be altered slightly as experience dictates.

The lists are arranged by classes of products and alphabetically by items, so that any manufacturer can immediately identify himself as an A or B producer under CMP. Many consumers of controlled materials will find themselves in both categories, and in these cases the lists will serve to indicate which portion of a given plant's production falls into each.

Any product containing "controlled materials" (aluminum, copper, and steel) which is not included in the B lists is, by definition, an A product. Under CMP, manufacturers of A products receive their allotments of material from the Claimant Agency or Agencies—Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, etc.—for which they are filling orders. B producers, on the other hand, receive their allotments from the appropriate industry divisions of WPB.

Metal Office Supplies
More Restricted

Production of desk pencil sharpeners, metallic file fasteners, and metal repair parts for office supplies has been prohibited, with the exception of parts for staplers and perforators (punches). Manufacture of complete staplers and perforators has been limited further, also.

Only assembly of already fabricated metal desk pencil sharpener parts is permitted, and that must stop January 15.

Only staplers using eight ounces or less of metal per unit can be produced, and the same metal limit applies to two-hole perforators. Three-hole perforators may include as much as 12 ounces of metal per unit.

Manufacturers no longer are permitted to exceed their quotas to fill preferred orders. This includes Army, Navy and Maritime Commission requisitions. Any manufacturer who already has "borrowed" from his next quarter's raw materials quota for production of preferred orders in this current quarter must reduce his consumption of iron and steel in the next quarter by an equivalent amount.

About 2,300 tons of steel annually are expected to be saved through this amendment by reducing consumption of critical materials to 7,400 tons annually.

Old Radio Tubes

To Get New Is

Proposed

Owners of radio sets may be required to turn in their old tubes when they buy new ones. Such a rule is being worked out by WPB and will probably go into effect early in 1943. Interested persons who might object are invited to voice their complaints before the new rules become effective.

The requirement will control the number of components distributed, and will permit the salvaging of tube bases which, in some cases, can be refabricated.

Also, the number of tube types being produced for civilian use will be further curtailed. The original 700 types of tubes produced were reduced to 375, and soon there will be a further reduction to fewer than 120.

Types, the production of which will continue, were selected by virtue of their suitability to sets of widely varying designs. These, it was estimated, will satisfy 90 percent of existing requirements. The remaining 10 percent will be satisfied from existing stocks, according to surveys by the Radio Division.

MINES SHOW NEW RECORDS

More metals and minerals were produced in the United States in 1942 than in any previous year in its history. The value of all mineral products topped 7½ million dollars which was 10 percent higher than in 1941 and 8 percent higher than the peak year of 1920 when prices were abnormally high. These figures were revealed by Secretary of the Interior last week on the basis of the year-end report of the Bureau of Mines.

"All branches of mineral production shared in this achievement which is an outstanding contribution to the Nation's war program by the mineral industries," Secretary Ickes said. "But despite this record our production is still insufficient for current demands and there is no justification for complacency."

A break-down of the figures shows the value of metallic products as \$2,330,000,000; mineral fuels, \$4,060,000,000; and other nonmetallic minerals, \$1,135,000,000. Larger values are anticipated in 1943. Nearly all of the mineral products which go into tanks, planes, guns, ships and other weapons were turned out at unprecedented rates. Output of aluminum and magnesium—the light metals, so greatly in demand for warplanes, increased several fold over 1940. Iron ore and pig iron, the back bone of the vital steel industry, reached new levels and the production of ferro-alloys increased about 11 percent in quantity.

Copper Sets New Mark

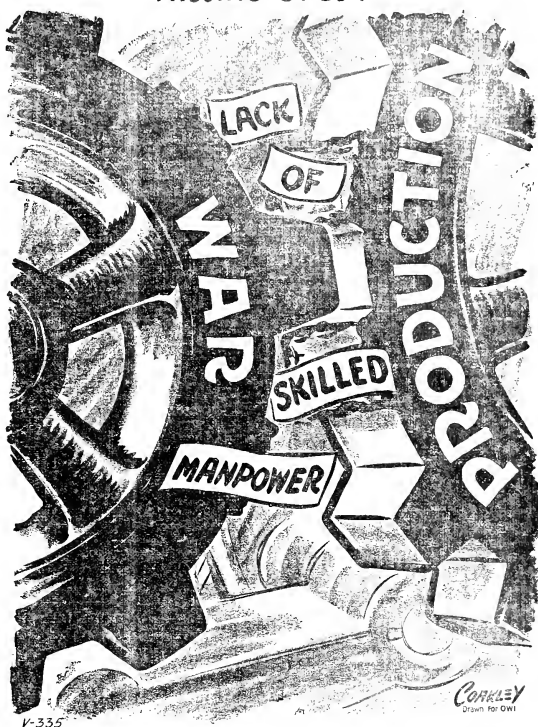
Copper production also established new marks, while chromite, molybdenum, vanadium, tungsten, cadmium, barite, fluorspar, potash, phosphate rock and high-grade clays also achieved record outputs. Domestic manganese ore production was the largest on record since the last war.

Minerals used in construction were on the upgrade generally, with cement sales increasing 10 percent, sand and gravel up 7 percent, and stone, about 9 percent. The exceptions were lime and gypsum, which showed a decrease due chiefly to shrinkage in civilian construction. A slight decline in crude petroleum production was reported as the result of transportation difficulties which necessitated regional restraints on consumption.

Alaska Gold

Alaska mines yielded minerals to the value of \$19,306,000 of which slightly

MISSING COGS !



more than \$17,000,000, represents the value of the gold recovered from lodes or placers in which that metal was the principal valuable constituent. The remainder, or nearly \$2,300,000, represents the value of the platinum metals and of silver, lead, tungsten, mercury, chromium, antimony, copper, and tin, as well as the lignitic and bituminous coals mined during the year.

Airport Light Equipment

Standardization of lighting equipment for airports and seadromes, made necessary by rapid growth of military aviation, has been prescribed as a war measure. Limitation Order L-235 stops

production of non-approved types of equipment, and centralized procurement under joint control of the Army Air Forces Materiel Center and the Navy Department, or as specifically authorized.

Bronze Powder Freed

An estimated half million pounds of bronze powder and bronze powder products have been released by WFE for uses which previously had been prohibited after December 31.

The material released is unsuitable for any war or essential civilian purpose, but can be used for printing, publishing and decorative purposes.

(Continued on page 24)

PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS . . .

WIRE & PHONE ORDERS
SIMPLIFIED

Method for Rush Orders Provided. Loggers Get Supply Rating. Light Oil Changes. Used Locomotives Controlled

Manufacturers and others who must place rush orders for scarce materials by telegraph or telephone are provided with simple methods for applying the appropriate preference ratings by an amendment to Priorities Regulation No. 3. Telegraphic orders call only for the following certification in the body of the telegram, "Ratings indicated are certified pursuant to Priorities Regulation No. 3." The requirements of Priorities Regulation No. 7 for manual signature or authorization will be satisfied in such cases if the copy of the telegraphic order retained by the sender is signed or authorized in the manner set forth in that regulation.

In the case of a telephoned purchase order requiring shipment within seven days, the person placing the order, provided he is an official authorized to do so, may apply or extend a preference rating to which he is entitled by stating to his supplier that the rating is certified pursuant to the regulation. Written confirmation of the order bearing a certification of the preference rating applied orally must then be furnished the supplier within seven days. No rating received by telephone may be extended by a supplier until he has received this document.

In case of failure to receive written certification within the seven-day period provided by the regulation, a supplier may not accept any other order from his customer or deliver any additional material to him until the written certification is received. Suppliers are required to report to the WPB compliance division, on or before the fifteenth of each month, any telephone orders to which ratings were applied, which the person placing the order did not confirm with the written certification when due.

Independent Loggers Get New Supply Rating

A blanket rating, AA-2X, for obtaining supplies and materials for maintenance and repair has been applied by WPB to the logging industry in an effort to ease

the difficulty independent loggers and sawmills have experienced through use of Form PD-1A.

Permissible amounts of material to which the AA-2X rating may be applied are restricted to a fixed percentage of the expenditure made for the same purpose by a logger or producer during the most recent preceding calendar year of operation. The outlay in any calendar year hereafter may not exceed 110 percent of the cost of such material actually used in the previous period.

Material for which the AA-2X rating may be applied in any calendar quarter must not exceed 40 percent of the aggregate of such supplies and material for the full calendar year.

The order defines and restricts the extent to which materials may be acquired for replacement of supplies and parts withdrawn from inventory. Neither the AA-2X nor any other rating may be applied for the purpose of accumulating or replenishing inventory if receipt of such supplies by a logger or producer would add materials in excess of the minimum amounts necessary for maintenance or repair and for sustaining the maximum rate of production.

The material defined in the order, includes only that which is essential to minimum service standards and does not include materials for expansion, new construction, or additions.

The AA-2X rating may not be applied to replacement parts for motor vehicles; nor track laying tractors and auxiliary equipment.

New Curb Ordered on Glass Containers

The amount and kind of health supplies, chemicals, household and industrial products, and beverages that may be packed for civilians, during 1943, in glass containers having closures made of critical materials are specified by Conservation Order M-104, as amended last week. Critical materials involved are tinplate, terneplate, blackplate, and rubber.

Small brewers and bottlers of carbon-

ated beverages, during 1943, are permitted to use the same amount of crowns they used in 1941. The 1943 quota for large brewers and bottlers remains unchanged at approximately 70 percent of the amount used in 1941.

The permitted use of critical materials to cover glass containers for food will be announced later. Plans for closures for some food to be packed in glass containers have not yet been completed.

The amendment restricts the 1943 use of tinplate, blackplate, and rubber closures for glass containers to pack drugs, chemicals, and household and industrial products to the number of closures and cans used by the packer during 1942 for the specified items. Use of closures for some items is unlimited.

No crown manufacturer may purchase any prime steel for use in the manufacture of crowns for beer and carbonated beverage bottles. However, he may use any prime steel already allocated for such purposes which was in the inventory of the crown manufacturer or bottler on or before December 11, 1942. This means that in the future, a manufacturer may purchase only scrap or reject metal for use in crowns for beer and carbonated beverage bottles.

The amendment also prohibits the use of terneplate in all types of closures. Terneplate is sheet steel coated with a lead-tin alloy. In addition, the amendment brings metal and rubber for home canning under control for the first time.

Machine Tool Priorities Have Been Changed

Preference ratings no longer affect delivery schedules for the 75 percent of machine tool production allotted to service purchasers. Delivery schedules are now determined by the urgency standing of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or their contractors or subcontractors. Urgency standing is established by the confidential numerical master preference list.

Orders from service purchasers without urgency standings are to be scheduled according to the date of receipt of a copy of the purchaser's preference rating certificate.

Delivery schedules for the 25 percent of machine tool production allotted to foreign and other non-service purchasers continue to be governed by preference ratings. Where the preference ratings on two or more different orders are the same, the machine tool builder is directed to give preference to the order for which he first received a copy of the purchaser's preference rating certificate.

WAR CONSERVATION . . .

*Easy Way Caused Great Waste***Ickes Says America's Spree With Natural Resources Brought Painful Hangover From Which Public Is Now Suffering**

For years the American public has deluded itself with the idea that this Nation is practically self-supporting and that its supplies were practically inexhaustible and its industrial processes were the best in the world. A painful hang-over has resulted from that spree and the war has brought home the facts that we have been skimming off the cream until the cream has run out. These things Secretary of the Interior Ickes told the President in a special report on Resources for War.

"While the enemy we despised had been making the most of their meager resources, and making them do the job, we had constructed our whole economy on our fat. We went merrily on our way, using only the best, and therefore the most unprofitable," Secretary Ickes said. "Then we discovered that we did not have enough of the best to meet our needs. In short, we discovered that we had been doing everything the easy way."

When the defense program was started in 1940, the Interior Department developed an intensive program for utilization of the natural resources, especially the low-grade resources on a more scientific basis, Secretary Ickes said.

Expansion of hydroelectric power in the west, the utilization of hitherto little-used ore deposits and the development of new metallurgical processes for production of war materials highlighted the Department's efforts during 1942. Installed capacity on the federally owned power projects under the Department of the Interior jumped 41 percent to a total of approximately 1,800,000 kilowatts. In the Pacific Northwest alone, Secretary Ickes reported, the Booneville Power Administration delivered almost 2 billion kilowatt-hours of hydroelectric energy to war plants.

Activities in Mines, Mills, and Factories

Activities increased and production was hastened in mines, mills, factories and yards where metals are processed and fabricated into planes, tanks, and ships; in the forests, on irrigation proj-

ects producing food and in the metallurgical laboratories. The program for discovery and exploration of new deposits of strategic and critical minerals was pushed vigorously with some encouraging results.

Concerning the Department's work toward making amends for these areas of economy, Secretary Ickes said:

"A few facts show the extent to which we have provided additional resources or led the way in wielding those at hand against the enemy with greater effect. Generating capacity on hydroelectric projects increased by 41 percent. From Columbia River projects alone, nearly 2,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power poured into war plants. By a process developed in our laboratories, it appears that enough manganese can be extracted from low-grade domestic ores to make 87,000,000 tons of steel annually. More than a million tons of bauxite, the common source of aluminum, and other valuable ores have been found in our search for strategic metals.



K-332

Kid Salvage

Rubber Must Be Saved

Since December 1, 1942, the United States has limited the distance any automobile anywhere in the country can be driven. This is called mileage rationing. The purpose is to save rubber because, as a nation, we are short of rubber. In many places we have plenty of gasoline, but gasoline is rationed everywhere to limit mileage and save rubber.

Just after the middle of December, people on and near the East Coast had to do without any gasoline for two and a half days. This had no connection with national mileage rationing; it was not because of the rubber shortage. It was because of a sudden and acute local shortage of gasoline. Our troops in North Africa sent a hurry call for fuel to keep their tanks and planes fighting. This gasoline could be shipped more quickly from the East Coast and it was.

The East did without gasoline so our soldiers could have the gasoline they needed. But we must all continue to do with little gasoline—that is, limited mileage—so that we can save rubber. These are two entirely different matters.

If anybody has forgotten the urgency of rationing mileage to save rubber, he needs only go back to the Baruch report:

"We find the existing situation to be so dangerous that unless corrective measures are taken immediately this country will face both a military and civilian collapse."

The rubber situation was so dangerous, in fact, that the Army had to change the designs of its weapons and cut its use of rubber almost in half. Tanks must now run on steel treads instead of rubber.

But the aim of the Baruch committee was to prevent civilian, as well as military, collapse. The same report which recommended mileage rationing also recommended use of rubber for new and re-capped civilian tires. Now people everywhere are beginning to get these. But the committee found, too, that replacements would be possible only through the strict limits on driving. We save rubber so we can have rubber. We still have to ration mileage everywhere, however plentiful gasoline may be.

Enemy Patents Listed

Eighteen thousand patents formerly enemy-owned will be listed by the Alien Property Custodian in a January issue of the Federal Register. Although the date of publication and the price have not yet been determined, prospective purchasers should write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., to insure that enough copies are printed. The cost certainly will not be more than a dollar.

NATIONS UNITED COULD HAVE PREVENTED WAR

Nazis Counted on Disunity to Launch War; But Thirty Nations Now Solidly Against Axis

Had the United Nations been united on September 1, 1939, as they are today, Germany would hardly have dared begin the series of aggressions which have cost millions of lives and the subjugation and destruction of most of Europe. This fact is made graphically evident by figures published January 6 by the Office of War Information, comparing the war potential of all the Axis powers at the time of the attack on Poland with the combined might of the anti-Axis Allies.

Trained man power in the armies and reserves of the United Nations was more than double that of the Axis: 34,918,350 men against 16,950,000.

The sea strength also was almost twice as great on the side of the anti-Axis powers as on the side of the Axis: 1,154 warships of the 5 principal categories, against 620. These figures include only the principal navies.

Germany, Italy, and Japan could muster only 9,800 first-line fighting planes, against 13,175 that might have been marshalled against them. The Axis powers were at a similar disadvantage in the matter of tanks.

German Strategy

If Germany, in the face of this, undertook to master the whole world, it was because German strategists counted on the disunity of the freedom-loving nations. Germany's scheme, which came tragically near to success, was to overcome one nation at a time, while proffering assurances of immunity to other nations that were already marked down in the Nazi schedule to be slaughtered in their turn.

This summary, of course, does not take into consideration such factors as the quality of strength of the opposing forces, the effectiveness of their disposal, and general morale of the anti-Axis forces. However, had the United Nations been united then as they are today, their more undoubtedly would have been better, and Germany might have had to adopt a "divide-and-conquer" policy.

Of her losses, which had been Germany's, in the attack on the forcible an-

nexation of Austria, had been disposed of by treachery before the actual hostilities began. Poland was the next victim, for although both Britain and France declared war when Poland was attacked, they were unable for geographical reasons to bring any effective aid.

In the West, the Germans began by conquering Norway and Denmark, which were small countries without any considerable army. Geography again helped to prevent the arrival of sufficient help from their Allies.

In May 1940, seven months after the war began, the Nazis were ready for their boldest stroke, the frontal attack on the Western Powers. They thought they had, by the conquest of Poland, eliminated all danger of having to fight on

two fronts, and were able to concentrate the whole of their might against the now inferior forces of the Allies. Belgium and the Netherlands, trusting in Nazi promises that their neutrality would be respected, had not taken sufficient steps to coordinate their defenses with those of France and Great Britain. The consequence was that not only were they mowed down by the Nazi military machine, but the gallant efforts of the French and British to go to their assistance vitally weakened their own system of defense and made possible the Nazi break-through which led to Dunkirk and French capitulation.

The elimination of France was believed by Axis strategists to herald the victorious conclusion of the war in Europe. Mussolini was so persuaded of this that he threw Italy into the war, in order to be in at the kill and claim a share of the spoils. Britain stood doggedly by her guns, repulsed the formidable Luftwaffe assault of that autumn, and proclaimed her determination to fight the war to a victorious conclusion.

Unable to conquer the British Isles, the Nazis next turned toward the Near East. They attacked and overwhelmed Yugoslavia and Greece, and launched a

United Nations Force and Equipment

| Nation | Active army, trained reserves, air forces | Tanks | First line planes | Warships (all types) |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Australia | 40,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Belgium | 800,000 | Negligible | 250 | Negligible |
| Brazil | 312,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Canada | 55,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| China | 3,000,000 | Negligible | 400 | Negligible |
| Costa Rica | 500 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Cuba | 65,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Dominican Republic | 15,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| France | 1,150,000 | 3,500 | 1,800 | 181 |
| Great Britain | 750,000 | 00 | 2,000 | 510 |
| Greece | 607,000 | 10 | 250 | Negligible |
| Guatemala | 36,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Haiti | 3,500 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Honduras | 5,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| India | 300,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Mexico | 115,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Netherlands | 250,000 | Negligible | 400 | 35 |
| New Zealand | 18,500 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Nicaragua | 3,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Norway | 150,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Poland | 1,500,000 | 300 | 600 | Negligible |
| Salvador | 4,500 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| South Africa | 18,000 | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | 15,000,000 | 3,500 | 5,000 | 74 |
| United States of America | 500,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 354 |
| Yugoslavia | 1,900,000 | 20 | 175 | Negligible |
| Total | 34,918,350 | 9,100 | 13,175 | 1,154 |

Axis Nations Force and Equipment

| Nation | Active army, trained reserves, air forces | Tanks | First line planes | Warships (all types) |
|--------------|---|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Germany | 4,250,000 | 4,500 | 5,000 | 134 |
| Italy | 6,400,000 | 1,500 | 1,800 | 225 |
| Japan | 6,300,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 251 |
| Total | 16,950,000 | 7,500 | 9,800 | 620 |

drive toward Egypt. Practically all of Europe was now under Nazi domination.

This was the moment chosen for the assault on Russia, which the Nazis announced they would knock out of the war in a few weeks. This calculation was shared by many competent neutral observers. But the Russian armies electrified the world by their power of resistance. Driven back in six months almost to the gates of Moscow, they turned and repulsed the aggressors, forcing them to spend a bitter winter, for which they were ill prepared, on the icy steppes.

It was obviously the Nazi idea that if Russia could be eliminated as a military factor, it would be easy for Germany to wear down Britain and eventually to neutralize the British Navy as they had done with the French. Then, it was reasoned, it would not be difficult for Germany, Italy, and Japan combined to wrest the mastery of the world's oceans from the only remaining defender, the United States.

This peril was averted, despite Japan's treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, thanks to the amazing resiliency of the Russian armies, the stubborn doggedness of Britain, the phenomenal growth of

American industrial and military might and the unflagging zeal of the conquered peoples and their governments in exile.

Thirty nations are now solidly united against the Axis, pledged not to lay down their arms until the final triumph. The program of these nations, which by their disunity in 1939 failed to avert the war, is to impose a peace such that no aggressor shall again have the opportunity to divide them.

Complete figures, of course, are not available. But of those that are the following show the greater strength of the United States.

WAR FRONTS IN OTHER AMERICAS

Rubber and Quinine Output Increased; So. America Builds Paper Mills; Students Assisted

A sharp upswing in Western Hemisphere rubber production in 1943 is the goal of extensive organization work carried out in recent months under the inter-American development program.

This organization has proceeded on the cooperative pattern recommended by the Conference of American Foreign Ministers held at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942. Preparations for increased rubber production in the Amazon and other rubber-producing areas of the hemisphere include:

- (1) Start of an overland movement of 50,000 additional workers into the Amazon rubber country from sections farther south in Brazil.
- (2) Organization of many health and sanitation projects in Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador for protection of rubber workers.
- (3) Organization of air transport to move in supplies and men and to bring out rubber from the more inaccessible areas of the vast Amazon rubber country.
- (4) Arrangements with Brazil for increased food growing in northern Brazil to supply the growing population in the rubber areas.
- (5) Projects for large-scale cultivation of cryptostegia, a quick-growing rubber vine, in Haiti and possibly in Central America.
- (6) United States cooperation in providing equipment, medicines, and other supplies required for the rubber expansion work.

These preparations are aimed at at least doubling in 1943 the current hemisphere production of natural rubber. Brazil, biggest producer of rubber in the hemisphere, is aiming for an annual production rate of approximately 50,000 tons of rubber by the end of 1943 or early in 1944.

This trick of rubber workers is one of the greatest shifts of population yet arising from Western Hemisphere plans for development of strategic resources for war needs.

Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and other rubber-producing countries of the

hemisphere are cooperating with United States agencies in the development work. They have contracted to sell to the United States their exportable rubber surplus.

In return, the United States has agreed to pay from 33 to 45 cents a pound for rubber until the end of 1946 at least. Moreover, the United States is providing many millions of dollars for health and sanitation, food supply, and improvement of transportation.

Expansion of production of cinchona bark, from which quinine is derived, in the Western Hemisphere has been undertaken by the American republics under a cooperative program similar to that in rubber.

The first of a series of quinine agreements with the other American republics has been signed between the United States and Peru.

Assists Students From Other Americas

A special service to assist students from the other Americas who may meet difficult problems in United States schools and universities has been established by the Institute of International Education.

The service was established as the Counsel and Guidance Center, with arrangements to help students find employment, to advise them on governmental regulations applicable to them, to advise them about the types of schools they may prefer, and to help them get scholarships.

During the past academic year there were about 2,300 students from the other American republics in North American institutions of higher learning.

LATIN-AMERICA GETS WAR AID

Inter-American Institute solves many problems

War has added new significance to the hundreds of health, food, and emergency aid projects being undertaken by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs—and has brought new problems. Long-range, peacetime programs, like roadbuilding in Honduras or the big health and sanitation project in the Amazon Basin, assume strategic importance.

Shortage of shipping compels increasing attention to food supplies in some areas. Loss of major exports in others creates urgent demands for more and more measures of relief. Loss of our rubber supply has caused the Institute to set aside funds for many projects intended to support development of rubber, fibers, and other war materials, and assign technicians to assist in their development.

Work of Institute

These problems are the particular province of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, which is an outgrowth of cooperative endeavors to promote the general welfare of the Americas begun before Pearl Harbor. It was organized last March by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. A corporation, legally separate from the Coordinator's Office but run by the same officials, it facilitates the work of the Coordinator's Office outside the United States and handles funds assigned for such work.

After negotiations with the State Department, agreements are carried out through the Institute. Some of the other American nations have likewise set up special government divisions to carry their end of the program.

WAR MANPOWER AND SELECTIVE SERVICE . . . LABOR PLENTIFUL IN 85 INDUSTRIAL AREAS

WMC Urges New Plants and Contracts in Group Four To Utilize Surplus

Eighty-five industrial areas were tentatively designated by the War Manpower Commission this week as plentiful labor areas, "areas in which all possible effort should be made to renew contracts, place new contracts, and locate new production facilities."

These areas were listed in Group IV of a revised classification issued for guidance of WPB and Government procurement agencies in placing war contracts with consideration for manpower factors.

Group IV is further defined as including "all areas in which available labor supply is not fully utilized on essential civilian or war production or in which a substantial surplus of workers exists."

Production areas were formerly grouped in only three classifications: Group I, areas of labor shortage; Group II, areas of anticipated labor shortages; and Group III, areas of labor surplus.

Areas have now been reclassified into four groups: Group I, areas of current acute labor shortage; Group II, areas of current balance of labor supply and demand; Group III, areas of anticipated balance of labor supply and demand, in six months, with presently adequate labor supply; and Group IV, areas of labor surplus.

Each labor market area is listed under the name of one city. The area includes not only the city named, but also takes in nearby communities which should be grouped together as a natural area. For example, the listing of Moline, Ill., represents a group of four cities known as the "Quad Cities," which includes Moline and East Moline, Ill., Davenport, Iowa and Rock Island, Ill.

GROUP I

Alabama: Mobile.
California: San Diego.
Connecticut: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, Waterbury.
District of Columbia: Washington.
Florida: Panama City.
Georgia: Brunswick, Macon.
Idaho: Boise.
Illinois: Chicago, Elkhart.
Indiana: Indianapolis, Springfield.
Iowa: Des Moines.
Maine: Portland.
Maryland: Baltimore.
Massachusetts: Worcester.
Michigan: Detroit.
Minnesota: Minneapolis.
Mississippi: Jackson.
Missouri: St. Louis.
Montana: Helena.
Nebraska: Omaha.
Nevada: Las Vegas.
New Hampshire: Portsmouth.
New Jersey: Newark.
New Mexico: Albuquerque.
New York: New York City, Buffalo, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Binghamton, Dunkirk, Jamestown, Kingston, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Sidney, Syracuse, Watertown.
North Carolina: Charlotte.
Ohio: Cincinnati, East Liverpool, Fostoria, Mansfield, Toledo, Youngstown.
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City, Tulsa.
Pennsylvania: Johnstown.
Rhode Island: Providence.
South Dakota: Sioux Falls.
Tennessee: Memphis.
Texas: Amarillo, Corpus Christi, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Waco.
Wisconsin: Eau Claire, Madison, Racine.

Oregon: Portland.
Rhode Island: Newport.
South Carolina: Charleston.
Utah: Ogden.
Virginia: Hampton Roads.
Washington: Seattle.
Wisconsin: Manitowish, Sturgeon Bay.
Wyoming: Cheyenne.

GROUP II

Alabama: Huntsville, Talladega.
Arizona: Phoenix.
Arkansas: Pine Bluff.
California: San Bernardino, San Francisco, Stockton.
Colorado: Pueblo.
Connecticut: Meriden, New Haven, New London, Stamford.
Delaware: Wilmington.
Florida: Tampa.
Georgia: Savannah.
Idaho: Pocatello.
Illinois: Joliet, Moline, Springfield, Sterling.
Indiana: Evansville, Gary, Michigan City, Terre Haute.
Iowa: Burlington.
Kansas: Parsons.
Kentucky: Louisville.
Maine: Bath, Portland.
Maryland: Hagerstown.
Massachusetts: Brockton, Greenfield, New Bedford, Pittsfield.
Michigan: Adrian, Battle Creek, Benton Harbor, Flint, Jackson, Lansing, Muskegon, Pontiac, Saginaw.
New Hampshire: Claremont, Portsmouth.
New Jersey: Jersey City, Long Branch, Morristown, Newark, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Trenton.
New York: Albany, Elmira, Rochester, Utica.
Nebraska: Grand Island.
North Carolina: Wilmington.
Ohio: Canton, Cleveland, Columbus, Fremont, Hamilton, Lima, Lorain, Marion, Piqua, Sandusky, Warren.
Oklahoma: Chateau, McAlester.
Pennsylvania: Allentown, Allentown, Berwick, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Lebanon, New Castle, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pottsville-Reading, Washington, Williamsport, York.
Tennessee: Bristol.
Texas: Beaumont, Dallas, Texarkana.
Utah: Provo, Salt Lake City.
Washington: Everett, Spokane.
West Virginia: Point Pleasant.
Wisconsin: Milwaukee.

GROUP III

Alabama: Florence.
California: Fresno, Los Angeles, San Jose.
Colorado: Denver.
Connecticut: Norwalk.
Florida: Jacksonville.
Georgia: Atlanta.
Illinois: Aurora, Chicago, Rockford.
Indiana: Bloomington, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Richmond, South Bend.
Iowa: Cedar Rapids, Des Moines.
Louisiana: New Orleans.
Maryland: Cumberland.
Massachusetts: Worcester.
Minnesota: Duluth, Twin Cities.
Mississippi: Aberdeen.
Missouri: Kansas City, St. Louis.
Nebraska: Omaha.

GROUP IV

Alabama: Birmingham, Montgomery.
Arkansas: Fort Smith, Little Rock.
Connecticut: Middletown, Torrington.
Florida: Miami, St. Petersburg.
Georgia: Augusta, Columbus, Rome.
Illinois: Bloomington, Danville, Galesburg, Herrin, Peoria, Quincy.
Indiana: Muncie.
Iowa: Sioux City.
Kentucky: Lexington, Owensboro, Paducah.
Louisiana: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Monroe, Shreveport.
Maine: Bangor, Lewiston.
Massachusetts: Boston, Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Lowell, Salem, Taunton.
Michigan: Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo.
Mississippi: Jackson, Vicksburg.
Missouri: Cape Girardeau, Joplin, St. Joseph, Springfield.
Montana: Billings.
Nebraska: Lincoln.
New Hampshire: Concord, Manchester, Nashua.
New Mexico: Albuquerque.
New York: Central Long Island, New York, Yonkers.
North Carolina: Asheville, Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Rocky Mount.
Ohio: Coshocton, Portsmouth, Steubenville, Zanesville.
Pennsylvania: Altoona, Scranton.
South Carolina: Columbia, Greenville.
Tennessee: Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville.
Texas: Abilene, El Paso, Laredo, Lubbock, San Angelo, Wichita Falls.
Vermont: Burlington.
Virginia: Richmond, Roanoke, Danville, Lynchburg.
West Virginia: Charleston, Huntington, Parkersburg, Wheeling.
Wisconsin: Oshkosh, La Crosse, Sheboygan.

No Farm Shortage

There has been no curtailment of war production or of agricultural crops because of any manpower shortages, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, told reporters. Voluntary measures of gaining the best utilization of the Nation's manpower are working so well that at the present time McNutt sees no need for a national service act.

He disclosed that there are now 59 million Americans employed or in the armed forces out of a total population of more than 130 million. The number of unemployed has fallen to 1.9 million, he added, and will probably decrease to about 1 million in 1943. This, McNutt said, is about as low as the figure can go. "The number of persons shifting from one locality to another, and therefore unemployed for the moment, would amount to almost a million," McNutt said.

BRITISH WOMEN WAR WORKERS

Britain's Picture Today Reflects America Tomorrow

More than 40 percent of all British war production workers are women, the Office of War Information said this week on the basis of British Supply Council reports which credit to the women of Great Britain much of the magnificent achievement of British industry during the war.

Today's picture of British women at work is likely to reflect much of tomorrow's picture of American women at work.

Of the 17,240,000 British women between the ages of 14 and 65, the Council stated, all but 5.5 million are actively engaged in industry, in the women's uniformed services, or as full-time civilian defense workers.

Assemble Airplanes

Aircraft plants have large forces of women workers. In welding, in detail fitting, and in subassemblies the employees are 100 percent women. On viewing and inspection work, 82 percent of the workers are women. In one large aircraft factory 90 percent of the riveters are women. Thirty-seven percent of the employees of one firm making Spitfires are women.

Women workers in British shipyards are three times as numerous today as they were a year ago. One large firm producing marine steam turbines and condensers reports that in its gear fitting shop 21 percent of the workers are women, in its blade and rolling mills 37 percent, and in its light machine shop 14 percent.

Out of approximately 639,000 employees on the railroads of Britain, 105,000, or about 16 percent, are women. This compares with 65,000 women who were working for the railroads by the end of the last war.

In a tank factory somewhere in England one worker in every five is a woman. Here they grind and mill and shape the component parts for 28-ton Matilda tanks.

Facilities for Shopping

A woman must sometimes go shopping, and this is a factor responsible for absenteeism among married women who are otherwise satisfactory workers. One big airframe works found that ab-

senteism rose to 13 percent from the normal 4 percent when the percentage of its women employees had reached 70. The firm remedied the situation by providing the women with special shopping facilities and with a hairdressing establishment on the premises.

The special problem of looking after the children of women doing industrial work has been met by great expansion of the system of nurseries. By August 1942, 826 wartime nurseries had been established with space for 34,000 children. In addition, residential day nurseries, nursery centers and play centers are being extended to care for 88,000 children.

Light assembly has been found to be the most suitable type of employment for part-time women workers. Time units can be divided as small as two hours per shift. Evening work for four hours a day by married women has been tried with success at a food factory in northern England.

Women Over 40 Best

Some months ago, works managers from all over England declared that women over 40 made the best workers. They were more thorough, more reliable, and more willing to learn, the managers said. Two women, one 70 and one 72, are taking their turns on the night shift in an engineering plant in England.

Nursing Schools to Speed Training Programs

The period for nurses' training will be shortened if recommendations to the 1,300 accredited schools of nursing by the Health and Medical Committee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, are heeded. A letter from Chairman McNutt to the School heads states that, "Such streamlining of nursing education is considered a war necessity and is in harmony with similar developments in other educational fields to adjust our educational efforts to specific war needs."

"The unprecedented demand for nurses for the military forces and for expanding civilian services, makes it imperative that student nurses be prepared in the shortest time consistent with sound professional standards," Mr. McNutt said.

Accompanying the letter are suggested adjustments in school curricula for an accelerated program, designed to supplement recommendations contained in the bulletin, "Nursing Education in War Time."

WMAC ASKS COOPERATION WITH U. S. E. S.

A plan for the integration of all employment procurement agencies with the U. S. Employment Service is now being studied by the WMC Management-Labor Policy Committee, to serve as a stopgap until a permanent plan for war employment procurement can be worked out. The WMC wants union hiring halls, personnel offices of industries and other types of private employment agencies to work together and cooperate with the U. S. E. S. in accordance with WMC policy.

"From time to time, reports have become current in some localities that the U. S. Employment Service is to be made the exclusive channel for all hiring," Mr. McNutt said. "Authority to make it an exclusive channel was granted by the President's Executive Order No. 9279 of December 7. However, we are not contemplating such a step at this time."

"It is important to note that the President's order also permits hiring, solicitation and recruitment to be conducted in accordance with such arrangements as the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission may approve."

"We intend to make use of all sound and proved facilities that will put the right workers in the right jobs at the right time. Union hiring halls and company personnel officers that are functioning on a sound basis should continue in operation. It is obviously essential, however, that their operation must serve total over-all manpower objectives, following the policies of the War Manpower Commission and contributing to the establishment of an orderly labor market."

"Wherever the requirements of sound manpower policy are violated, it may be necessary to limit hiring, solicitation and recruitment to the U. S. Employment Service. Such violations would include pirating workers, labor hoarding, discrimination in hiring, and similar practices which prevent using local labor supply for maximum effectiveness in war production. Ordinarily, however, we do not expect that it will be necessary to invoke exclusive hiring—and these few instances will be confined to a relatively small number of labor shortage areas."

The Commission staff is now working on a program for integrating the operation of various types of hiring agencies. This program will include the requirements which must be met by nongovernmental hiring agencies in order to obtain approval for continued operation.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

[Issue 1 December 28, 1942 to January 4, 1943 inclusive. Will be included in future issue of priorities]

PRIORITIES

All new orders, orders, regulations and reporting forms of War Production Administration published monthly. The following are published bi-monthly: Rule 2, as per year.

VICTORY

Each week all new War Production Board orders and regulations will be printed in "Victory". Hence this page may effectively be used to keep "priorities" up to date. Rate 5 cents per year.

FEDERAL REGISTER

The complete text of each War Production Board order or regulation appears as issued in "Federal Register", published daily except Sundays. Mondays and days following legal holidays. Rates \$1.25 per month, \$12.50 per year.

SUBJECTS TO ABOVE PUBLICATIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

| Order No. | Modification | Addition | Title | Abstract of priorities action | Related PD forms | Issued | Effective | Expires | Division | Administrator - District Office - Date |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--|---|------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| L-17-c | Amended | Schedule XII | Domestic refrigerators | Establishes production quotas for specified manufacturers. | 727 | 1-2-43 | 1-2-43 | Consumers' Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-20 | Amended | Amended | Cellophane and similar transparent materials from cellulose. | Prohibits use, with exceptions, in packaging of 27 specified types of articles. | 727 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-31 | Amended | Schedule XII | Natural gas | 1. Director-General can prohibit deliveries to consumer having quantity facilities which consumer has not installed. | 727 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-42 | Amended | Amended | Plumbing fixtures | 2. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with gas-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 727 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-46 | Amended | Amended | Electric power | Establishes simplification standards. Limits amount of metal to be used in specified products. | 727 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-97 | Amended | Amended | Railroad equipment | Extends order until terminated. | 747 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-98 | Amended | Amended | Domestic sewing machines | Establishes control over transfer, repair, or other disposition of metal to be used in specified products. | 500 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-102 | Amended | Amended | Glass containers for wines | Establishes quotas for repair parts, 1943. | 500 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-108 | Amended | Amended | Automotive replacement parts | Restricts use and establishes manufacturing specifications. | 500 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-128 | Amended | Amended | Electric fans | Corrects errors of order L-125, amended 12-15-42. | 500 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-174 | Amended | Amended | Manufactured gas | Forfeiture of sale except pursuant to preference of buyers of replacement part as defined in L-125. | 702, 764 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-178 | Amended | Amended | Film | 1. Director-General can prohibit deliveries to consumer not provided with fuel. | 702, 764 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-215 | Amended | Amended | Textile fiber, clothing and leather machinery | 2. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 702, 764 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-219 | Amended | Amended | Consumers' goods inventories | 3. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 689, 690, 713 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-226 | Amended | Amended | Printing and publishing machinery, parts, and supplies | 4. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 200, 500, 555 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-238 | Amended | Amended | Printing and publishing machinery, parts, and supplies | 5. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 200, 500, 555 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-239 | Amended | Amended | Printing and publishing machinery, parts, and supplies | 6. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 200, 500, 555 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-240 | Amended | Amended | Printing and publishing machinery, parts, and supplies | 7. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 200, 500, 555 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| L-244 | Amended | Amended | Printing and publishing machinery, parts, and supplies | 8. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 200, 500, 555 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| M-1-a | Amended | Amended | Aluminum scrap | 9. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 200, 500, 555 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| M-2-b | Amended | Amended | Aluminum | 10. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 200, 500, 555 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| M-3-c | Amended | Amended | Copper | 11. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 200, 500, 555 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| M-15-b | Amended | Amended | Rubber and Balata | 12. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 200, 500, 555 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| M-15-b-1 | Amended | Amended | Rubber and Balata | 13. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 200, 500, 555 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |
| M-15-b-1 | Amended | Amended | Rubber and Balata | 14. Deliveries may be prohibited to consumer with fuel-inlet equipment which could have been converted of metal to be used in specified products. | 200, 500, 555 | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | Consumer's Dur- | Consumer's Dur- | L. M. Morrison, 324 |

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .

MISCELLANEOUS DATA

FINANCIAL PROGRAM AND COMMITMENTS

COMPARISON BY AGENCIES



| | October 31, 1942 | October 31, 1941 |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | Program ¹ Commitments ² | Program ¹ Commitments ² |
| | (Billions of dollars) | |
| War Department..... | 126.7 | 90.2 |
| Navy Department..... | 63.9 | 40.0 |
| Lend-Lease..... | 18.4 | 12.2 |
| RFC and subsidiaries..... | 15.3 | 4.1 |
| Other U. S. war agencies..... | 13.6 | 10.6 |
| Total..... | 237.9 | 168.3 |

¹ The program includes funds made available for war purposes by Congressional cash appropriations, contract and tonnage authorizations, and by commitments by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

² Commitments include all transactions which legally reserve funds for expenditures.



LABOR DISPUTES

| | Nov. 1942 | Oct. 1942 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting war production ¹ | 91,925 | 167,665 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | 3 100 of 1% | 5 100 of 1% |
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries..... | 175,000 | 320,000 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | 3 100 of 1% | 5 100 of 1% |

Cumulative January-November 1942

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting war production..... | 1,975,722 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | 7 100 of 1% |

¹ The war "strike" statistics are gathered by an interdepartmental committee consisting of the War, Navy, and Labor Departments, War Production Board, Maritime Commission, and the War Labor Board. The term "strike" includes both strikes and lockouts.

PRODUCTION DATA

INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRAM PROGRESS, 1942



| Month: | Munitions production | War construction | Total war output |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| November 1941..... | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| January 1942..... | 163 | 114 | 136 |
| February..... | 173 | 112 | 143 |
| March..... | 201 | 139 | 171 |
| April..... | 238 | 175 | 203 |
| May..... | 269 | 192 | 230 |
| June..... | 300 | 222 | 253 |
| July..... | 331 | 261 | 284 |
| August..... | 357 | 278 | 302 |
| September..... | 370 | 272 | 311 |
| October..... | 385 | 266 | 316 |
| November..... | 431 | 238 | 334 |

¹ Additional information, see VICTORY, December 8 and November 24, page 13.

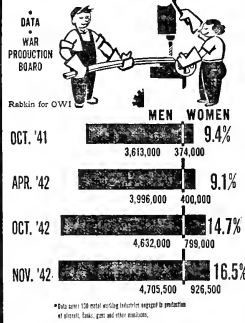
MERCHANT VESSELS DELIVERED

| | December 1942 | January- November 1942 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Number..... | 80 | 619 |
| Tonnage (in tons)..... | 873,000 | 6,858,000 |

WAR FACTS

WOMEN IN WAR¹

Relative female employment in war industries



WAR CONSTRUCTION

| | (Millions of dollars) |
|--|-----------------------|
| June 1940-Oct. 31, 1942: | |
| Government-financed: | |
| Commitments for nonindustrial construction..... | \$14.626 |
| Commitments for industrial facilities expansion..... | 13.551 |

WAR EXPENDITURES

November 1942 June 1941
(Millions of dollars)

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Expenditures..... | \$6.112 | \$699 |
| Number of days..... | 25 | 25 |
| Daily rate..... | 244.5 | 36.0 |

LABOR TURNOVER

| | Rate per 100 workers |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Oct. 1942 Oct. 1941 |
| Total accessions..... | 8.69 4.87 |
| Total separations..... | 7.91 4.13 |
| Voluntary..... | 4.65 2.11 |
| Discharges..... | .45 .28 |
| Lay-offs..... | .78 1.41 |
| Other..... | 2.03 .33 |

COST OF LIVING

COST OF GOODS PURCHASED IN LARGE CITIES

| | Percent Increase From November 1941 |
|----------------------|--|
| November 1942 | |
| Combined index..... | 8.7 |
| Selected Components: | |
| Food..... | 15.9 |
| Clothing..... | 10.7 |
| Rent..... | 0.1 |

WAR RATIONING . . .

POINT RATIONING EXPLAINED

Reasons and Methods

Explained in Questions and Answers

When will point rationing begin? How long will the first ration period last? Are soups made of meat and poultry stock included? These and other questions people are asking themselves and each other about the forthcoming program for point rationing of canned, bottled, and frozen fruits and vegetables; juices; dried fruits; and all soups. Some of these questions OPA answers below:

Q. When will actual rationing begin?

A. As early in February as possible.

Q. Why is it necessary to suspend retail selling at all?

A. All food stores must be given an opportunity to build up supplies, to train clerks, to receive and post the official OPA list of point values, and to familiarize themselves with those values. Secondly, the public must be registered for Book 2, be notified of the actual point values, and be given time to study them and budget their points for the first ration period.

Q. How will the housewife know when point values are changed?

A. The newspapers and radio will carry the announcements, and every food store will have an OPA poster showing the current point values of each particular product.

Q. Will the point values be the same in all stores, or will they vary between high-price and low-price stores?

A. The point values are the same in every store in the country, regardless of the price charged. For a No. 2 can of tomatoes, stamps for the same number of points must be surrendered regardless of whether the price is 12 cents or 15 cents, or whether the can is Grade A, B, or C, or any other grade designation.

Q. How long will the first ration period last?

A. That will depend very largely on the date when rationing begins. If it were possible to start on February 1, the first ration period very probably would take in the entire month. If, as now seems probable, rationing will begin later, the first period may be an "odd" one. Thereafter rationing periods likely will correspond to the calendar months.

Q. What about chicken soup, canned beef broth, turtle soup, and other soups



made of meat or poultry stock containing few, if any, vegetables?

A. All canned soups are rationed, no matter what their content. But not dehydrated soups.

Q. What foods are included in the new rationing program?

A. Canned, bottled, and frozen fruits and vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices, dried fruits, and all canned soups. These are known as "processed" foods.

Q. Just what is a processed food?

A. One that has been preserved so that it will keep as long as it stays in its processed condition.

Q. Are jams, jellies, and marmalades included?

A. No.

Q. Why are foods that are not used extensively included in the rationing program?

A. To preserve for consumers as wide a choice of foods as possible in spending their ration points.

Q. Is evaporated milk included in the new rationing program?

A. No.

Q. What do the numbers on the ration stamps mean?

A. The numbers on the stamps (8, 5, 2, and 1) show how much the stamp is worth in "points." A point is a ration value much as dollars and cents are

Rationing Dates

Important rationing dates for the month of January are:

Coffee

January 3—Last day for using coupon No. 27 in War Ration Book One for purchase of coffee. Coupon No. 28 becomes valid January 4. It will be good for 1 pound of coffee and valid until February 8.

Sugar

January 5—Last day on which institutional and industrial sugar users may register at ration boards for January and February allotments.

January 31—Coupon No. 10 in War Ration Book One is good for 3 pounds of sugar through this date.

Mileage: Gasoline and Tires

January 21—Last day for using No. 3 coupon in "A" coupon books. No. 4 coupon becomes valid January 22.

January 31—Last day that Temporary "T" coupons will be issued directly by rationing boards. Beginning February 1, "T" rations will be issued on the basis of ODT Certificates of War Necessity.

January 31—Motorists must have auto tires inspected by this date. Official OPA inspectors at filling stations, garages, tire shops, and other places, will check all tires on your car and make report on your tire inspection record.

Fuel Oil

January 1—OPA made No. 3 coupons valid throughout the fuel oil rationed area the latter part of December. These will remain valid through January, and first part of February, the dates varying among the four zones.

Number 2 coupons remain valid until about January 25, the exact dates again depending upon the zones.

Typewriters

December 31—Last day on which holders of typewriter certificates may purchase machines.

War Ration Book One

January 15—Deadline for obtaining War Ration Book One. Persons who do not have this book should apply to local rationing boards.

money values. Rationed foods have both point and money values.

Q. Why are the stamps of different colors?

A. The blue stamps will be used for rationing processed foods; the red stamps will be used later for meat rationing.

FUEL OIL SLASHED IN 17 EASTERN STATES

Ten Percent Cut in Class 1 and 2 Coupons, No Oil for Those Who Can Convert; Extra Gas for Salesmen Denied

Fuel oil coupons for Period 3 in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia were slashed 10 percent beginning January 4 at 12:01 a. m. This order was issued by Price Administrator Henderson after consultation with Petroleum Administrator Ickes and is the result of an extremely grave situation in this area caused by shortage of transportation facilities. Class 1 coupons, mainly used by home owners, are reduced from ten gallons to nine and Class 2 coupons, used by apartment houses, hotels and institutions will be good for ninety gallons instead of one hundred.

Meanwhile Mr. Henderson has instructed local rationing boards throughout the 38 State areas to refuse oil rations to commercial buildings which can convert to coal but have failed to make arrangements to do so. This order affects all structures except private dwellings, but includes apartment buildings, theaters, hotels, office and other commercial structures. The time limit set for making conversions or for showing conclusive proof that conversion is impossible was set for the end of January.

1. Written proof must be presented that arrangements have been made for conversion by a definite date within the current heating season.

2. The applicant must prove conclusively that conversion is impossible.

"Too many owners of commercial buildings have been gambling on the leniency of their Government," Mr. Henderson said.

"I am instructing the local boards to turn down flatly any request for oil from commercial property owners whose effort at conversion have been anything short of the maximum demanded by the oil situation. And this goes for the small commercial as well as the large."

Householders who have refused to redeem "coupon credit notes" issued to them for purchases of fuel oil in the 38-State rationed area were warned that work by OPA that they face suspension of their rations.

Beginning coincided with announcement that OPA is authorizing local boards to honor unexpired credit notes only by fuel oil dealers or suppliers who have been unable to obtain payment in coupons.

Salesmen Denied Extra Gas

A third step taken to meet the petroleum products crisis was an order issued by Mr. Henderson rescinding the grant of additional gasoline to salesmen in the 17 eastern States and District of Columbia which had been authorized by Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers.

"Since plans to allow traveling salesmen additional mileage were announced," Mr. Henderson said, "the gasoline situation in the East has grown steadily worse. Increased diversion of gasoline to our military fronts and the necessity for meeting winter demands for home and industrial heating oil have drained our gasoline reserves, and at present no more is available."

As announced previously, however, additional mileage will be made available to certain salesmen in the remainder of the country where rubber conservation, rather than gasoline saving, is the reason for mileage rationing.

The increase in ration will allow salesmen outside the East engaged in the distribution of essential commodities up to 65 percent of their last year's mileage, or 8,600 miles a year, whichever is less.

Jurors To Get More Gas On Judges' Orders and Others Also Benefit

Jury members who need additional mileage while on court duty are eligible for special gasoline rations, OPA has announced, because their service is necessary to our judicial system and because in many parts of the country it is impossible for persons to accept this service unless they use their cars.

Special rations will be issued on the basis of a statement from the presiding judge or other responsible court official.

Supervisors engaged in maintaining the wholesale distribution of newspapers, certain private social workers, and certain persons engaged in administration of the Selective Service System are also eligible for preferred mileage. A special ration will be allowed for delivery of telephone directories, if present rations for vehicles used for this purpose are inadequate.

Coffee Dealers Must Furnish Inventories

Wholesalers and retailers of coffee have been instructed to furnish their local war price and rationing boards, not later than December 31, with information concerning their inventories and purchase warrants.

Forms on which nonroasters file this information, as well as complete instructions for filling out the forms, are now available at the local boards. Dealers who handle green coffee, as well as coffee roasters, may obtain their forms from State OPA offices. Nonroasters are instructed to use form 1202. Coffee roasters use form 1203.

Public Responded Well to Canned Food Appeal

America's housewives and their grocers received high commendation last week from Price Administrator Henderson for the orderly manner in which they responded to the Government's appeal to avoid buying and hoarding of canned fruits and vegetables in advance of rationing.

1942 Auto Plates Reissued in 41 States

Since 41 States and the District of Columbia plan to revalidate 1942 license plates, most of the Nation's 27,000,000 motorists can write their license numbers on all of their gas coupons as required by rationing regulations.

However, holders of A, B, and C ration books in the seven States that will change plates and numbers should not write license numbers on more coupons than they will use before the new license numbers are issued. Dates for issuing new plates will vary with the States. According to OPA, these States include Colorado, Illinois, Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wyoming. In West Virginia present plates are valid until July 1, 1943.

Asphalt Roofing Restrictions

Restrictions applied to asphalt or tarred roofing products and asphalt shingles affect only those materials and do not limit the manufacture of building papers and other tarred materials and asphalt products, according to the first Interpretation of OPA Limitation Order L-228.

Special asphalt or tarred saturated or coated products are excluded from the provisions when manufactured for an industrial use.

WAR PRICES . . .

NEW CEILING PRICES FOR HARDWOOD AND DOUGLAS FIR

Flour, Used Farm Machines, Molasses, Lambskins, Fireplace Grates, Rubber Substitutes, and Other Things Get Ceiling Prices

Three OPA actions last week adjusted the prices of northern and southern hardwood and Douglas Fir lumber. The price ceiling on southern hardwood construction boards was lowered to conform to reduced costs of production and to the price for lumber from which such material is normally remanufactured.

Douglas Fir lumber produced as a by-product by Douglas Fir plywood plants was placed under the ceiling of specific dollars and cents prices contained in the regulation controlling prices of Douglas Fir lumber.

Northern hardwood kiln-drying classifications were revised to increase allowances for producers meeting Army lumber specifications.

The action affecting southern hardwood lumber, taken to restore normal distribution and to avert a threatened artificial shortage of southern hardwood lumber used in production of military and industrial containers, reduces the previously established ceiling of \$39 per thousand board feet for "No. 2 Construction Boards" to \$33, and sets a maximum price of \$39 for "No. 1 Construction Boards."

New Specifications

OPA established a new kiln-drying classification for northern hardwood lumber kiln dried to a moisture content of more than 7 percent but not greater than 12 percent, a requirement usually imposed in Army orders. Generally, the specific dollars and cents charges ordered for the new classification are 85 percent of the charge allowed by the regulation for lumber which is kiln dried to moisture content of less than 7 percent.

Buyers and sellers of Douglas Fir lumber are permitted to agree to adjust prices not to exceed the ceiling prices in effect at the time of delivery, rather than those in effect on the date of the agreement.

Three Special Cases

No charge may be made for trucking Douglas Fir lumber from a mill located

away from rail facilities to a railhead in figuring delivered prices, except in these three special cases:

1. A mill which previously specialized in water-borne shipment and now, because of the shortage of shipping, has had to convert to land transportation;
2. A mill normally delivering its lumber by all-truck haul, but because of a desire to save tires and gasoline converts to a rail and truck haul; and
3. A mill located on a rail line but whose rail facilities have been abandoned.

With the exceptions of mills described in the three special cases all others will continue the industry practice of regarding the f. o. b. price as being the f. o. b. rail loading point.

Sitka Spruce Lumber Under Ceiling Prices

All lumber manufactured from Sitka spruce, except aircraft lumber, produced in the States of Washington and Oregon west of the crest of the Cascade mountains, was brought under specific dollars and cents ceiling prices by OPA. Canadian, but not Alaskan, imports of the lumber also are covered.

Hundreds of specific prices are listed in 16 grades and specification tables in Maximum Price Regulation No. 290 (Sitka Spruce Lumber), which generally reflects March 1942 price levels. The measure becomes effective January 5. The new prices will not affect general retail levels.

Lambskin Prices Reduced

A net reduction of 41 cents per dozen in the maximum prices for "spot sales" of New Zealand pickled lambskins and adjustments in the ocean freight rate and war risk insurance rates used in bringing both New Zealand lamb and sheep skins into the United States have been effected.

OPA found it necessary to reduce the prices of New Zealand lambskins by an amount sufficient to put them in line with the prices of domestic skins. This will equalize the cost of New Zealand and domestic skins to tanners, whose ceiling prices for sheepskin leather are

RENT CONTROL SPREAD CHECKS INFLATION

How the Nation's eight-billion-dollar annual rent bill has been held in check was revealed this week in an OPA report on three typical months of residential rent control.

The report, covering the period of August 1 to October 31, 1942, is the first detailed analysis of the operation of rent control and covers the 191 defense-rental areas for which maximum rent regulations were made effective. Since October, rent control has been spread to 356 areas, with a population in excess of 76 millions.

Paul A. Porter, deputy administrator in charge of rents, stated: "For the year 1943, tenants in this country can be assured of stable rents and freedom from fear of eviction. At the same time, I want to point out that the operating position of landlords is at least as favorable under rent control as it was in the pre-war years, and in many cases it is more favorable."

Registration Success

According to the report, registration of rental properties required of landlords has been highly successful. Only 8.2 percent of all property registered have a maximum rent other than the freeze date rent. This 8 percent is accounted for generally by improvements in the rental units between the maximum rent date and the date regulations were made effective. "By October 31," the report stated, "6,632,732 registration statements were on file in the 133 area offices where the official registration period had ended."

During October, 60,403 landlord petitions were processed by the area rent offices; 12,000 of these, or 20 percent of the total, were granted in whole or in part, and the remaining 48,403 were denied. The most common reason set forth by landlords in requesting an upward adjustment in rent was that a substantial increase had taken place in the services, furniture, furnishings or equipment since the maximum rent date.

The average dollar amount of the adjustments requested by landlords was a \$6.94 increase in the monthly rent. The average amount granted by the area rent offices was \$5.15.

based on prices for domestic skins. This change will not be reflected in the retail prices of leather products.

OPA Helps Bed Makers Set Prices

New Ceilings on Cane Sugar, Pulp and Paper, and Canned Salmon

To aid furniture and bedding manufacturers to set prices on new merchandise, using spring substitutes in place of metal coil springs, OPA is sending five representatives to the furniture markets scheduled to open January 4 in Chicago and Grand Rapids authorized to approve properly computed prices on the spot.

This plan was formulated by OPA before ODT requested leading furniture marts to cancel their shows.

Manufacturers wishing to get in touch with the OPA representatives authorized to approve price applications on the spot should contact the local OPA offices in Chicago and Grand Rapids. The addresses are 226 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, and 506 Keeler Furniture Building, Fountain Street, Grand Rapids. Under the plan, OPA representatives were to be at these addresses from January 2, in advance of the scheduled market openings, and were to stay as long as needed.

Metal Spring Prices

Dollars and cents maximum prices for manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of eight new "war model" wood-framed coil and flat bedsprings were announced December 29 by the OPA.

Four other "war models" using heavier coil springs were given dollars and cents ceilings by OPA September 7, 1942, this ready pricing list being provided for the most commonly sold types following a change-over in manufacturing caused by a War Production Board order forbidding the use of more than 30 pounds of steel wire in any bedspring.

OPA Cancels Plans

For Furniture Mart

Conforming with the request by ODT that travel to the furniture markets in Chicago and Grand Rapids be held to a minimum, OPA has canceled its plans to send several representatives to these markets.

Manufacturers of upholstered furniture using spring substitutes in place of metal coil springs, who previously had been advised that OPA would undertake to process price applications on laboratory approved products at the markets, are urged to communicate with the local office of OPA in Chicago and Grand Rapids for price approval on such new products.

Ceiling Prices for Rubber and Substitutes

A specific list of articles, including those made of rubber substitutes, was added by OPA last week to the regulation under which manufacturers determine maximum prices for new lines of rubber products.

The articles divided into categories are:

Apparel—Aprons, bathing supplies (including bags, belts, capes, coats, shoes, and bathing suits), brassieres, corsets, dress shields, garters and armbands, girdles and elastic girdle blanks, make-up capes, ponchos, raincoats and rainsuits, suspenders, and waterproof capes, cloaks, hats, jackets, leggings, overalls and sleeves.

Bicycle tires and tubes.

Cement and adhesives made in whole or in part of natural, synthetic, reclaimed, or balata rubber, but not substitute rubber.

Coated fabrics, including but not limited to artificial leather, automobile upholstery, awning cloth, backing cloth, gummied sign cloth, hospital sheeting, raincoat cloth, rubber writing, rubberized canvas, shoe fabrics, "suede" fabrics, tire covers, topping, and winter linings.

Latex and latex covered products—Backing of carpets, tile bags, rugs, sacks and wall-paper, and baskets, buckets, dippers, frames, funnels, measures, racks, screens, sponge upholstery, and traps.

Stationer's goods—Chair cushions, desk angle protection strips, desk tops, erasers, pen sacks, pencil plugs, rubber bands, rubber stamps, telephone cord guards, telephone ear pieces, telephone stands, typewriter feet, and typewriter keys.

Tire repair materials.

Miscellaneous items—Air bags and curing tubes used in vulcanizing tires and repairing tubes, balloons for radio and weather observations, cable wrapping tape, diving suits, elastic webbing, mechanical rubber goods, made in whole or in part of balata, the rubber content of which is more than 50 percent balata; rubberized curled hair, shower-bath curtains, and tarpaulins.

Molasses Prices Frozen

In order to forestall unjustifiable price increases for molasses used for distillation to produce industrial alcohol vital to war production on the West Coast, the OPA has issued a temporary maximum price regulation freezing molasses prices for a period of sixty days at the level of December 29 to midnight February 27, 1943.

The sole supplier of molasses for distillation on the West Coast is the Pacific Molasses Co. of San Francisco, which imports molasses from Hawaii. The company recently announced an increase in price for distillers to \$21 per ton, effective January 1, 1943. This price is more than double the prices prevailing in 1939, 1940, and 1941.

Flour Sales by Millers

Up 10 Percent

To eliminate price inequities between wheat and flour and allow for higher wheat prices without recourse to subsidy, OPA last week established specific dollars and cents price ceilings for sales by millers and blenders (secondary processors) of flour from wheat, semolina, and farina. The levels average 10 percent higher than the present temporary ceilings based on each individual seller's September 28-October 2 peak sales.

Present retail bread prices need not be increased, because the higher flour costs, OPA estimated, will be completely offset by simultaneously introduced savings in the manufacture, packaging, and distribution costs of bakers effected under a program announced simultaneously by the Department of Agriculture. However, it will result in an increase of 40 cents to 75 cents per barrel in the cost of family flour sold to consumers.

The maximums for millers and blenders of flour from wheat reflect approximately 89 percent of parity to the farmer for all types of wheat except soft red winter wheat. On the latter type of wheat—produced largely in the central and eastern States and used primarily for cracker, cake and pastry flour—the new flour ceilings will reflect a maximum of about 95 percent of parity. The maximum flour prices are predicated upon the miller receiving no less than \$1.50 per ton below present OPA ceiling prices for his millfeeds. Millfeeds are the by-products of milling wheat for flour.

The wheat prices reflected by the flour ceilings, together with conservation and parity payments, averaging approximately 23.4 cents per bushel—or more than 11 percent of parity—reflect at least 100 percent of parity to the producer as well as a price as high or higher than the top prices received by producers during the period from January 1 to September 15, 1942. Thus, prices set by the new flour regulation are consistent with the Executive Order providing for the stabilization of the national economy and the Second Price Control Act.

Fireplace Grates Get Ceiling Prices

Price ceilings for all fireplace grates made of steel-lath, sheet steel, and similar materials which weigh less than five pounds have been set by OPA at \$1.65 each, f. o. b. factory on sales by manufacturers; \$2 each, f. o. b. seller's point of shipment on sales by wholesalers; and \$3 each for sales at retail.

PULP AND PAPER

Tax Paid by Buyer

Because trade practices in the pulp and paper and paperboard industries cause uncertainty in regard to the 3 percent property transportation tax, OPA last week ruled that this tax must be considered as a freight rate increase rather than as a tax for which a charge may be made in addition to the maximum price of the product. As such it has to be absorbed by the seller on a "delivered price" basis and by the buyer on an "f. o. b. producers' establishment" basis.

Standard newsprint, however, is exempted. Manufacturers may pass on this transportation tax to the purchaser.

Manufacturers of some grades of woodpulp must absorb the 3 percent tax until the freight bill including the tax is greater than the appropriate freight allowance. The excess over this amount may be passed on to the customer.

Salmon Top Prices

Dollars and cents maximum prices on canner sales of salmon have been established for the Columbia River District by OPA, replacing March 1942 ceilings for individual packers. The new prices reflect the average of packers' peak sales during March. Generally there will be no change in canned salmon costs to the housewife, although broader distribution of this canned fish into retail channels may be possible.

The three main objectives of this new price Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 265 are to level off the irregular ceiling prices which existed between various canners along the Columbia River, and to set fair and equitable prices, based on 1942 costs, on half-pound flat cans of five types of salmon canned in Alaska, which could not be marketed without loss under the prices originally set in Maximum Price Regulation 265.

The amendment will also provide canner ceilings on sales to civilians and Government buyers for salmon of the Columbia River District which is the cradle of the salmon industry having nearly year-round runs and was excluded from coverage under the initial salmon regulation.

Cane Sugar Prices Fixed at New Levels

Fixed dollars and cents price ceilings on sugarcane sirup at all levels of distribution prior to wholesale and retail have been announced by the OPA, supplanting individual March 1942 maximums.

Action taken raises the ceiling prices for Georgia (or country type) cane sirup approximately 18 cents per gallon to cover increased costs occurring in the 1942 season, as March 1942 packers' ceilings on this product under the general maximum price regulation generally reflected 1941 costs.

At the same time, OPA also set similar specific dollars and cents price ceilings on Louisiana (or large mill type) cane sirup.

Citrus Ceiling Prices Established in Four States

Maximum prices for grapefruit, lemons, oranges, tangerines and temple oranges grown in the four principal citrus producing States were established last week by OPA at all levels between the grower and the retailer, in a move to promote orderly distribution of the fruit at fair prices.

The maximums at the packer level are in dollars and cents, based on grower minimums guaranteed under the Emergency Price Control Act. These ceilings vary as to area of production, season of the year, and type of packing. In general, the maximum prices will change seasonally on the various citrus fruits two or three times a year, following the customary price pattern.

Recap Delivery Costs Paid by Dealers

Dealers in retreaded and recapped tires who must have the work done by other recapping establishments may not pass on to their customers resulting transportation charges, OPA ruled last week.

Such charges are one of the dealer's costs OPA said. No extra service is rendered, and therefore the customer is entitled to take delivery of the tires at dealer's place of business without paying more than the ceiling price.

OPA pointed out, however, that if a customer wants his tires delivered to him from the dealer's place of business, the dealer may make a charge for that service at his January 9, 1942, rate provided he made a special and separate charge for the same type of service on that date.

Used Farm Machine Ceiling Prices

All sales of five critical used farm machines, whether made by dealers, auctioneers, or farmers themselves, were placed under price control January 5, by OPA. The action was designed to relieve farmers from paying excessive prices resulting from rapidly increasing demand.

The machines covered are used farm tractors (except crawler tractors) and the following important used harvesting machines: combines, corn pickers, corn binders, and motor or tractor operated hay balers.

OPA placed under a specific control measure all retail sales of these items of used farm equipment, whether made by dealers, auctioneers or farmers themselves. Generally, the maximum prices are 70 percent and 95 percent of the list or base prices for the same new equipment, depending on the condition of the equipment when resold.

Customer Pays State Taxes on Cigars

New or increased Federal or State taxes on cigars may be passed along by the seller. If this tax adjustment results in a retail price which contains a fraction of one-half cent or more the price of a single cigar may be raised to the next higher full cent. This may be done only on condition that the retailer also offers the same brand or size of cigar in a quantity that will raise the amount of the increased tax to the next higher full cent.

A manufacturer or importer desiring to sell a new brand or size is permitted to determine his maximum list price and the maximum retail price, subject to OPA approval. Within ten days after he has determined his price he must send to OPA, Tobacco Section, Washington, D. C., a statement setting forth the price and other specified information. Unless within twenty days after receipt of this statement OPA in a written notice objects to the price determination, such prices are to be established as the maximum prices for the new brand.

Dried Egg Prices

Only dried whole eggs sold to Government agencies and shell, liquid or frozen eggs sold to manufacturers for the sole purpose of later sale to Government agencies as dried whole eggs are exempt from price control during January and February, OPA warned last week. Sales of such eggs to anyone else are not exempt.

PRODUCTION . . .

AIRCRAFT TAILOR SHOPS

The United States has established a chain of aircraft tailoring shops, "modification centers" where standard mass-produced fighting planes are swiftly altered to meet requirements of campaigns throughout the global war, the Office of War Information announced.

These centers are operated by airlines and aircraft factories under the supervision of the U. S. Army Air Forces Materiel Command's Production Division, or directed by the Air Forces at air depots.

Defining broad objectives, an official Air Forces spokesman stated, "Suppose you make kitchen stoves. Your factory is tooled up for one model on a mass production basis and you are turning out thousands of them. Then your salesmen tell you that you've got to add another gadget or your competitors are going to put you out of business. Which is easier—retooling your plant or adding another little shop where the gadget can be installed on the mass-production stoves before they meet the competition?"

"That's the basic function of all our modification centers. We add, subtract, and change to meet and beat our competition—the Axis. We can take production airplanes and fit them for Arctic or desert operation, increase their range or build up their bomb loads."

General Jimmy Doolittle's Tokyo raiders were equipped for their special mission at the centers, as were the American bombers that rained havoc on the Roumanian oil fields last spring. A majority of the aircraft now being used against the Axis in the Solomons, New Guinea, China, the Aleutians, and North Africa are modification jobs. The Japanese met disaster from modified fighters and bombers at Midway.

Import Air Cargoes To Be Increased

A special air cargo priority certificate to fit into the existing world-wide air service for the import of strategic cargoes has been developed by WPB.

Loading for the air service are controlled by the Air Transport Commands of the Army and Navy, and are arranged by the Board of Economic Warfare through a Government procurement agency.

To the system of WPB priorities and quotas, in existence since April and

covering all strategic commodities suitable for air transport has now been added the special certificates covering emergency shipments. Private importers and Government agencies likely to require air transportation for their purchases abroad can make application to WPB for the certificates.

The system is designed to effect the maximum use of air facilities, to the end that the planes, while serving to transport combat units outbound, may complete their trips carrying strategic materials which otherwise would be difficult to import.

83 Bullets for Every Axis Soldier

America is turning out enough rifle and machine-gun ammunition each month to fire 83 rounds at every individual soldier in the Axis armies, the War Department has disclosed. In the first year of war, production of small-arms ammunition has increased more than 550 percent and is still rising rapidly.

As an example of the amount of ammunition the average American workman can produce, Under Secretary of War Patterson cited the record of one Army arsenal. Each employee of this arsenal in the twelve months ending New Year's Eve made and assembled an average of more than 47,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition of calibers .30 and .50. In addition each workman turned out an average of 605 artillery cartridge cases in sizes ranging from 37 millimeter up to 4.7 inches. He made the parts and assembled 200 mechanical time fuses and 400 artillery shell bodies up to six inches in diameter. He produced, inspected, and checked 27 gages of all kinds and constructed two intricate fire-control instruments at an average cost of \$254 each.

Engraved Cards Are Latest War Casualty

Copper-engraved business stationery, greeting cards, and calling cards are the latest casualties of war.

In order to conserve the scarce metal for important war uses, the WPB prohibited the use of copper for engraving plates for such purposes, effective December 31, in Copper Order M-9-c as amended by WPB. The order also applies to used plates as well as new.

Users of copper-engraved material will be able to rely on "plateless engraving," regular printing, and in some cases, on steel dies for stationery, cards, etc. No new steel has been available for dies for some time.

Mercantile Inventories Held in Check by WPB

To assure a fair distribution of limited consumers' goods, WPB has limited the size of mercantile inventories of large retailers, wholesalers, and stock-carrying branches of manufacturers. The new order, L-219, will have the effect of holding consumers' goods inventories of the larger concerns at about the same level, in relation to their sales, as they maintained prior to Pearl Harbor and thus assure that larger quantities are available for distribution through the smaller outlets. Merchants who have excessive inventories when the order becomes effective will be brought into line through restriction of their purchases.

The order will apply to every merchant who on or after November 30, 1942, had or has a total mercantile inventory of consumers' goods having a cost value of \$50,000 or more at the end of any quarter of his federal income tax year, and who also had during the 12 months preceding the end of the same quarter net sales of consumers' goods of \$200,000 or more.

While the order does not directly cover merchants with annual sales of less than \$200,000, WPB Chairman Nelson said that this was an "experiment in self-government for the smaller stores" and that they should maintain pre-war stock-sales ratios.

Storm Delays Oil Delivery

Flood waters have washed out 600 feet of the 24-inch War Emergency Pipeline crossing of the Mississippi and will delay initial shipments through the Texas-Illinois leg, according to Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes.

In a telegraphic report, Burt E. Hull, vice president of War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., described the damage:

"Construction Mississippi River crossing was well advanced and completion expected December 30 but river began rising rapidly. Suspended work and all available steel cable and additional anchorage attached to pipe but river rose 15 feet and rapid current broke several cables and about 600 feet off free end of pipe. Apparently no damage to barges and other floating equipment. Assuming river will fall enough to resume work by January 10, believe we can install and complete new crossing by January 25."

PUBLISHERS TOLD OF PAPER CUTS

Magazines were limited last week to 90 percent of the tonnage of paper used by each publisher during 1942. This reduction applies whether the publisher prints his own magazine or has it printed by a commercial printer.

Simultaneously, WPB restricted the consumption of print paper in newspapers. Other orders affecting consumption of paper in books, containers, commercial printing, and other uses, as well as an order governing production of paper, will be issued shortly.

Order L-244 provides that no magazine publisher may use print paper during any calendar quarter in excess of 22½ percent of the amount used during 1942. A publisher may, however, in any calendar quarter, use up to 15 percent more than his quarterly quota. The excess must be deducted from the quota of the succeeding calendar quarter. He may also use additional print paper equivalent to the less-than-quota usage of any preceding calendar quarter.

An exemption to the order excludes any publisher who shall use, on and after January 1, 1943, 25 tons or less of print paper in any calendar quarter.

Light Oil Ration Practices Changed

Rationing light grades of fuel oil used by utilities and other industries for purposes other than heating was simplified this week by OPA, eliminating the necessity of handling large numbers of coupons. Henceforth, industrial plants which use an average of 100,000 gallons or more of distillate oil per month may request their local war price and rationing board to issue their allotments on delivery receipts instead of coupons. Delivery receipts can be handled in less time by both the buyer and seller in the transfer of large quantities of oil. Originally, only consumers of residual oil were permitted to use delivery receipts.

Anatto Restricted

Use of annatto or annatto extracts has been restricted exclusively to coloring food products, by conservation Order M-103, as amended by the WPB. Such dyes sometimes are used to color textiles and leather, or to manufacture pigments. Annatto and annatto extracts are imported from Latin America. Current supplies are sufficient to meet only food requirements.

Butter Shortage Ups Margarine Production

Manufacturers of margarine previously allowed to use only 110 percent of their average quarterly use of fats and oils in the corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941, or of 1941 alone, today were allowed to raise that figure to 180 percent through the issuance by the WPB of General Preference Order No. M-71, as amended. This change is expected to result in the use of an additional 230 million pounds of oil.

The Order, however, restricts the use of fats and oils (other than "foots") in the manufacture of soap for civilian consumption to 84 percent of the average amount used in the base period. The previous figure was 88 percent and it is estimated that the change will effect a saving of approximately 70 million pounds of oil.

The urgency in the need for increased margarine production arises from the pending butter shortage. This need has been accentuated by the freeing of 50 percent of the butter stocks in 35 United States cities.

More Butter Released

Approximately 2,000,000 pounds of storage butter which were frozen in the 35 principal markets of the United States November 21, were released last week for civilian consumption.

However, this butter is not expected to relieve the butter shortage, for it is only a small portion of normal weekly butter consumption.

Steel Warehouses Can Exceed Quotas

A system of temporary supplementary quotas, designed to enable iron and steel warehouses to rebuild their stocks, announced last week, permitted a warehouse to exceed its quota for the first quarter of 1943, provided that it keeps within its total allotment for the period January 1, 1943, through March 31, 1943.

The purpose of this arrangement is to permit warehouses to "catch up" on tonnages they would have received had they been able to obtain their full quarterly quotas during 1942. Because preference ratings assigned to warehouses have lagged behind the general level of preference ratings, warehouses have not been able to obtain their full quotas from the mills.

HOME MARKET IS BOOMING

The year just ending saw many significant trends develop in home construction, home financing, and debt service, some of which will have important influences on housing in the post-war reconstruction period, Mr. Blandford declared.

"The people generally have used their increased income to advantage, those with mortgages on their homes keeping their accounts current and in many cases paying ahead of their loan obligations," the NHA Administrator said. "This, in turn, has strengthened the position of home financing institutions. Foreclosures, which caused so much distress only a short time ago, have steadily declined. The booming market for existing homes in centers of war activity has enabled lending institutions to reduce materially their real estate holdings. For the second consecutive year, more than \$500,000,000 of overhanging real estate was taken off the market, purchased by individual private owners. Congress recognized private industry's valuable contribution to the national housing problem by increasing the authorization of the Federal Housing Administration to insure mortgages on war housing.

Shortages Made New Standards

"The shortages in conventional building materials have necessitated restrictions and modified standards of construction. This has meant a trend toward smaller homes and the development and use of many substitute materials.

"The most important development during the year, was the overall drop of 34 percent from 1941 in new family units started. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that family units of public housing of various types started in 1942 represent an increase from 1941 of 80 percent but the private units reported placed under construction in 1942 was a reduction of 51 percent. These trends reflect the concentration on war housing built under the priority system and the increasing use of temporary construction."

Since housing must be strictly rationed to meet the need only of essential immigrant war workers, the program for 1943 depends to a large extent on the size and complexion of the Nation's war production schedules, Mr. Blandford said.

WAGES AND LABOR . . .

LOST MAN-DAYS HITS NEW LOW

WLB Condemns Detroit Strike, Permits Local Governments To Adjust Employee Wages

A new low figure on the percentage of man-days lost to days worked in war industries was reached in November, according to an announcement by the National War Labor Board. At the same time the Board condemned a strike of 9,000 Detroit tool and die workers and refused to order reinstatement of seven whose case was before the Board.

The WLB last week also issued a joint statement with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue permitting State and municipal government officials to make wage and salary adjustments for their employees without Federal approval.

Urges Arbitration Machinery

Industry and labor should establish their own arbitration machinery for settlement of grievances in order to aid war production and strengthen collective bargaining in an era of necessary governmental restrictions on bargaining, Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman of the Board, said in a case involving the Atlas Powder Company's plant in Giant, California. The Board "strongly urged" management and labor to retain full control over their own grievance machinery, with arbitration as a final step in their collective bargaining agreements.

The Board cannot permit accumulations of grievance disputes to impair morale and efficiency of war plants, but there is no need for labor and management to surrender any of their prerogatives in regard to such disputes, Dr. Taylor said.

"It is in the national interest that the parties themselves set up and operate their own grievance machinery in order to insure that local problems are finally settled by those on the scene who can, by and large, do a better job than can be done from afar," the Board declared.

Decentralization Steps

The WLB and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a joint statement, placed upon the heads of State, county,

and municipal governments final responsibility for conforming to the national stabilization policy in making adjustments in the wages and salaries of their employees.

The Board and the Commissioner released these governmental agencies from any requirement to file certificates explaining how such adjustments were in accord with the Executive Order of October 3. They said that since they had established this certification procedure, they have examined in detail the large number of certificates received from state and local agencies and found that "statutory budgetary controls are operating to keep salary and wage movements of state and local agencies within very narrow bounds."

Stabilized Labor in Auto Plants

War Manpower Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt and War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson have moved to prevent unnecessary shifting of workers in the automobile and automobile parts industry by extending provisions of the Government's automobile industry labor transfer policy.

Their action provides that transferred automobile workers who have developed higher skills will remain at their new jobs and continue to accumulate seniority rights with their original employers unless or until they are recalled to essential war jobs in which their new skills will be used. This policy is to remain effective throughout the automobile industry.

In telegrams to representatives of management and labor in the automobile and automobile parts industry, the two Government officials reaffirmed and extended until further notice the labor transfer policy. This policy was originally worked out in conferences between labor and management in the industry, and announced on September 17, 1941, by Associate Director General Sidney Hillman of the Office of Production Management. It was then amended on June 18, 1942, by a joint statement of McNutt and Nelson.

ASK STATES NOT TO SUSPEND LABOR LAWS

The War, Navy, and Labor Departments, War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, Maritime Commission, and Office of Defense Transportation this week advised against blanket suspension of State labor laws.

Because of the effective use of power to grant variations to meet war emergencies, State labor standards on hours and working conditions have not interfered with war production since the War, Navy, and Labor Departments recommended on January 27, 1942, that State labor laws and regulations should be preserved unless there was a definite showing of emergency needs, according to the seven Federal agencies.

PUBLICATIONS

The following OWI publications may be obtained free upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.:

HOW TO HEAT YOUR HOME WITH LESS FUEL.

THE JAPANESE ARE TOUGH.

NEGROES AND THE WAR (not yet available).

PROVIDING FOR THE STABILIZING OF NATIONAL ECONOMY.

DESIGN AND OPERATION OF U. S. COMBAT AIRCRAFT.

NATIONAL FUEL CONSERVATION.

TALK OF A CITY (not yet available).

YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES.

INFLATION.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST INFLATION.

WAR JOBS FOR WOMEN (not yet available).

WHY RATIONING?

THE THOUSAND MILLION.

THE FOUR FREEDOMS.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER.

THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE.

The following posters will also be furnished upon request:

IF YOU TALK TOO MUCH, THIS MAN MAY DIE.

STRONG IN THE STRENGTH OF THE LORD.

GIVE IT YOUR BEST—FLAG.

AMERICANS! SHARE THE MEAT!

THIS IS NAZI BRUTALITY.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE PRESS.

A MESSAGE TO OUR TENANTS.

WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE—REMEMBER DEC. 7.

AVENGE DECEMBER 7TH.

WE FRENCH WORKERS.

SOMEONE TALKED.

UNITED NATIONS.

HOMEMAKER'S WAR GUIDE.

BECOME A NURSE.

A CARELESS WORD.

JOBS AND CIVIL SERVICE . . .

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS NEEDED
TO BE FILLED*Federal Workers in
Armed Services Will
Get Their Jobs Back*

Former Federal employees, who enter the Army, Navy or other military service after being transferred to an essential private or public activity, were assured last week by Manpower Chairman McNutt, that they would be entitled to re-employment by the Government upon termination of their service.

The original directive, the Chairman explained, did not provide for the re-employment in the Federal service of a person who enters military service after his transfer to war work. The amendment includes a "public" as well as a private enterprise. It is retroactive to September 27, and contains a provision to protect the newly conferred rights which may have lapsed because former Government employees failed to file timely applications for reemployment. Such persons are now given until February 1, 1943.

Listed positions are newly announced by the United States Civil Service Commission or urgently needed to be filled. For a complete list of over 100 positions, see Form 2279, "Opportunities in Federal Service," posted in first- or second-class post offices.

Information and application blanks may be obtained from the Commission's Local Secretaries at first- or second-class post offices, from Regional Offices, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications must be filed with the Commission's Washington office.

No written tests, no maximum age limit unless otherwise stated.

Applications are not desired from persons engaged on war work unless they may use higher skills in the positions sought. War Manpower Commission restrictions on Federal appointments are posted in first- or second-class post offices.

Newly Announced

ENGINEERS, \$2,600 to \$8,000.

Needed: Persons with education and/or experience in almost all branches of engineering.

See: Announcement 282 (1943).

JUNIOR ENGINEERS, \$2,000.

Needed: College women especially. Those without engineering courses may qualify by taking the tuition-free, government-sponsored, 10-week E. S. M. W. T. courses in many colleges.

See: Announcement 281 (1943).

ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN, \$1,440 to \$2,600.

Needed: Men, women with drafting experience, or training gained with a high school, technical school, college, or war training course.

See: Announcement 283 (1943).

RADIO INSPECTORS, \$2,000 and \$2,600, FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

See: Announcement 280 (1943).

Urgently Needed

CONTROL SPECIALISTS, \$2,000 to \$6,500.

Needed: Persons with engineering or industrial production experience for administration and conduct of the Controlled Materials Plan.

See: Announcement 279 (1942).

ALPHABETIC CARD - PUNCH OPERATOR, \$1,260.

See: Announcement 86 of 1941 and amendments.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AIDE, \$1,620 and \$1,800.

See: Announcement 260 (1942).

RADIO-MECHANIC-TECHNICIAN, \$1,440 to \$2,600.

See: Announcement 134 of 1941 and amendments.

DENTAL HYGIENIST, \$1,620.

See: Announcement 111 of 1941 and amendment.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS, \$1,440 to \$1,800.

Needed: Persons with 1 to 3 years of appropriate college study.

Specialized fields: Metallurgy, Physics.

See: Announcement 256 (1942).

DEPARTMENTAL GUARDS, \$1,500.

(Written test required.)

See: Announcement 194 (1942) and amendment.

AIR SAFETY INVESTIGATORS, \$3,800. CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD.

See: Announcement 208 (1942).

MEDICAL TECHNICIANS, \$1,440 to \$2,000.

Needed: X-ray technicians; also surgical and general.

See: Announcement 248 (1942).

LIBRARY ASSISTANTS, \$1,260 to \$1,620.

(Written test required.)

See: Announcement 268 (1942).

CHILD CARE

*Michigan, Georgia Get
Funds for Care of Children*

Paul V. McNutt, director of Defense Health and Welfare Services, announced the approval of plans for child care services for the children of working mothers, submitted by the Georgia Department of Public Welfare and the Michigan Department of Public Instruction, and authorized grants totaling \$11,940 to help carry out the plans. Georgia will receive \$6,840 and Michigan, \$5,100.

These grants come from the emergency fund allotted to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services by the President for the coordination and development of wartime child care services. Funds from this allotment are available to State departments of education or welfare for the employment of administrative personnel and consultants to aid communities where a large number of women with children are employed or are soon to be employed.

The WMC says that several critical labor market areas exist in Georgia and that there will be considerable increase in the employment of women in these areas within the next six months. It will be the task of the consultants to see that all possible resources are utilized to meet this need.

The funds advanced to Michigan will be used for the employment of two consultants to supervise extended school services.

In Michigan the Detroit area is generally recognized as one of the two or three most critical industrial centers of the Nation and will undoubtedly absorb the full time of one person.

*Physical Fitness for
High Schools Subject
of New Pamphlet*

Strength, endurance, stamina, and the development of physical skills of direct value to the war are the aims of the national wartime physical fitness program for high school boys and girls, which is outlined in a U. S. Office of Education pamphlet, "Physical Fitness through Physical Education for the Victory Corps."

Competitive and mass athletics, road work, hikes, and week-end journeys for at least ten hours each week are recommended in the new program in addition to a minimum of five hours a week of physical education classes at school.

Sayre Gets Job

Made Deputy Director
of Foreign Relief

FRANCIS B. SAYRE, former High Commissioner to the Philippines, was appointed Deputy Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation operations. Mr. Sayre, who escaped from the Philippines after they were occupied by the Japanese, will serve as a special assistant to Secretary of State Hull as well as Deputy Director of Foreign Relief under former Governor Lehman of New York.

LAWRENCE A. APPEL, vice president of the Vick Chemical Co., was appointed chief of the WMC Placement Bureau. He will direct the work of the U. S. Employment Service and will be responsible for filling the needs of industry, agriculture, the professions, and the Government.

JOHN W. BUCH, former assistant professor in the Department of Mining Engineering, Pennsylvania State College, was appointed chief of the Coal Economics Division of the Bureau of Mines.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH resigned his post as deputy director of the Container Division of the WPB. ROSWELL C. MOWER, formerly assistant director, has been appointed as his successor.

M. H. HEDGES, Research Director of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has accepted appointment on the WPB Planning Committee, WPB Chairman Nelson announced.

GEORGE KIRSTEIN resigned his position as executive secretary of the NWLB to accept a commission in the Navy. He has been ordered to report for duty January 1.

SAMUEL B. SHAPIRO was appointed head of the Research and Quota Section of the Automobile Rationing Branch of OPA. He was formerly general manager of the Chicago Automobile Trade Association, which granted him a leave of absence.

C. S. WILLIAMS, formerly director of the General Industrial Equipment Division of WPB, was appointed director of the Controlled Materials Division of Civilian Supply.

RICHARD N. JOHNSON, formerly Publisher of the Boston Evening Transcript, was appointed director of the Consumer Goods Division of WPB Civilian Supply. He succeeds Roland S. Vail, resigned.

DR. CHARLES G. WOODBURY was appointed special assistant and adviser to Agricultural Research Administrator Auker. He has been director

Boxes for Prisoners



Red Cross Canteen Worker Mary Dougherty inspects a Red Cross food package going to an American prisoner of war. Packages like this are sent regularly from International Red Cross headquarters in Geneva to American prisoners of war and interned civilians held by Germany and Italy. One a week goes to each American prisoner of war whose capture and location have been reported, and one every two weeks to each interned civilian. The parcels have been carefully prepared by nutrition experts to counteract any vitamin deficiencies in the regular prison diet. A prisoner may receive also one supplementary parcel every sixty days from his family or friends as soon as they have been officially notified by the Provost Marshal General's office of his whereabouts. Twenty thousand Red Cross packages were sent to the Far East on the neutral diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm last June, together with one million cigarettes and other supplies for American prisoners and internees.

of raw products research in the National Canners Association.

FRANCIS T. McNAMARA, associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at Yale University, was appointed deputy director of the Communications Equipment Division of WPB.

JOHN R. TURNEY has resigned as director of the ODT Division of Transport Conservation, and CHARLES L. DEARING, former consultant in the Division, has been appointed director of the new Division of Review and Special Studies which replaces the Division of Transport Conservation. HAROLD J. DRESCHER will be associate director.

WOMEN GIVE 70 TONS HOSE TO WAR

The Conservation Division of the WPB has announced that during the first month of the silk and nylon hosiery salvage program 85,000 pounds of discarded stockings and bills of lading covering 55,000 additional pounds en route have been received by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Silk and nylon will be reclaimed from these stockings for the manufacture of war materials. Approximately 15 pairs of silk hose are needed to make one average-size powder bag. It is estimated that enough silk stockings have been garnered during the first month of the collection to make over 100,000 powder bags.

The total of 140,000 pounds of hosiery actually shipped consisted of about 2,800,000 pairs of silk and nylon stockings. If stretched, end to end, these stockings would approximately cross the country from New York to San Francisco.

More Kitchen Fats Needed

Collections of waste kitchen fats are increasing each month by approximately 25 percent over the preceding month, Leasing J. Rosenwald, Director of the Conservation Division declared.

First available collection figures show 3,016,338 pounds of waste fats collected during August; 3,812,728 pounds during September; and 4,784,498 pounds during October.

"Although the trend of collections is encouraging," Mr. Rosenwald stated, "we must recognize that we are falling far short of our goal of 16,667,000 pounds per month.

"In August we were 18.1 percent of our quota, in September we were 22.9 percent of quota and in October 23.7 percent. These figures indicate that more and more women are saving."

Western Loggers Get Aid

Mills that have bought West Coast logs only to be ordered by WPB to resell them to aircraft companies and other essential users need no longer hesitate to purchase, because OPA has permitted them to add to their ceiling prices the direct costs of transportation from the logger to their mills, cost of repairing logs for resale, sorting, booming, rafting, scaling, and reloading. Overtime additions paid by the first buyer to a seller also may be added.

MOTION PICTURES . . .

Exciting new films issued

"First Steps in First Aid," a new sound movie produced in cooperation with a large industrial firm, has just been released by the Bureau of Mines as a contribution to the education in safety measures of people in civil and industrial life. Typical accidents, what should and what should not be done, controlling onlookers, directing assistants, and providing comfort to the injured are shown. The film instructs in the correct methods of locating injury, transportation of the injured, recognition of symptoms, treatment for shock, and determining the cause of death. The human circulatory system and ways to apply tourniquets and compresses are demonstrated.

Copies are available for exhibition by industrial and civil defense training classes, training courses conducted by or in behalf of the Army, Navy, and Maritime Service, and for showings by schools, churches, colleges, and other similar groups. Application for a free loan of the 16-millimeter film should be addressed to the Motion Picture Section, Bureau of Mines, Central Experiment Station, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The borrower should state specifically his equipment for showing the film.

Five new war information films for wartime uses in schools, churches, factories, clubs, and community rallies have been released by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information. The new films are:

CAMPUS ON THE MARCH (19 minutes). Wartime activities in American colleges and universities.

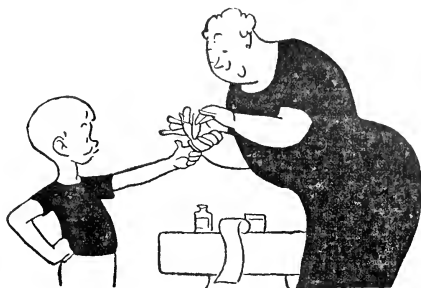
DIVIDE AND CONQUER (14 minutes). Hard-hitting presentation of Nazi methods in spreading hate and fear, distrust and confusion.

HENRY BROWNE, FARMER (11 minutes). Showing down-to-earth story of a Negro family in wartime.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY (13 minutes). Vice-President Henry Wallace's stirring challenge to the freedom-loving people of the world.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRING LINE (8 minutes). Disney's famous characters—Pluto and Minnie—show why and how to save fats.

These 5 pictures and other OWI films for nontheatrical use can be obtained from 175 established 16-mm. film agencies throughout the country. Write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.



A V-Home has at least one person trained in First Aid, as part of its air raid precautions and to preserve the family's health. Other qualifications for the V-Home certificate awarded by the Office of Civilian Defense are salvage, refusal to spread Axis propaganda, and regular purchase of War Bonds and Stamps. The illustration was contributed by Guyas Williams. Make yours a V-Home!

Other OWI films include:

THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY (10 minutes). The stakes of American labor and industry in winning this war. An official War Department film.

BOMBER (10 minutes). Manufacture, speed, and power of the B-28 Army bomber. Commentary written by Carl Sandburg.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (11 minutes). Food and the farmer's role in the war.

HOME ON THE RANGE (11 minutes). The Western range country and the men producing beef and mutton for our soldiers, civilians, and Allies.

LAKE CARRIER (9 minutes). Transporting iron ore over the Great Lakes to Midwest steel mills. Narrated by Fredric March.

LISTEN TO BRITAIN (20 minutes). A remarkable record of wartime Britain and a tribute to the everyday people of England.

MANPOWER (8 minutes). Methods now being used to recruit and train workers for war industries.

MEN AND THE SEA (10 minutes). Training the men who man our cargo ships carrying munitions, food, and supplies throughout the world.

RING OF STEEL (10 minutes). Tribute to the American soldier from 1776 to 1942. Narrated by Spencer Tracy.

SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION (10 minutes). Dramatic exposition of the results of careless talk and the need for secrecy.

SALVAGE (7 minutes). Need for salvaging metals, rubber, and greases. Narrated by Donald Nelson.

TANKS (10 minutes). Manufacture and performance of the M3 Army tank. Narrated by Orson Welles.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT (48 minutes). Thrilling story of a bombing raid over Germany by the Royal Air Force.

U. S. NEWS REVIEW: ISSUE NO. 1 (21 minutes). Seven subjects—women at war, fuel saving, President's wartime flag, Malta, coal production, war in Pacific, and wartime harvest.

WESTERN FRONT (21 minutes). China's heroic fight as a member of the United Nations.

WINNING YOUR WINGS (18 minutes). Work of the U. S. Army Air Forces. Narrated by Lt. James Stewart.

ANCHORS AWEIGH (3 minutes). **KEEP 'EM ROLLING** (3 minutes). **CAISSONS GO ROLLING ALONG** (3 minutes). Song shorts sung "off screen" against backgrounds of appropriate action scenes.

MAIL FOR SEAMEN

American seamen will now be able to receive mail at foreign ports from relatives and friends at home for the first time since America entered the war.

The War Shipping Administration, in conjunction with the Post Office, Navy, and War Departments, has established a mail service for crew members of American merchant vessels, similar to that now in existence for the armed forces. This includes merchant vessels under the American flag and foreign flag vessels under the control of the War Shipping Administration. The new procedure also will serve naval personnel assigned to merchant ships.

Mail addressed to a merchant seaman should indicate on the first line of the address the name of the seaman. The second line should carry the name of the ship, and the third line the words "c/o Post Master"; the fourth line either "New York," "New Orleans," or "San Francisco," as the case may be. The return address should be indicated in the upper left-hand corner of the item of mail and in the lower left-hand corner the name only of the steamship line should be shown.

RELEASES . . .

Copies of these press releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Ave. NW.

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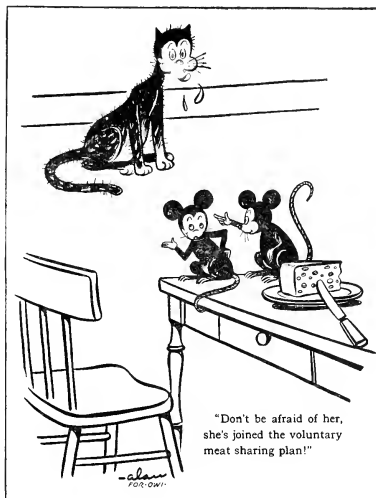
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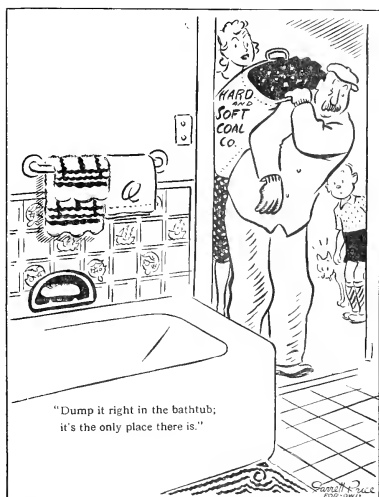
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OPA-1404.

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OPA-1411.

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OPA-1414.

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ODT-1.

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ODT-2.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Thursday, January 7—8:30-6:45 p. m.,
EWT—CBS—"100,000,000 Questions"—
Program answers questions on ration-
ing, price and rent control, etc.

Saturday, January 9—12:15-12:30 p. m.,
EWT—NBC—"Consumer Time"—De-
partment of Agriculture program on food
news for consumers.

Saturday, January 9—6-6:30 p. m.,
EWT—Mutual—"I Hear America Sing-
ing"—Program sponsored by the Federal
Security Administration, with infor-
mation concerning the U. S. Employment
Service, the Office of Defense Health and
Welfare, etc.

Saturday, January 9—7-8 p. m., EWT—
Blue—"Over Hero"—Treasury program
with all-star cast.

Sunday, January 10—11-11:30 a. m.,
EWT—Blue—"Soldiers of Production"—
War Production program with news from
the factories of America.

Sunday, January 10—12:15-12:30 p. m.,
EWT—CBS—"Womanpower"—Program
on women's participation in the war.

Sunday, January 10—2-30-3 p. m.,
EWT—Blue—"Show of Yesterday and
Today"—War Manpower Commission
program with news on manpower mobiliza-
tion.

Sunday, January 10—3:30-4:30 p. m.,
EWT—NBC—"The Army Hour"—The
Army, with pick-ups from at home and
overseas.

Sunday, January 10—10:30-11 p. m.—
Mutual—"This Is Our Enemy"—Stories
which illustrate the nature of our enemy.

Tuesday, January 12—12-12:15 p. m.,
EWT—Blue—"Children in Wartime"—
Department of Labor program on the
problems concerned with caring for chil-
dren under the stress of wartime.

Tuesday, January 12—3-30-3 p. m.,
EWT—Blue—"Victory Hour"—War pro-
gram devoted to the youth of high-school
age and the contributions they can make
to the war.

Tuesday, January 12—4-4:30 p. m.,
EWT—All networks—Special Farm
Mobilization Day broadcast with ad-
dresses by President Roosevelt, Secretary
of Agriculture Wickard and others, and
pickups from England, North Africa, and
the Pacific fighting front.

Tuesday, January 12—8-30-9 p. m.,
EWT—Mutual—Special United Nations
broadcast with an all-star Hollywood
cast. Program celebrates United Na-
tions Week.

Wednesday, January 13—7-7:25 p. m.,
EWT—Blue—"What Is Your War
Job?"—A program of information for the
War Manpower Commission and the U. S.
Employment Service.

BUY WAR BONDS



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 13, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 2

MERCHANTS PROBLEMS GROW AS RATIONS GET TIGHTER

**Shortage of Butter, Fuel, Canned Goods, and Other Commodities
Headache for Dealers, Cause Public to Tighten Belts**

Food Administrator Wickard this week ordered that 30 percent of all 1943 creamery butter be reserved for use of the armed forces and for shipment to Russia. That is the explanation of why it has been getting more and more difficult to buy butter.

Butter is one of the few foods in which our production was not increased during 1942, whereas the demand did increase greatly. The only way to spread supply to meet the vital requirements is to curtail civilian consumption. Therefore, civilians in 1943 may get 13 pounds, each, instead of the 16 pounds consumed in 1942.

The second important development on the domestic food front within less than 2 weeks was the notice to civilians that they must tighten their belts. Food is a weapon of war. Point rationing, which will be inaugurated through rationing of canned fruits and vegetables next month, is obviously destined to reach even deeper into the American pantry.

Rationing is a boon to the consumer, because it assures everyone an equal share of scarce items; and, once point rationing begins, the merchant will have a double duty on each sale—collecting ration coupons as well as cash on many transactions.

Fuel Pinch Hits Business

The public is not alone in suffering from the fuel shortage on the eastern seaboard. Harassed distributors were

also presented with several new headaches this week in the form of further restrictions on both fuel oil and gasoline. The increasingly critical fuel shortage prompted OPA to issue new orders that:

1. All pleasure driving be stopped in the 17 East Coast States and the District of Columbia;

2. Fuel-oil rations to heat nonresidential buildings be slashed by an additional 25 percent;

3. All commercial buildings in the 30 States where fuel oil is rationed, which can convert to coal, must convert or lose their rations by the end of this month.

Scarcity of fuel transportation facilities to the East, and the heavy military requirements, combined to push the fuel-distribution business toward a new low.

Outside the eastern area, however, there was at least one flash of good news. The Office of Price Administration decreed that salesmen who distribute essential commodities, except in 17 Eastern States and Washington, D. C., will be allowed additional car mileage. Qualified salesmen will be permitted up to 65 percent of last year's mileage, or 8,600 miles a year, whichever is less.

Prices Are Added Problem

Next to war production, prices continue to be the most urgent domestic battle line of the day. A constant alert is necessary to keep pressures equalized so that business costs and essential production maintain a balance. Inevitable

"squeezes" compel frequent price adjustments, and this week was no exception. Here are high lights of price actions:

Foods.—Upward revisions in wholesale and retail prices were granted by the Office of Price Administration for coffee, canned fish, cooking and salad oils, canned citrus fruits and juices, hydrogenated and other shortening, corn meal, evaporated and condensed milk, pure maple and cane sirups and flour and flour mixes. The revisions will take the form of fixed margins over net cost;

Potatoes.—In the first price-control measure on new crop early white potatoes OPA set a ceiling price for country shippers of \$3.65 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. shipping points, for certain counties in Florida and Texas;

Lumber.—Ceiling prices for Douglas fir aircraft grades of lumber were raised approximately 13½ percent. Reason for this adjustment is that the proportion of aircraft grade lumber that can be obtained from Douglas fir lumber is lower than preliminary estimates;

Farm Machinery.—All sales of five critical used farm machines (farm tractors) were placed under price control by OPA to relieve farmers from paying excessive prices resulting from rising demand;

Millwork.—OPA placed specific dollars and cents ceilings on most stock millwork items;

Iron, steel products.—Simplifying price regulations, OPA announced dollars and cents warehouse prices for jobbers, dealers, and distributors handling iron and steel products for resale.

Civilian Goods Curtailed

The ravages of a total war made new inroads into civilian goods industries this week. Curtailment orders, necessary to conserve important war materials, lengthened the business casualty list in recent days.

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ON THE HOME FRONT

Tenth Anniversary of Hitler's Power Finds United States Surpassing Axis in Ships, Guns, Airplanes, and All Munitions. Lend-Lease Contributes to Allies' Strength

The end of this month marks a sinister anniversary—10 years ago Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party gained control of Germany. At his accession to power, Hitler assured the German people that they need never fear that the Nazis would be guilty of "lies or swindles," and a few months later he assured the world that he had no aggressive intentions toward his European neighbors.

His actual purpose, now long since revealed, embraced not only the subjection of his adopted country but also most of Europe and much of the globe beside. Yet peace-loving peoples everywhere were hoodwinked then by his disarming protestations. Even when the Nazi program of merciless conquest had begun to claim its first victims, among the witnesses to these acts of treachery there was no agreement as to what should be done about them, or what measures for mutual protection should be taken.

Divide and Conquer

On September 1, 1939, when Poland was invaded, the countries that later became members of the United Nations could have mustered against the Axis a sum total of trained armies and reserves more than double in manpower those of the aggressors, a sea strength almost twice as great, and first line air forces almost 70 percent larger than those of their opponents. Had these governments been united as they are today, the Nazi strategy of "divide and conquer" might not have threatened civilization with the extinction of human freedom—a threat that has been narrowly averted during the past year.

Before the lesson of unity was driven home to a disbelieving world, millions of men, women, and children and billions of dollars in property and resources were sacrificed to the Axis gods of war. A year ago, the United Nations pledged themselves to the final and unmistakable defeat of the Axis powers, and since then they have implemented that pledge by force of arms and world-wide military and economic cooperation.

Enemy Is Surpassed

Shifting with remarkable speed from a peacetime to a wartime economy, within the relatively short space of twelve

months we have in the United States alone overtaken and passed our enemies in the output of every category of weapons and war materials. We are now building ships at the rate of 14,400,000 tons a year—almost a million tons more than the combined tonnage of the merchant fleets of Germany, Italy, and Japan in 1939.

This steady stream of new ships—a partial answer to the ever-present submarine menace—helped to carry supplies to our fighting men all over the world and made possible the landing of an American army in North Africa. Close cooperation between labor and management and their willingness to do away with work slowdowns and stoppages have been vital factors in achieving these astonishing results. Science and invention, too, have played their part, devising new methods of production and finding substitutes for scarcer items at the same time that ship designs were standardized.

Notable Ship Record

The Maritime Commission has shipyards in 24 States, employing more than half a million men and women, while in 1,200 factories in 33 States another million or so workers are producing parts, materials, and supplies for ships. The shipbuilding record is all the more remarkable when it is considered that more than 90 percent of the workers have had to be trained for the jobs they are now doing.

During the year, 62 tankers were built, 10 of them in December alone. From this circumstance it might be assumed that the fuel oil situation in the East would soon be relieved, but such is not the case. On the contrary, the heating problem is expected to be extremely critical for all of the coming year. The Nazis, knowing our urgent need of fuel oil for our homes and war plants, have taken a heavy toll of tankers, and necessarily, emphasis in new shipbuilding has been placed on other types of merchant vessels capable of carrying assorted war cargoes.

Tankers Only for War

All the tankers we have on hand or can build for some time to come will be

(Continued on page 36)

LOOSE TALK COSTS LIVES

Spies Get Information From Idle Gossip

To the average person there may seem to be little connection between a casual remark dropped in public and the sinking of a ship at sea, yet, the Office of War Information points out, ship losses that have cost seamen's lives give evidence that some Americans have talked too much.

As an example of what happens when word of ship sailings leaks out, OWI told how a U-boat captain taunted his American victims after a recent ship sinking.

"Your ship is several hours behind schedule," the Nazi jeered.

They knew it was true. He knew their orders. Someone had talked.

OWI compared the way war information is handled in Britain and America. Although the same freedom of speech prevails in Britain as in America, war information is much more closely guarded in that country. The people have been schooled to keep war secrets.

Five Dikes Prevent Leaks

There are five places where nations throw up dykes against the leakage of war information, the OWI said. One is at the frontiers where mails and cables spill vital information about facts abroad; another is at the printing presses; still another is in Government offices, where secrets are closely guarded; another barrier to escape of information is counter-espionage; but the place where the security agents need the public's help is on the fifth dyke—the dyke against unguarded statements in casual conversation. Only the public, they say—and that means every man and woman—can prevent the spread of bits and pieces of information from which the enemy can reconstruct American secrets.

"In a country like ours," said OWI, "every person is his own judge of what he shall listen to or what he shall say. Don't give the enemy the benefit of doubt. The fact that you have learned something as part of a routine job or heard it in casual conversation or read it in a letter that bears no seal of official secrecy doesn't mean it isn't important. Nor does that mean the enemy can necessarily find it out—unless you pass the word along."

ALL EARS !



Why People Talk

There are four causes for people talking too much—conceit, faith, enthusiasm, and ignorance.

Some people tell all they know because they like to impress other people.

Some talk too much because they have faith in their fellowmen, or their relatives. They tell things that should not be told, feeling that it will not be repeated. And nearly always it is.

Some let their enthusiasm run away with their better judgment and blab information when they ought to keep silent.

Others, of course, are ignorant of the possible consequences of what they are

saying and tell vital war facts within reach of listening enemy ears.

Play Safe and Don't Talk

The best policy, of course, is not to talk. Both civilians and men in the services are warned not to talk about troop movements; locations of vessels, sinkings, construction or movement of ships, proposed launchings, harbor repairs; damage done to our side by any action of the enemy; airplane production; fortifications and antiaircraft installations; war production; or even about weather conditions. They are warned not to repeat stories that stir up racial discussion, or engage in criticism of our allies. And above all, to challenge all rumors.

SHIP AGREEMENT HALTS LITIGATION

U. S. and Britain Seek to Eliminate Marine Accident Problem and Save Manpower

An agreement aimed at eliminating losses of manpower and tonnage in useless litigation over marine accidents involving ships of both nations has been signed by the United States and British Governments. The agreement was signed in London in December by United States Ambassador John G. Winant and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

Realizing that merchant shipping is at the nerve center of the whole war effort, each Government has agreed to waive claims against the other arising out of collisions, damage to cargo and the rendering of salvage services.

Ordinarily a casualty at sea involves the expenditure of much time and skilled manpower in assessing the amounts payable by the various parties interested in both the ship and cargo. Delays occur and frequently ships are threatened with arrest or actually arrested in order that security may be provided for meeting claims asserted.

To Eliminate Delays

This is now a thing of the past so far as the United States and Great Britain are concerned. In the future, if a collision occurs between American and British Government owned ships (either warships or merchantmen) no legal proceedings will be taken to determine the degree of blame and no claim for damages will be made by either government

against the other. The work of repair will be undertaken at once without thought of anything but getting the damaged ships back into service at the earliest possible moment.

No time will be wasted in the future in determining the liability for damage when cargoes are damaged in such collisions. General average contributions will not be payable by one government to the other.

One of the provisions of the agreement is that all salvage services rendered by either government to the other will be rendered on Lend-Lease terms, each government paying its own nationals.

Legal Assistance Provided

Another article of the agreement provides that either government may call on the other for legal assistance when vessels or cargo of one government are threatened with arrest in the courts of the other. Where such a request for assistance is made the Treasurer Solicitor in the United Kingdom and the Attorney General in the United States will make arrangements for the immediate release of the ship and the protection of the interests of the other government.

It is pointed out that the provisions of the agreement regarding waiver of claims relates only to claims of one government against the other, and do not apply to claims between either government and private interests.

AXIS BRANDS WHITE BOOK AS LIES

Elmer Davis Tells Gist of Axis Broadcasts

Condemnation of the White Book history of the pre-war decade issued by the State Department continues to dominate the enemy broadcasts and press, OWI Chief Elmer Davis told reporters at his press conference last week. "They seem to be greatly annoyed by it," he said. OWI listening posts have picked up German broadcasts to North and South America saying that the White Book is a mockery made up of lies and cowardice. Rome charged that the documents were counterfeit.

"The one theme that runs through the enemy propaganda is that the Congress is about to meet and the President will have very vigorous opposition, and he has put this White Book out at this time just to give himself an alibi," Mr. Davis said. "Well, I may say that this thing has been in progress for a long time and we hoped and the State Department hoped that they were going to get it out long ago, but they have to be so particular, that it took much longer than they or we expected."

"However, I think the reaction overseas has made it very clear that the enemy finds it a very hard document to answer. They have so misrepresented the facts in some cases that they find it somewhat difficult to answer on the basis of what the White Book contains."

Home Front

(Continued from page 34)

needed for war service—to carry gasoline and oil to our air and mechanized land forces abroad, and to a lesser extent, to supply the war requirements of our allies under Lend-Lease agreements. Fuel oil also powers our naval vessels and nearly all of our merchant fleet. And it must be remembered that all other facilities for transporting fuel oil and gasoline—tank car trains, trucks, pipe lines, barges and other boats plying our inland waterways—cannot begin to equal the carrying capacity of the original tanker fleet that operated in the Atlantic coastal service.

Fuel oil and gasoline are only two out of thousand of products that are delivered to our war associates through

Lend-Lease. American tanks, manned by Allied troops, are in action against our common enemies; American planes, piloted by British, Russian, and Chinese flyers, are raining destruction on Axis forces wherever they find them. The multitude of weapons we have placed in the hands of our friends, for the express purpose of destroying those who would destroy us, are as much an intrinsic part of our own drive toward victory as are the War Bonds we purchase. And so, too, are the foods and food products, the medical supplies, mining machinery and facilities for producing critical war materials, and other products and equipment, which we have exchanged under Lend-Lease for materials and services delivered to us by our allies, in lesser quantities perhaps, but

not less urgently needed by our war plants at home and our armed forces abroad.

Unity Gave Strength

From the weakness, temporizing, and cross-purposes of a few years ago the members of the United Nations have come to strength, understanding and unity in a common aim—the utter defeat of the forces of terror, barbarism, and spiritual darkness. Lend-Lease is not only a symbol of our profound faith in that unity of many and diverse peoples, it also serves the essential purpose of extending our enormous productive powers through the instrument of allies who are making the best possible use of them. We must not abandon that faith or those instruments.

BOOK DRIVE LAUNCHED

Victory Campaign for Millions of Books Wanted by Armed Forces

Elmer Davis, director of OWI last week launched the national drive to collect millions of books from the American people for the men and women in the armed forces.

Mr. Davis presented the first book, a copy of Tolstoi's classic, "War and Peace," to the National Campaign Board of the book drive, directed by Franklin P. Adams, "expert" of "Information Please," Edward L. Bernays, publicist, and Norman Cousins, editor of The Saturday Review of Literature. Sponsoring agencies of the campaign are the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and the United Service Organizations, working in co-operation with the Office of Civilian Defense.

Camp and Ship Libraries

Americans are being asked to send their books to war, Mr. Davis said. He pointed out that the Army and Navy and Merchant Marines need books—millions of them for camp and ship libraries and training centers, but they do not want, nor can they use, dog-eared algebra books published during the war of 1812.

"America today has the best educated army in its history," Mr. Davis declared. "Our men need books. They need books about the ideas for which they are fighting this war. They need books to help a fellow get ahead in the Army or Navy or Marines or Merchant Marine. Most of all, they need books they will enjoy reading—good fiction, good mystery stories, good biography.

Good Books Wanted

"I repeat the word 'good' because the slogan of the campaign this year is: Give more books, give good books. Water-soaked cookbooks are of little use today."

Mr. Davis added that when Americans take down from their shelves the books they are going to give to the 1943 Victory Book Campaign, he hoped they will want to select the ones that are worthy of the men—and women, for the WAACs and the WAVES are included—who are going to read them.

Give books for the Armed Forces



COAL ASSURED NEW ENGLANDERS

Fuel Oil Users Urged To Switch to Coal

Scarcity of anthracite is not a valid reason for New England fuel-oil users to delay switching to coal, since adequate bituminous coal can be made available to them, Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes said last week.

Pointing out that in the last calendar year approximately 30,000,000 tons of all types of coal were shipped into New England—a gain of about 20 percent over the previous year—the Coordinator said that current bituminous coal requirements are being met, and that shipments into that region can be increased if consumers and dealers will order the coal.

The tightness of the anthracite supply apparently is causing many fuel-oil users to delay converting to coal, Mr. Ickes said, but these consumers are overlooking the fact that bituminous coal generally can be used instead of anthracite for domestic heating, and that an additional soft-coal supply can be made available to New England at the present time. Also, soft coal can be made available for commercial and industrial conversions.

Mr. Ickes urged dealers who cannot supply converting fuel-oil users with anthracite to make arrangements to substitute bituminous coal. There is no indication that transportation difficulties would prevent New England consumers from obtaining bituminous coal to meet fuel-oil-conversion requirements, he said.

LORD HALIFAX ASKS UNITED ACTION

An important address by the British Ambassador, Viscount Halifax, marked the meeting of the United Nations Information Board, held at the Office of War Information in Washington, January 5. The Ambassador emphasized the need for the United Nations to act in unison not only for the winning of the war but also for the shaping of the peace that is to follow.

"We shall make no peace," he declared, "until the forces of the Axis, east and west, north and south, have suffered final, unmistakable and irrevocable defeat. And the same unity, so essential to victory, will be just as necessary when the fighting stops, but, as we know from the unhappy experience of 1918, may be more difficult to insure."

Quoting many allied leaders on this theme—Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Secretary Hull, Chinese Finance Minister T. V. Soong, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Vice President Wallace, and President Roosevelt—Lord Halifax called for "a real meeting of minds on the great problems we shall have to face together after the war."

Elmer Davis, Director of the OWI, thanked Lord Halifax in a brief reply for this evidence of his keen interest in the work of the Board.

The meeting was the sixty-fifth held by the Board since its foundation in the summer of 1940, and the third to be held in Washington. Arthur Sweetser, a Deputy Director of OWI and chairman of the Board, presided. Other guests present were Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski and Soviet First Secretary Fedor Orekhov.

The President Last Week . . .

PRESIDENT OUTLINES ROAD TO VICTORY IN CONGRESS MESSAGE

Tells of American and Allies Advances in 1942, British, Russian, Chinese Leaders Praised, Suggests Post-war Planning

President Roosevelt in his first message to the Seventy-eighth Congress, delivered in person to a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives on January 7, told of the advances that have been made during the past year toward ultimate defeat of the Axis powers and annihilation of their present political leaders, and sketched in broad outline a solution of the problems for establishing a peace in which the Four Freedoms can be achieved. His address, while delivered before the American Congress, was broadcast to the world and was fraught with encouragement for the leaders and peoples of the United Nations and especially to our fighting allies. His tributes to Churchill, Stalin, and Chiang Kai-shek were greeted by hearty applause from all sections of his immediate audience.

He spoke of the "inspiring proof of the great qualities of our fighting men . . . in adversity as well as victory." He gave to the Red Army on the long Russian front the place of first importance in the strategic picture of 1942. America's most important achievement in the Pacific area was the victory off Midway Island in the air and naval battle, which, he asserted is "historically important because it secured for our use communication lines stretching thousands of miles in every direction." The period of American defensive attrition in the Pacific is passing, he said and the present aim is to force the Japanese to fight.

Military Activities

"Any review of the year 1942 must emphasize the magnitude and diversity of the military activities in which this nation has become engaged," the President said. "As I speak to you approximately one and a half million of our soldiers, sailors, marines, and fliers are in service outside our continental limits, all through

the world. Our merchant seamen are carrying supplies to them and to our allies over every sea lane."

While he did not offer any suggestion as to where the United Nations' armies would strike next in Europe he made the threatening promise to the Axis leaders that "no matter when and where we strike by land, we and the British and the Russians will hit them from the air relentlessly . . . Hitler and Mussolini will understand the enormity of their miscalculations—that the Nazis would always have the advantage of superior airpower . . . that superiority has gone forever," he said.

The President gave facts and figures about production which he said constituted a miracle and which "will give no aid and comfort to the enemy, on the contrary, I can imagine they will give him great discomfort. I suspect Hitler and Tojo will find it difficult to explain to the German and Japanese people just why it is that 'decadent, inefficient democracy' can produce such phenomenal quantities of weapons and munitions—and fighting men."

Washington "Mad House"

The President paid his respects to the cliché "Washington is a mad-house." "Washington may be a mad-house," he said, "but only in the sense that it is the Capital City of a nation which is fighting mad." He paid a tribute to the British, Russians, and Chinese by reminding his audience that our achievements in production have been relatively no greater than in those countries where war industries have been developed under "incredible difficulties of battle conditions." As much Lend-Lease material as ever travelled over the Burma Road, he said, is being flown to China over mountains 17,000 feet high, flying blind through sleet and snow. "We shall overcome all the formidable obstacles, and

get the battle equipment into China to shatter the power of our common enemy. From this war China will realize the security, the prosperity, and the dignity which Japan has sought so ruthlessly to destroy," he said.

The President drew specific attention to the necessity of post-war planning now. He declared that when the men and women are mustered out, when war production is converted to the economy of peace, "they will have the right to expect full employment—for themselves and for all able-bodied men and women in America who want to work." . . . They do not want a post-war America which suffers from under-nourishment or slums—or the dole. They want no get-rich-era of bogus 'prosperity' which will end for them in selling apples on a street corner.

Four Freedoms Not Issue

"I say this now to the Seventy-eighth Congress, because it is wholly possible that Freedom from Want—the right of employment and the right of assurance against life's hazards—will loom very large as a task for America during the coming 2 years. I trust it will not be regarded as an issue—but rather as a task for all of us to study sympathetically, to work out with a constant regard for the attainment of the objective, with fairness to all and with justice to none.

"In this war of survival we must keep our minds not only on the evil things we fight against, but the good things we are fighting for. We fight to retain a great past—and we fight to gain a greater future."

Day by Day

Besides delivering his annual message to Congress on the state of the nation the President last week announced that he would submit soon data concerning extension of social security for every American citizen, for consideration by the Congress. He also said that he favored pay-as-you-go taxation if the problem of the excessive burden on taxpayers could be met. He asked patriotic organizations and citizens to assist the FBI to eradicate espionage and sabotage. A day-by-day report for the week ending January 9 follows.

JANUARY 4

Expanded the authority of the ODT over domestic transportation facilities to include street car and bus lines, thus giving the ODT authority over all domestic transportation within the United States. The Order also gives ODT Di-

rector Eastman the power to requisition street car and bus lines and the task of providing—in cooperation with other Government units—for the movement of war plant personnel, including agricultural and industrial workers, employees in military and naval establishments, and essential civilian workers.

JANUARY 5

Told the press that the 1942 merchant shipbuilding goal of 8 million tons was exceeded by almost 91,000 tons, and pointed out that with the present shipbuilding rate of 14,400,000 tons a year and the peak production expected in May, the 1943 goal of 16 million tons will also be exceeded.

Received Polish Prime Minister Wladislaw Sikorski, who is leaving the U. S. to return to the seat of his refugee government in London.

Discussed war financing with W. L. Hemingway, newly-elected President of the American Banking Association, and was assured of the continued support of the bankers of this country in the war effort.

Refuted reports that Archduke Otto of Hapsburg was directing the organization of a free Austrian Battalion by the American Army, characterizing such reports as completely vicious and untrue. The President said the U. S. Army is, however, organizing a number of free battalions, and among these is an Austrian Battalion.

JANUARY 6

Approved 39 war nurseries and day-care centers, to be financed from Lanham Act funds, for children of working mothers. This is the largest group of projects yet to be approved at a single time under the FWA child care program.

JANUARY 7

Delivered his annual State of the Union message to the new 78th Congress, paying high tribute to the great qualities of our fighting men, reviewing the strategic battle situation, and reporting "with genuine pride" our 1942 production record.

JANUARY 8

Announced that he would soon send to Congress information and data on his proposal that social security be extended to cover every American "from the cradle to the grave." There is no controversy as to the objective of the program, he said, but it will be up to Congress to work out the method for achieving that objective.

In answer to a question about income taxes, told the press he thought every-

one favored the pay-as-we-go basis, because of the difficulties of getting together during a year enough money to pay taxes on income being earned at the same time. The problem in changing over to such a basis, he said, is deciding whether to omit payment of a certain portion of the present taxes owed the Government, as such an omission would mean an ultimate loss to the Treasury.

JANUARY 9

Reiterated a request made in September 1939 that law enforcement officers, patriotic organizations and individuals give the FBI all information they may have on espionage and sabotage.

PAPER OUTPUT IS CURBED

By June the production of wood pulp for paper in the U. S. will have dropped 2,000,000 tons—from 10,500,000 tons a year to about 8,500,000. Labor is leaving the woods. Trucks and tires are scarce, and getting scarcer, there as everywhere. Seeing these facts in the wind, foresighted WPB last week trimmed the sails of the industry by ordering sweeping percentage reductions in the output of the major classes of paper. The reductions brought forth in their wake two orders limiting the amount of paper converters and book publishers may use, and another bringing under control the use of paper in commercial printing.

Food, wearing apparel, gifts, and other familiar products sold at retail will be packaged in new types of paperboard boxes, and some merchandise will not be packaged at all under provisions of still another consequent order.

Some Articles Eliminated

Converters may use from 50 percent to 110 percent of their 1942 amounts to make listed articles including envelopes and paper towels, and are prohibited after February 15 from using any paper to make other specified articles such as albums, coasters and mats, doilies, poker chips, tray covers and mats, and Venetian blinds.

Commercial printers must limit the paper they put into production either to 22½ percent of the gross weight of the paper used during the base period, 1941, or to 90 percent of the paper used during the corresponding quarter of the base period. In either case, 90 percent of the entire base period is not to be exceeded.

Week in Congress . . .

SPEAKER RAYBURN IS REELECTED

House Committee Ratio Follows Political Lines

The convening of the Seventy-eighth Congress was marked by sharp divisions on domestic issues along party lines. Several resolutions for investigations were introduced in the Senate and the House marked time, pending announcement of committees. An outline of the day-by-day events for the week ending January 9 follows.

JANUARY 6, BOTH HOUSES

Convened, with galleries and floor overflowing, with a party line-up of 222 Democrats and 208 Republicans in the House, 57 Democrats and 38 Republicans in the Senate. Heard the opening prayers, swore in new and reelected members, adopted resolutions for a joint meeting Thursday, appointed committees to notify the President they are in session and ready to hear any message he wishes to send, and then adjourned until noon Thursday. The House roll call showed 426 members present, the Senate roll showed 86.

JANUARY 6, THE HOUSE

Elected Rep. Sam Rayburn (Dem., Texas) Speaker of the House for the 78th Congress. Rep. Rayburn defeated Rep. Joseph Martin (Rep., Mass.), who automatically becomes leader of the Republican minority.

JANUARY 7, THE SENATE

Received the Taft resolution for Senate committee study of war housing programs; Capper resolution for income tax collections on a monthly basis; Butler resolution for the investigation of Lend-Lease activities, and Nye resolution for the investigation of the food situation. Also received a subcommittee report on an investigation of conditions in Puerto Rico and the Vandenberg bill designed to oust Tugwell as Governor of Puerto Rico.

JANUARY 7, THE HOUSE

Speaker Rayburn announced the new committees—Appropriations, Judiciary, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Agriculture, Labor, Rules, Ways and Means, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs. The representation on these committees is now in a ratio of about 56 Democrats to 44 Republicans, as compared to the 60-40 ratio which prevailed in the 77th Congress.

War Production . . .

U. S. SHIPBUILDING IN 1942 SHATTERED ALL RECORDS

Admiral Land Reports Average of Four Ships a Day Delivered at Rate of 14 Million Tons a Year

Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, stated on January 5 that American shipbuilders have not only met the President's war-time directive of 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping to be delivered in 1942, but have exceeded it. "We have put into service 746 ships of 8,090,800 deadweight tons in 12 months just concluded," he said. The total does not include a number of vessels built for the armed forces nor 800 small craft.

"Every world record for merchant ship construction was broken in 1942," Admiral Land reported. "At no time in history—not even during the peak of the great shipbuilding program of the last war, when 5,500,000 tons were delivered in 12 months—has any country ever built as much merchant shipping in a single year."

"As the year closed," he said, "4 ships were being delivered every day, a schedule reached a month in advance. We are now building ships at the rate of 14,400,000 tons per year. The Victory Fleet of 746 vessels delivered into service in 1942 included 542 Liberty ships, 62 tankers, 62 of the Commission's long-range standard C-types, 55 cargo ships for the British, 5 coastal freighters, 5 ore carriers, and 15 special types. Comparing the 1942 record with that of 1941, it is interesting to note that in the space of a year ship construction has increased more than 700 percent.

Few Work Stoppages

Among the many factors which have made possible the production records of American shipyards, Admiral Land considers the close cooperation between labor and management as most important. This has practically eliminated work stoppages and slowdowns. Other factors were the adoption of more efficient methods of production, and standardization of design.

Another important factor in the Maritime program is the maintenance and

repair of the vast merchant fleet. Our repair yards employ many thousands and are taxed to capacity. During the past year they have serviced over 15,000 vessels owned by this country and the United Nations.

One of the serious problems of the shipbuilding industry is the lack of trained manpower. The shipbuilding program is all the more remarkable, he said, when it is considered that 90 percent of the workers have had to be trained for the jobs they are now doing in the shipyards. Another serious problem is the procurement of adequate managerial talent for all the new yards set up.

The Maritime Commission has shipyards in 24 States on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts and Great Lakes, and more than 1,200 factories in 32 States are producing material for ships. The progress made by the Liberty shipyards, Admiral Land said, is one of the most amazing aspects of the entire program.

"It has not been easy to plan, organize and carry out this huge program in such a short time," he said, "Mistakes have been made by all of us and by the yards. Some of our plans have not met our expectations. We still have problems. New ones will develop. But, in face of all the problems attendant upon such an undertaking, it can be fairly said that all hands have done a grand job."

More Storage Batteries in 1943

To provide an adequate supply of electric storage batteries for replacement in passenger cars, trucks, buses, and other vehicles during 1943, the production quota for 1943 is established at 100 percent of the number sold during 1941, under the terms of Limitation Order L-180 as amended by WPB.

The production for the second half of 1942 (July 1 to December 31) was 90 percent of the number of replacement batteries sold during the corresponding period in 1941. Increased production in 1943 will take care of the demand created by the greater number of cars over one year old now in registration due to the stoppage of new car production.

PETROLEUM FLOW HIGH TO SEABOARD STATES

Pipe-line deliveries of oil into the seaboard States are now running at an all-time high. Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes reported last week, but at the same time he cautioned that the supply received by pipe line is not sufficient to overcome the oil shortage in the East.

Mr. Ickes reported that the major pipe-line gates to the East, operating at peak, are pouring more than 160,000 barrels of crude oil and petroleum products into the Eastern shortage areas daily, but he said that this movement has been largely counted on in forecasts of supply and will not alter the current shortage.

Administrator Ickes credited the record pipe-line deliveries to the completion of projects involving reversal of flow of three trans-Pennsylvania pipe lines, capacity operation of the Plantation Pipeline between Baton Rouge, La., and Greensboro, N. C., and to major upward adjustments and reversal of connecting lines extending all the way back to producing and refining centers along the Gulf Coast and Texas.

Semitrailers to Haul Oil

Five hundred additional semitrailer petroleum tanks will be produced to help relieve the oil transportation shortage throughout the country. Manufacture of 300 semitrailer petroleum tanks by January 31, 1943 previously was permitted. Those now authorized are of the same type and will bring the total up to 800.

Each semitrailer tank to be manufactured will haul 4,000 gallons, or over, more oil per pound of steel and rubber and man power than any other type of vehicle. It is estimated that one trailer replaces 11 railroad cars on hauls of less than 100 miles. Every effort is being made to have these 500 additional vehicles produced and hauling by February 15.

PRINTING MACHINERY CONTROL TIGHTENED

Effective January 30, graphic arts (printing) machinery may be produced only for the armed forces outside of the continental limits of the United States or on shipboard, WPB has ruled.

The new order establishes far more drastic control over the production and distribution of printing machinery, operating supplies, and replacement parts than did the order it replaces. The primary purpose is to save steel, copper, and aluminum.

CONSUMER GOODS SHOW DECREASE

Many Durable Goods Are Now Unavailable

Purchase of consumer goods and services by American civilians in 1943 is expected to drop 10 to 15 percent below such purchases in 1942, it was indicated in a study just completed by the Office of Civilian Supply of the WPB. Production of consumer goods and services is expected to drop more than that—15 to 20 percent below 1942—with the deficiency coming out of inventory. The part coming from inventory is estimated at 25 percent of stocks on hand at the beginning of 1943.

The biggest percentage drop is expected in the purchase of durable goods, such as electrical appliances, radios, etc., continuing the trend which set in last year as a result of the issuance of WPB limitation orders. In 1942 purchase of durable goods by civilians dropped 45 percent over 1941. It is expected that in 1943 consumption of these same goods will fall 35 percent under 1942. Purchase of nondurable goods, such as clothing, is expected to fall 15 percent under 1942.

Spending for Service

Civilian expenditures for services, including transportation, recreation, and personal services (like beauty parlor treatments), are likely to be about the same as last year's or slightly higher, even though 1942's expenditures for services exceeded 1941 by 5 percent.

Production of consumer goods from steel will almost stop, except for essential items for which no adequate substitute material has been found.

Among consumer goods no longer being produced for civilians and of which inventories are low are washing machines, electrical appliances, sewing machines, portable electric lamps and shades, radios and phonographs, safety razors and straight razors, bicycles, typewriters, and watches.

Necessary Articles

Some consumer articles will be produced in about the same quantity as in the past. They include ice refrigerators, partly as a substitute for mechanical refrigerators; sewing machine needles, to permit operation of the sewing machines now in the homes of America and thus increase the clothing supply; liquid fuel lamps and lanterns for farm use, and baby carriages.

WPB PLANS TO HELP BUILDERS

Considerable saving in both time and money on the part of applicants for substantial construction projects can often be effected by using the preliminary service of the Materials Control Branch of the Construction Bureau of WPB.

Architects, contractors, builders and others who have preliminary drawings and approximate lists of materials available may consult with WPB before making final drawings and submitting formal application to begin construction.

In this way the builder can be advised of the latest regulations regarding use of materials and make whatever corrections are necessary to conform. Later, when he is ready to file his formal application for priority assistance on Form PD-200, he should be able to give all information asked for on the form and in the manner designated in the instructions.

When complete information in the correct manner is included on an application, the form can be quickly checked and delays caused by returning the application for additional information can be eliminated. Prompt processing of applications will, of course, expedite the start of essential construction.

For projects sponsored by Federal, State, county, municipal, or other governmental agencies, inquiries should be directed to Maury Maverick, director, Governmental Division, War Production Board, Temporary E Building, Washington, D. C.

For all other projects, inquiries should be directed to the Materials Control Branch, Construction Bureau, Fifty-fourth Floor, Empire State Building, New York, New York, or the Architectural and Codes Section, Specifications Branch, Conservation Division, Eighth Floor, Washington Gas Light Co. Building, Eleventh and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

The procedure does not apply to strictly military and maritime construction.

WPB Establishes

New Trade Division

Establishment of a new Wholesale and Retail Trade Division, which, among other responsibilities, will administer the recently announced Consumer Goods Inventory Limitation Order, has been announced by John R. Kimberly, deputy director general for Industry Divisions.

The new division will be headed by John A. Hurley.

SCIENCE WORKS FOR WAR

Davis Finds Research Scientists in War Work

Research scientists are heavily engaged in the war effort, Dr. Harvey N. Davis, director of the WPB Office of Production Research and Development, reports after a Nation-wide canvass. All the larger industrial research laboratories are carrying heavy war research loads, and only a few of the smaller laboratories, representing a small percentage of the country's research workers, are fully available for new war problems. Likewise, in the universities the number of scientists still available for war research represents less than one percent of the total research manpower.

Universities and industrial laboratories were asked to indicate scientific personnel and facilities available for new assignments for research on war problems, and directories compiled from their replies have been supplied to individuals responsible for research in the various war agencies. In the universities the principal fields reported were chemistry, biological sciences, engineering, agriculture, physical sciences, and psychology, with scattering amounts in mathematics, geology, metallurgy, astronomy, pharmacy, home economics, mining, geography, and physical education.

On the basis of the returns it is estimated that less than 2 percent of all the industrial laboratories are now completely available for research on war problems, and that more than two-thirds have less than a quarter of their capacity available.

Canned Oysters and Baking Powder Still With Us

Canners are permitted to pack oysters in metal cans until April 30, 1943. In addition, manufacturers are allowed to pack baking powder in fibre cans with metal ends until June 30, 1943.

Under the order as last amended on December 9, 1942, oysters and baking powder could be packed only in substitute containers. Experiments with such containers are not yet completed.

The amendment permits unlimited packing of oysters in 1-gallon cans made of chemically treated blackplate. This will provide enough cans for the entire 1942-43 oyster pack.

SHOPPERS CAN HELP SAVE RUBBER

Curtailment of unnecessary retail store deliveries must continue throughout the year if essential services to the consumer are to be maintained, the Office of Defense Transportation has warned, in pointing out the valuable aid given the war effort by women who reduced unnecessary deliveries during the Christmas shopping season.

To make a shop-and-carry routine easier on the customer, the ODT outlined the following suggestions which can be followed the year around:

1. Prepare a shopping list in advance. Buy only what you need.
2. Come prepared to carry packages. (Bring along a shopping or large knitting bag, a small suitcase, or ask your retailer for a Victory Shoulder Sack.)
3. Travel during off-peak hours. (10 a. m. to 4 p. m.)
4. Purchase lighter articles first; heavier ones later in the shopping day. This will save toting a heavy, bulky bag throughout the day.
5. Purchase all articles that must be delivered on the same shopping day. This will help cut delivery trips from store to home.

Six New Claimant Agencies

Six new "Claimant Agencies" to present claims for critical materials to WPB were established last week. The agencies are being sent invitations to nominate members to represent them on the Requirements Committee.

They include: National Housing Agency, Office of Rubber Director, Office of Defense Transportation, Petroleum Administrator for War, Food Administrator, and Facilities Bureau of WPB.

Claimant agencies act as spokesmen for the various "customers" using critical materials. They are responsible for making up and presenting their respective programs and compiling requirements of materials to meet them. This is being done both for current requirements and for future requirements to be submitted under the Controlled Materials Plan, when it becomes effective April 1.

Heavy Truck Production Cut

The number of heavy trucks that may be manufactured for civilian use up to March 31, 1943, was cut down last week from 4,000 to 3,580.

Production schedules of certain specified manufacturers were revised, also. Due to the demand for their facilities in direct war production, some of the manufacturers, named are unable to produce the number of heavy trucks on a list sent to them.

5-POINT CONSERVATION PROGRAM OUTLINED

A five-point conservation program for 1943 designed to help retailers and wholesalers cope with obstacles to smooth operation under wartime conditions was announced by W. C. Burleigh, WPB Director of the Service Equipment.

The program, stressing particularly maintenance of equipment, manpower conservation, and proper handling of inventories, is directed to all types of retail and wholesale businesses whose operations have been affected by wartime restrictions.

The program follows:

1. **SAVE EQUIPMENT.**
Check operating equipment regularly. Repair parts can be procured for essential needs.
2. **KEEP YOUR BUILDING IN CONDITION**
Institute an all-out conservation program. . . . Take proper fire precautions, and in particular clean out any accumulations of waste or other fire hazards. Do not plan alterations or remodeling.
3. **REDUCE OPERATIONS.**

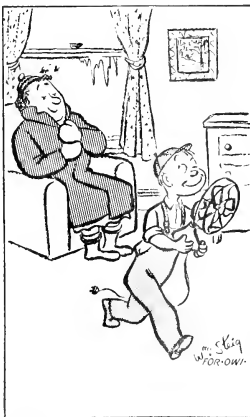
Curtail deliveries as far as possible. Eliminate unnecessary delivery schedules. . . . Operate on a cash basis if possible to conserve office machinery and manpower.

4. **WATCH YOUR STOCK.**

Do not overbuy. There will be enough to go around if only immediate requirements are provided for.

5. **COOPERATE IN THE SALVAGE CAMPAIGN.**

Start a salvage program in your store and be sure all waste materials are contributed to the local salvage committee.



V-342

Kid Salvage

PATENT OWNERS AIDED

Alien Property Custodian Leo T. Crowley has issued a general order prescribing procedures by which certain persons whose patents or patent applications have been seized in error by the Office of Alien Property Custodian may regain title to their property.

General Order No. 15 prescribes two short forms by which redress may be sought in the two most numerous classes of wrongful seizure, inventors who lived in enemy countries at the time their patent application was filed or their patent granted and who since have come to the United States, and bona fide American assignees of enemy patents whose assignments were recorded in the United States Patent Office prior to January 1, 1939.

Persons whose claims of wrongful seizure of patents or patent applications are not recognized informally may still file formal claims on Form APC-1 and obtain a hearing on the validity of their claims. The denial of a claim under General Order No. 15 does not prejudice a later claim on Form APC-1.

COTTON YARN CHANGES

A further postponement to March 1 of restrictions on the production of medium and coarse combed cotton yarns has been ordered by the WPB.

The restrictions were to have become effective on January 1. They provide that producers of medium combed cotton yarn must hold a minimum of 40 percent of their output in reserve for specified uses, while producers of coarse combed yarns are required to hold 65 percent of their output in reserve.

English-Spun Yarns

Also, WPB, in order to meet a shortage of long staple cotton yarns needed in the production of women's rayon hosiery, imposed rigid controls over consumption of imported English-spun combed cotton yarns and fabrics, and at the same time established machinery for distribution of specified types of British-made cotton rope and fabrics needed for military and essential civilian purposes.

In a related action, WPB tightened restrictions on the use of imported Egyptian long staple cotton and American extra staple cotton for production of stitching thread for civilian purposes.

War Prices . . .

CEILING PRICE MARK-UPS ALLOWED FOR COTTON PIECE GOODS

OPA Sets Prices for Vacuum Cleaners, Condensed Milk, Anthracite and Many Other Commodities

So that small buyers may continue their practice of purchasing cut-lengths of woolen or worsted fabrics from manufacturers of apparel, the OPA has provided a special pricing method for such sales.

A mark-up amounting approximately to 19 percent over mill's invoice price is permitted on sales of fabrics in cut-lengths of 11 yards or less by a manufacturer of apparel to retail stores or custom tailors. Purchases by small quantity buyers, as a result, may now be made from their customary suppliers at substantially less than jobber mark-ups allowed by Maximum Price Regulation No. 163.

The margin permitted is not large enough to induce apparel manufacturers to make sales on other than an accommodation basis, as heretofore, OPA said. Such sales have customarily been made to retailers and custom tailors who do not have recourse to mills or jobbers for their material.

Heretofore, the maximum price for sales of fabrics by manufacturers of apparel was established at the actual purchase price plus freight charges paid by the garment producer to his place of business.

Cotton Grey Goods Price Schedule

Ceiling prices supplied in the fine cotton grey goods schedule are made applicable only to the designated weights of the thread counts listed by OPA order, which, in effect, reverses an interpretation of the schedule issued to one producer recently.

The order specifies the weights applicable to each of the twenty-nine types and constructions of cloth for which the width and thread count are enumerated. These cover certain constructions of combed broadcloth, lawn, dimity, voile, pique, pongee and marquisette. The amendment is made retroactive to February 11, 1942.

OPA previously had taken the position that each maximum price in Schedule 11 applied to all weights of the types and constructions, which were described only

by reference to their width and thread count. The weights originally were omitted from the Schedule in order that its coverage might not be confined to fabrics of particular weights.

Yard Cotton Goods

Manufacturers of four types of cotton goods have been given cents-per-yard ceilings by the Office of Price Administration at the same time that a pricing method is supplied for cotton products whose maximum prices cannot be determined through the regular formulas of the "cotton products" regulation. Provision is also made for one manufacturer to price one type of shoe fabric sold through a regularly established jobbing department.

Two new fabric groups are added. These are woven curtain nets and pin-checks—the latter used for mattress and bunk covers and for women's work clothing. The amendment also sets prices for finished meads cloth—the backing on adhesive tape—following a previous ceiling for this cloth in the "grey" or unfinished state. OPA also supplies ceilings for one additional manufacturer of yard-dyed slack suiting.

Through the provision of additional cents-per-yard ceilings covering 73 constructions of these four types of cloth, OPA continued its policy of establishing specific ceilings in place of formula prices for the purpose of simplifying the pricing problems of the cotton textile industry. In all instances, these prices are either in line with or below previously established maximums for the same or comparable fabrics.

Vacuum Cleaners Ceiling Prices

Consumers will pay an average of four to five dollars less for most models of used vacuum cleaners. In effect, consumers will now pay the October 1941 price for the particular secondhand model they buy, plus the increase in rebuilding and reconditioning costs between October 1941 to March 1942.

Designed to protect consumers from paying inflated prices for secondhand

cleaners the OPA measure also provides these safeguards:—

- (1) a list of specific dollar and cents prices for every make and model which must be shown to a customer upon request;
- (2) a specified list of 14 performance and rebuilding standards which rebuilders and sellers must meet if they wish to obtain the maximum prices allowed for machines classified as "rebuild";
- (3) lower maximum prices for machines which fail to meet the 14 requirements, and classification of these machines as "rough" or "as is";
- (4) a one-year guarantee on all rebuilt machines;
- (5) conspicuous labeling of each model offered for sale with its correct maximum price as determined by the regulation;
- (6) minimum trade-in values which the dealer must allow if he takes a cleaner in trade.

Boned Chicken Price Formula Changed

Because container sizes used in making sales of canned boned chicken and canned boned turkey to United States Government purchasing agencies have changed since last March, the OPA has announced a new formula which processors must use in computing their ceiling prices for sales of these two articles to Federal agencies.

Effective January 5, 1943, processors of canned boned chicken and canned boned turkey—the latter, for pricing purposes in this regulation, has been designated as a "commodity of comparable type" to canned boned chicken—must use the following formula in setting ceiling prices for their oversized new grades:

Step 1. Take the maximum price of the nearest size container of the product as computed under Maximum Price Regulation No. 262.

Step 2. Deduct from this price the cost of the container.

Step 3. Divide this figure by the number of ounces in the old container.

Step 4. Multiply the result of the previous division by the number of ounces in the new container.

Step 5. Then add the cost of the container for the new size. The result will be the new product's ceiling.

Aluminum Ingot Prices

A maximum base price of 15 cents a pound for all secondary aluminum ingot with certain specific exceptions was established by the OPA last week through an amendment of its price schedule covering aluminum scrap and secondary ingot.

The change provides that, where specifications for the ingot require substantial additions of certain costly ingredients in the secondary smelting process, there may be maximum prices above the 15 cents. However, these must be reported to and approved by OPA.

Specific dollars and cents maximums are set for low-grade ingot.

ARMY MATERIALS PRICE CONTROL

OPA Fixes Prices for Wide Variety of Articles

Four groups of articles used exclusively by the armed forces or by the United Nations were brought under price control for the first time last week by the Office of Price Administration.

They are: 1. Accessories for field ranges, Model 1937 (Quartermaster Corps), parts 222 to 230, inclusive, as listed in Instructions for Operation and Care of Gasoline Field Range, Model 1937 (Quartermaster Corps); 2. Wire cutters, Model M-1938 (Quartermaster Corps); 3. Identification tags, Model M-1940 (Quartermaster Corps); 4. Metal insignia, cap and collar (for enlisted men).

Provision is made in Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 4 of the general maximum price regulation that on deliveries of these four items pursuant to contracts entered into prior to January 1, 1943, prices continue exempt. Providing for these changes, Amendment No. 17 to the Supplementary Regulation became effective January 1, 1943, and coverage by Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 is automatic.

The same amendment extends until April 1, 1943, temporary price exemption on the other articles used in the armed services, originally incorporated in Supplementary Regulation No. 4 on June 10, as it is felt they have not yet reached the stage at which price control becomes practicable. These items are:

The following ski-troop equipment: Carbiners, ice axes, pitons, ski bindings, ski poles, ski wax, mountain and ski goggles; mountain and ski stoves (gasoline, one burner); field ranges, Model 1937 (Quartermaster Corps), and spare parts therefor; Class A; canteens, canteen cups, and meat cans, Model M-1942 (Quartermaster Corps); helmet liners, Model M-1 (Quartermaster Corps); paratroop knives.

It is further provided that deliveries of canteens, Model M-1910 (Quartermaster Corps) pursuant to contracts entered into prior to December 20, 1942, will remain exempt.

Food Products Ceiling Set

Driving toward simplification of food price control at the consumer's buying level and simultaneously moving to assure a more equitable distribution of available essential staple supplies throughout the country, the OPA has set

new maximum price ceilings at retail on bananas, cheese, butter, fresh citrus fruits, and poultry.

These new ceilings prescribe fixed margins over the retailer's net costs and replace retail price curbs which for bananas were based on March 1942 peaks and for the remaining four groups of key food products were based on September 28-October 2 levels.

Condensed Milk Prices Up

New and uniform mark-ups for condensed and evaporated milk at the wholesale and retail levels were established January 8 by OPA in a move designed to ease shortages in some areas caused by price "squeezes" on some distributors.

The margins to be allowed at wholesale are: In the case of retailer-owned cooperatives, net cost multiplied by 1.035; cash and carry wholesalers, net cost by 1.035; service and delivery wholesalers, net cost by 1.045.

The margins to be allowed at retail are: In the case of all independent retailers with a volume of less than \$250,000, net cost multiplied by 1.20; chain retailers with a volume of less than \$250,000, net cost by 1.10; either chain or independent retailers with a volume of \$250,000 or more, net cost by 1.09.

Early White Potato

In the first price control measure on new crop early white potatoes—which are not suitable for storage and because of perishability must move to market during the harvesting season—OPA set a ceiling price for country shippers of \$3.65 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. shipping point, on new potatoes grown in certain counties in Florida and Texas.

Housewives using these new early white potatoes during the next three months may find their costs slightly higher than prices which have been prevailing for the first run of new potatoes, OPA officials warned, but stressed the fact that these potatoes constitute only a "very minor" portion of the total volume of potatoes sold throughout the country and that on all of the types of potatoes there would be no increase in cost to the consumer. The general level of retail potato prices will remain unchanged.

Anthracite Prices Adjusted

Reflecting higher production costs involving the extension of the 35-hour week to 6 days including other cost increases, Price Administrator Leon Henson has announced an increase in the maximum prices of Pennsylvania anthracite of approximately 50 cents a ton.

OPA Sets Warehouse Prices for Iron, Steel Products

For the convenience of buyers and sellers, OPA has published dollars and cents warehouse prices for jobbers, dealers, and distributors handling iron and steel products for resale.

Products affected are hot-rolled bars, structural shapes, plates, floor plates, hot-rolled strip, hot-rolled sheets, galvanized sheets, cold-rolled sheets, and cold-rolled bars.

Specific prices and quantity extras are established in 25 warehouse centers and 5 mill basing points from which the lowest combination price to any point in the United States is figured.

In general, the prices provided in the amendment reflect the April 16, 1941, base-date prices of the sellers listed in the original schedule.

Wood Pulp Transportation Allowances Equalized

To equalize an added freight burden between producer and consumer on shipments of wood pulp from Canada to the United States, the OPA has extended to Canadian wood pulp producers basic transportation allowances comparable to those applying to United States producers.

This action, effective Jan. 12, 1943, enables producers to pass on to buyers freight costs in excess of the specified allowances.

In the majority of cases the new provision will result in no increase of costs to wood pulp consumers in the United States for in most cases the actual freight costs will not exceed the allowances to be absorbed by producers in Canada.

In the few cases where increases will occur it is believed that the total costs of the Canadian wood pulp to United States consumers will be comparable to the costs of shipments from the west coast of the United States that have been displaced now by WPB orders.

Export Prices Cleared

Manufacturers now may file their export prices with the OPA instead of submitting detailed price explanations on their applications to the Board of Economic Warfare for export licenses.

BEW announced it will accept filing of the price explanations with OPA in lieu of filing in the answer to the detailed questions on prices.

If the prices have been filed with OPA the applicant for an export license may write "Filed, OPA" and the date on which the prices were filed.

NEW RULES GOVERN SOLDIERS' MAIL

Size and Number of Packages Limited; Must Contain Articles Requested; Letters Are Welcomed

Because of the enormous amount of space consumed by packages sent to our fighting men, and the fact that they so often contain objects that are already supplied by the Army in bulk compact shipments, the War Department, in cooperation with the Post Office Department, has issued new regulations governing mail sent to soldiers.

Effective January 15, no package may be sent to a soldier unless it contains an article that has been requested by the soldier, and the request has been approved by the commander of the battalion or similar unit. The package will not be accepted by the post office unless the written request, bearing the commanding officer's approval, is presented.

Package Size Limited

The packages will be limited in weight to 5 pounds, and may not be more than 15 inches in length, and 36 inches in length and girth combined.

Under the new regulations, magazines and newspapers may be mailed to a soldier only by the publisher and only if the soldier is the subscriber. However, the soldier will be free to subscribe to any newspaper or magazine he wishes, and will not require special permission to do so.

The mailing to soldiers overseas of single copies of magazines and newspapers will be discontinued.

In this connection, it should be borne in mind that copies of many current publications are provided by the Special Service Division of the Army, and are available to the soldiers.

The only exception to these rules will be in the case of soldiers who have been sent overseas while packages, addressed to them at a station in the United States, were in transit. Such packages will be forwarded overseas.

Ship Space a Problem

The War Department points to the tremendous amount of mail sent soldiers, which in November 1942 consumed space equivalent to the total capacity of three 11,000-ton ships of the "Liberty" class. With the steady expansion of our forces overseas, the problem will become more pressing.

Insofar as the overseas mail consists of letters to soldiers by their families and personal friends, it has been welcomed by the Army and will continue to be welcomed. But waste must be eliminated in the interest of military efficiency.

U. S. POWER PLANTS EARNINGS GROW

A total of \$7,680,000 has been returned to the people of the United States during the past 12 months toward liquidation of their investment in Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams and the 2,000-mile Federal transmission grid.

Bonneville Power Administrator Paul J. Raver, whose agency is required by law to dispose of Bonneville and Grand Coulee power, said this revenue was \$4,215,000 more than that collected from the sale of Columbia River power in the year 1941.

Mr. Raver said that on the basis of present contracts and commitments, Bonneville's annual power sales will be at the rate of between 12 and 14 million dollars by next June. By the end of calendar year 1944, the rate will have jumped to about 18 million dollars annually.

Actual power deliveries by the Bonneville Administration during the calendar year totaled 3,473,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

OIL FLOWING IN TEXAS PIPELINE

The first batch of crude oil is now moving into the 24-inch war emergency pipe line at Longview, Tex.

"Line-filling started on New Year's Eve, and despite washed-out river crossings, delay in deliveries of materials and other bad breaks that have hampered completion of the 'big inch,' we managed to achieve another major objective—"oil in the big line by the end of 1942," Petroleum Administrator Ickes said.

"Actual delivery of this first batch of oil at the Norris City, Ill., terminal must await repair and completion of the washed-out Mississippi crossing, but by pumping oil into the lower section of the pipe line while the break is being repaired we shall be able to save much of the time lost through damage."

Additional pumping and pipe-line equipment can be installed on schedule and deliveries of oil at Norris City may still be possible on or about February 1.

WAR CASUALTIES REPORTED

Killed, Wounded, Missing, Interned Since Pearl Harbor

Announced casualties of the United States armed forces from the outbreak of war to January 6, 1943, total 61,126 killed, wounded, missing, interned in neutral countries and prisoners of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine and the Philippine Scouts, according to OWI.

The War Department reported that as of December 20 the Army's casualties totaled 36,528. Of this number, 2,193 (including 469 Philippine Scouts) were killed; 3,948 (including 747 Philippine Scouts) were wounded. There are 29,265 missing (including 11,352 Philippine Scouts), 1,016 are prisoners of war, and 106 are interned in neutral countries. Of the 3,948 wounded, 699 have returned to duty. The figures on Philippine Scouts have been revised according to new information, Army officials said.

Navy Casualties

The Navy Department has reported or is in the process of reporting 23,254 casualties—excluding prisoners of war which are reported by the Provost Marshal's office—to next of kin from December 7, 1941, to January 6, 1943. This total includes:

Navy: Dead, 4,657; wounded, 1,769; missing, 8,970.

Marine Corps: Dead, 1,201; wounded, 1,653; missing, 1,943.

Coast Guard: Dead, 51; wounded, 19; missing, 134.

Merchant Marine: Dead, 429; wounded, 0; missing, 2,428.

Merchant Marine

The figures on Merchant Marine losses represents the latest total officially published as dead or missing, according to Merchant Marine officials.

According to the Provost Marshal's office, 575 of the Navy and 769 marines are prisoners of war.

The total number of U. S. civilians interned, according to Japanese, German and Italian figures to date is 4,226, the Provost Marshal's office said. Of this number 2,648 are held by the Japanese, 1,557 are held in Germany, and 21 are held by the Italians.

Last Week in the War . . .

LAE-BOUND CONVOY HIT, JAPS LOSE TRANSPORTS

Three Troop Ships Destroyed in Big Aerial Attack
and New Guinea Campaign Costs Japan 15,000 Men

South Pacific

Lae, just north of Salamaua on the eastern coast of New Guinea, held an important although uncomfortable spot in last week's news. Aware that the Japanese would try to bring reinforcements into Lae, U. S. airmen were keeping a constant night-and-day patrol of this entire area, watching for the enemy's ships to appear. On January 6, a lone Allied plane sighted the Jap convoy about 30 miles off New Britain Island, and the aerial attack began. Before the attack was 24 hours old, the Lae-bound convoy was the target of Liberators, Consolidated Catalinas, Flying Fortresses, Billy Mitchells, Martin Raiders and Lockheed Lightnings, and by the time it was three days old, Allied planes had sunk three out of four Japanese transports, damaged the fourth, and destroyed or damaged 73 enemy planes.

This was one of the biggest aerial attacks of the war. Our air force of all categories kept the beaches, landing areas and airdromes of Lae under ceaseless bombardment, and when the one remaining Japanese transport, badly crippled, finally reached Lae harbor with two cruisers and four destroyers, it had to face again the withering attacks of Allied fighter and bomber planes. If, in spite of these attacks, some troop elements were landed, they were probably small and fragmentary.

Summing up the New Guinea campaign, Gen. MacArthur said that since the start of the fighting in July, an Army of 15,000 Japanese troops has been wiped out and 539 Japanese planes have been destroyed or damaged. (A War Department announcement listed 353 Japanese aircraft, 19 warships and 85 merchantmen destroyed in the campaign.) The last remaining Japanese stronghold in the Papua Peninsula, concentrated near Sanananda Point and only two and one-half miles from Buna, has been completely enveloped by American and Australian troops, and faces utter annihilation.

Triple Squeeze in North Africa

Allied strategy in North Africa is admittedly a three-sided squeeze play against the Italian and German forces hugging the coast near Tripoli in Libya and in Tunisia around Tunis and Bizerte—the British Eighth Army driving westward across Libya, the French holding and attacking in the south, and the Allied forces in Tunisia pushing hard against the Axis-held coastal area. Another part of Allied strategy, of course, is the patrolling of the Mediterranean to prevent, so far as possible, the movement of Axis troops and supplies across the channels into Tunisia. Allied air forces—the RAF and the USAAF—have been giving special attention to the coastal ports, Sfax and Gabes, which are vital to Axis shipping and supplies, and also hitting savagely at Tunis, Tripoli, and important interior towns. But the brunt of our air attacks has been handed Bizerte.

Bizerte is a large and essential Axis supply port, on the point of Tunisia that juts out toward Sardinia and Sicily. Last week U. S. air forces struck at Bizerte in three separate raids, using Flying Fortresses and P-38 Lightning fighters, in one of the most concentrated attacks of the campaign against a single target. Bizerte is rated by airmen as one of the hottest antiaircraft areas in the world, and the Allied raids were carried out despite considerable ground fire and fighter opposition.

From Allied headquarters comes word that Lt. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower has appointed Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz as Commander in Chief of a new Allied Air Force in North Africa. The new force will comprise the Eastern Air Command of the RAF, the American 12th Air Force under Maj. Gen. James Doolittle, and such French units as may be attached to it. Also being formed to fight in North Africa is a U. S. Fifth Army, to be commanded by Lt. Gen. Mark Wayne Clark. This will make Lt. Gen. Eisenhower the Supreme Commander of two Allied Armies, the other being the British

First Army commanded in the field by British Lt. Gen. Kenneth A. N. Anderson.

Merchant Sinkings Lessened

Nazi submarines did not sink as many American ships in December as in previous months, but according to OWI Director Elmer Davis, the U-boat menace is still very serious. Just how serious it is cannot be told, but Admiral Stark, who was Chief of Naval Operations at the time the U. S. entered the war and is now Commander in Chief of U. S. Naval forces in European waters, called the submarine "our greatest enemy" and said the whole question of winning the war revolves around shipping. Last week the Navy announced the torpedo sinking of six Allied merchant vessels, four of them U. S. ships.

War Outlook Favorable

Secretary of War Stimson told a press conference that on all fronts the outlook is favorable. On the North African front, despite the handicap of rain in Tunisia, the British First Army has scored gains in the north toward Bizerte, the French have ably fought off German attacks in the southern sector, and Allied aerial activity against enemy shipping has been highly effective. Mr. Stimson interpreted the German position in Russia as grave and pointed out that in the Caucasus a German withdrawal appears to have begun. Turning to the Pacific, he said American and Australian forces have virtually completed ejecting the Japanese from New Guinea Island, and in the Solomons American forces have been reinforced and supplied and their positions strengthened. He pointed out, however, that the Germans and Japanese have suffered few major reverses, and cautioned against underestimating their offensive capabilities.

BUCHMANITES MUST APPEAL DRAFT

Blanket deferment of members of the Moral Rearmament movement, or any other group, is strictly prohibited by the Selective Service Act, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service Bureau, emphasized last week. The statement was prompted by reports that 28 members of the Moral Rearmament movement are seeking occupation deferment from military service because of their work in staging plays and skits, which they claim promote morale. Each case must be judged on its merits, General Hershey said, and every registrant is entitled to appeal.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .



PRODUCTION DATA

INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRAM PROGRESS, 1942

| Month | Munitions production ¹ | War construction ² | Total war output ³ |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| November 1941..... | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| January 1942..... | 163 | R 109 | R 135 |
| February..... | 173 | 112 | 143 |
| March..... | 201 | 139 | 171 |
| April..... | 238 | 175 | 205 |
| May..... | 269 | 192 | 230 |
| June..... | 300 | 222 | 253 |
| July..... | 331 | R 262 | 284 |
| August..... | 357 | R 279 | 302 |
| September..... | 370 | R 273 | 311 |
| October..... | 385 | R 254 | R 315 |
| November..... | P 431 | R 234 | R 333 |

¹ Munitions production represented by the index includes planes, ships, tanks, guns, ammunition, and all campaign equipment produced during the month. Fixed dollar values are assigned to items to adjust for the differences in sizes and costs.

² Includes all Government-financed war construction.

³ Total war output represented by the index includes all current war production of goods and services for expenditure from Government funds. R Revised. P Preliminary.

EXPANSION OF WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Cumulations are from June 1940

| | Commitments as of Nov. 30, 1942 | Completions as of Nov. 30, 1942 | Value completed during Nov. 1942 | Oct. 1942 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | | (Millions of dollars) | | |
| Total Government-financed..... | \$13,819 | \$8,240 | \$649 | R \$684 |
| Construction..... | 6,612 | 4,812 | 340 | R 386 |
| Machinery and equipment..... | 7,207 | 3,528 | 309 | R 298 |

Commitments for privately financed expansions as measured by estimated cost

of 11,277 Certificates of Necessity approved, as of November 30, 1942..... \$3,722,000,000

¹ Total as of Oct. 31, 1942, revised to \$13,630,000,000; construction revised to \$6,498,000,000 and machinery and equipment revised to \$7,132,000,000. R Revised.

NON-INDUSTRIAL WAR CONSTRUCTION

Cumulations are from June 1940

| | Commitments as of Nov. 30, 1942 | Completions as of Nov. 30, 1942 | Value completed during Nov. 1942 | Oct. 1942 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | | (Millions of dollars) | | |
| Total Government-financed..... | \$14,857 | \$9,948 | \$681 | R \$765 |
| Military..... | 13,109 | 9,062 | 620 | R 698 |
| Housing and public works..... | 1,748 | 886 | 61 | R 69 |
| Privately financed war housing..... | \$1,200 | \$854 | \$60 | \$59 |

¹ Total as of Oct. 31, 1942, revised to \$14,889,000,000; military revised to \$13,091,000,000. R Revised.



MERCHANT VESSELS DELIVERED

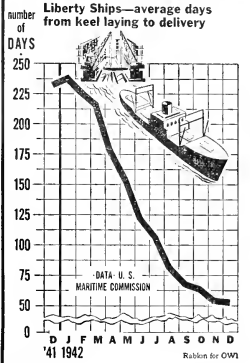
| | January-December 1942 | January-December 1941 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Number of ships..... | 108 | 727 |
| Tonnage (deadweight tons)..... | 1,167,000 | 8,026,000 |

¹ In addition, the Maritime Commission delivered during the period 19 special type vessels for the Armed Forces with a total deadweight tonnage of 63,000.

WAR FACTS

CONSTRUCTION DAYS PER SHIP

Liberty Ships—average days from keel laying to delivery



PROGRAM—EXPENDITURES

| | Authorized war program | Expenditures |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | (Billions of dollars) | (Billions of dollars) |
| Cumulative from June 1940: | | |
| Nov. 30, 1942..... | \$238 | \$62 |
| June 30, 1941..... | 37 | 7 |

WAR EXPENDITURES

| | Nov. 1942 | June 1941 |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | (Millions of dollars) | (Millions of dollars) |
| Expenditures..... | \$6,112 | \$899 |
| Number of days..... | 25 | 25 |
| Daily rate..... | 244.5 | 36.0 |

LABOR DISPUTES

| | Cumulative Jan.-Nov. 1942 |
|--|---------------------------|
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting war production..... | 1,975,722 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | 1/100 of 1% |

COST OF LIVING

COST OF GOODS PURCHASED IN LARGE CITIES

| | Percent increase from November 1941 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Combined index..... | 8.7 |
| Selected components: | |
| Food..... | 15.9 |
| Clothing..... | 10.7 |
| Rent..... | 0.1 |
| Household furnishings..... | 7.0 |

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

(Issued January 5 to 11 inclusive. Priorities: a Field Contact Branch publication will be delayed in February issue of "Priorities".)

| Order No. | Modification | Addition | Title | Abstract of priorities action | Related PD forms | Issued | Effective | Expires | Division | Administrator-Ext. |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|---|---|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|--|---------------------------------|
| L-1-a | Amended | | Motor trucks, etc. | Provides for additional production of 500 petroleum tank | | 1-6-43 | 1-6-43 | | Automotive | J. E. Graham, 596. |
| L-1-b | Amended | | Motor trucks, etc. | Establishes heavy truck production quota for specific | | 1-7-43 | 1-7-43 | | Automotive | J. E. Graham, 596. |
| L-71 | Amended | | Dry cell batteries and portable light operated by dry cell batteries | permits type restrictions. | | 1-9-43 | 1-9-43 | | Consumer Products | R. Beatty, 573. |
| L-103 | Schedule B Amended | | Adm. trip beer bottles. | Adm. trip beer bottles, 12-12 covering 12 and 32 ounces | | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | | Containers | R. C. Weaver, 519. |
| L-137 | Schedule V | | Specified kinds, grades, styles, sizes, weights, and finishes to be manufactured. | | | 1-8-43 | 1-8-43 | | Building Materials | R. Hoquist, 362. |
| L-189 | Amended | | Motor trucks for replacement of spare parts and tires | 1. Sets quarterly production quotas for 1943. 2. Limits distribution of spare parts and tires to 100% of 1942 production. 3. "Plays" supply. 4. Beginning 1-1-43 producers to report shipments quarterly. 5. Beginning 1-1-43 producers to report shipments quarterly. 6. Beginning 1-1-43 producers to report shipments quarterly. 7. Beginning 1-1-43 producers to report shipments quarterly. 8. Beginning 1-1-43 producers to report shipments quarterly. 9. Beginning 1-1-43 producers to report shipments quarterly. 10. Beginning 1-1-43 producers to report shipments quarterly. | 755, 766 | 1-5-43 | 1-5-43 | | Automotive | J. J. Donovan, 275. |
| L-185 | Interpretation No. 2 | | Seals, balances, and weights | Rebates "Class One" and "Class Three" seals | | 1-11-43 | 1-11-43 | | Plumbing and Heating Equipment | L. R. Moran, 71979. |
| L-196 | Amended | | Used construction equipment | Prohibits exports except upon authorization; revises | 556 | 1-9-43 | 1-9-43 | | Textile, Clothing and Leather Services Equipment | N. G. Burleigh, 5729. |
| L-213 | Interpretation No. 1 | | Textile fiber, clothing and leather machinery. | Clarifies meaning of "parts" used in paragraph (b) (2). | | 1-1-43 | 1-1-43 | | Textile, Clothing and Leather Services Equipment | P. E. Reed, 73279. |
| L-222 | | | Floor finishing and floor maintenance machines | Limits and finally prohibits production; permits limited production repair parts; restricts transfers. | 722, 723 | 1-8-43 | 1-8-43 | | Textile, Clothing and Leather Services Equipment | F. L. Walton, 327. |
| L-239 | | | Folding and setup boxes | Restricts manufacturers; simplifies permitted types; eliminates non-manufactured types. | | 1-8-43 | 1-8-43 | | Containers | N. G. Burleigh, 5729. |
| L-241 | | | Commercial printing | Limits weight of paper put into process by printers; to meet manufacturing requirements. | | 1-8-43 | 1-8-43 | | Containers | F. R. Kelly, 462. |
| L-245 | | | Books | Limits paper put into process and used in reprints. | | 1-8-43 | 1-8-43 | | Printing and Publishing | Wm. M. Passano, 462. |
| M-15-b | Amended | | Rubber and Balata | Schedule use of PD-49 for PD-300 for reports covering permits issuance of delivery, use restrictions; restricts | 54 | 1-9-43 | 1-8-43 | | Chemical | H. F. West, 362. |
| M-21-d | Interpretation No. 3 | | Chromium chemicals | Permits use of PD-391 or PD-702 for specific authorization, as required by order. | | 1-7-43 | 1-7-43 | | Chemical | L. D. Tompkins, 604. |
| M-29 | Amended | | Corrosion and heat resistant chrome steel | Permits use of PD-391 or PD-702 for specific authorization, as required by order. | | 1-9-43 | 1-9-43 | | Chemical | W. H. Healey, 402. |
| M-30 | Amended | | Ethyl alcohol | Amends delivery, use and small order exemption requirements. | | 1-9-43 | 1-9-43 | | Steel | J. P. Larkin, 3391. |
| M-31 | Amended | | Methyl alcohol | Establishes allocation control. | 900, 601 | 1-7-43 | 1-7-43 | | Steel | W. H. White, 590. |
| M-36 | Amended | | Manila fiber and manila cordage | 1. Defines "basic monthly tonnage" as 1939 average sales. 2. Reduces quantity of fiber put into process each month to 175% of tonnage. 3. Restricts transfers of cordage during first quarter 1943. | | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | | Textile Clothing and Leather | G. E. Piper, 73101. |
| M-41 | Amended | | Chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents | Extends use of B-2 rating to be assigned to 100% of base period use of carbon tetrachloride. | 214, 219, 210 | 1-9-43 | 1-9-43 | | Chemicals | H. J. Lacey, 362. |
| M-46 | Amended | | Fluorine, mineral oil, and oil | Permits use of B-2 rating to be assigned to 100% of base period use of carbon tetrachloride. | | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | | Chemicals | R. E. Allen, RE 1820, Ext. 407. |
| M-71 | Amended | | Fats and oils | Amends prohibited uses. | | 1-7-43 | 1-7-43 | | Chemicals | T. A. Barber, 3018. |
| M-81 | Amended | | Cans | Amends items in Schedules I, II, and III, 8 F. 228. | | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | | Containers | R. S. Solinsky, 7216. |
| M-81-a | Recreation | | Cans made of tinplate or terplate | Revises M-81-a. | | 1-9-43 | 1-9-43 | | Containers | |
| M-84 | Amended | | Agave fiber, agave products and certain other cordage | 1. Limits to 25% of "production" quantity of agave fiber. 2. 1-1 to 2-28-43 limits delivery of idle, agave and cotton yarns to cordage processors. | | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 | | Textile Clothing and Leather | G. E. Piper, 73101. |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--|--|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| M-113..... | Amended..... | Tea..... | Changes tea quota, inventory computation; restricts size of tea balls; releases part of green tea previously held. | 1-7-43 | Food..... | J. Rosenthal, 3205. |
| M-117-a..... | Amended..... | Tea..... | Establishes quotas and computations for 1st quarter. | 1-7-43 | Food..... | J. Rosenthal, 3205. |
| M-122-b..... | Amended..... | Spices..... | Establishes cotton quota and increases quotas for cloves and ginger. | 12-31-42 | Food..... | J. Rosenthal, 3205. |
| M-131..... | Amended..... | Quinine and other drugs..... | Restrets purchase, sale, use transfer, delivery of quinine, and ginger. | 1-9-43 | Chemicals..... | T. Curran, 73125. |
| M-132..... | Amended..... | Quinine and other drugs..... | Establishes allocation table. | 1-9-43 | Chemicals..... | G. L. Roberts, 71709. |
| M-133..... | Amended..... | Quinine and other drugs..... | Establishes allocation control. | 1-9-43 | Chemicals..... | R. H. Ball, 71770. |
| M-134..... | Amended..... | Thermoplastics..... | Prohibits use in manufacture of articles on Schedule A. | 1-9-43 | Chemicals..... | G. L. Roberts, 71709. |
| M-179..... | Amended..... | Styrene..... | Establishes allocation control use. | 1-9-43 | Chemicals..... | G. L. Roberts, 71709. |
| M-178..... | Amended..... | Butadiene..... | Establishes allocation control. | 1-9-43 | Chemicals..... | G. L. Roberts, 71709. |
| M-219..... | Amended..... | Cattle tail hair..... | Restrets sale, deliveries, processing, use, and importation. | 1-9-43 | Chemicals..... | G. E. Piper, 73101. |
| M-237..... | Amended..... | Canned foods..... | Amends delivery restrictions; establishes Group 1, II, III, and IV. | 1-7-43 | Food..... | J. Rosenthal, 3205. |
| M-241-a..... | Amended..... | Paper and paperboard..... | Establishes production quota for specific classes; reserves 2% of quarterly quota monthly for emergency orders. | 1-8-43 | Pulp and Paper..... | C. Boyce, 500. |
| M-241-a..... | Amended..... | Paper and paperboard..... | Establishes as quota for January 1943 30% of milk fat and 70% of butterfat. | 1-8-43 | Pulp and Paper..... | C. Boyce, 500. |
| M-271..... | Amended..... | Dairy products..... | Establishes restrictions on exit uses and disposition of imported condensed cotton yarn and fibers. | 1-4-43 | Food..... | J. Rosenthal, 3205. |
| M-272..... | Amended..... | Imported cotton yarns and fabrics..... | Establishes restrictions on exit uses and disposition of imported cotton yarn and fibers. | 1-4-43 | Textile Clothing and Leather..... | C. E. Piper, 73101. |
| P-19-j..... | Amended..... | Construction..... | Revises delivery restrictions; establishes Group 1, II, III, and IV. | 1-11-43 | Construction..... | None assigned. |
| P-19-k..... | Amended..... | Construction..... | Revises delivery restrictions; establishes Group 1, II, III, and IV. | 1-11-43 | Construction..... | None assigned. |

| Order No. | Addition | Violator | Cited under | Violation | Penalty | Issued | Expires |
|------------|------------------|---|-------------|--|---|--------|---------|
| S-121..... | Amendment No. 3. | Coffee Corp. of America, Chicago, Ill. | | Changes restrictions to apply months of February, March, and April 1943. | Changes restrictions to apply months of February, March, and April 1943. | 1-8-43 | 1-8-43 |
| S-132..... | Amendment No. 1. | Star Plumbing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. | L-41 | After 6-7-42, began unauthorized construction of restaurant and bar, estimated cost being in excess of \$200. | Prohibited to order, purchase, accept delivery of, withdraw from inventory, or secure or use material or construction plant for continuing or new construction until application to continue denied for six months. | 1-4-43 | 1-4-43 |
| S-195..... | | Fried-Bertheim Co., Philadelphia, Pa. | L-41 | After 6-7-42, began unauthorized construction of restaurant and bar, estimated cost being in excess of \$200. | Prohibited to order, purchase, accept delivery of, withdraw from inventory, or secure or use material or construction plant for continuing or new construction until application to continue denied for six months. | 1-5-43 | 1-5-43 |
| S-196..... | Amendment No. 1. | Associated Dyeing and Printing Co., Paterson, N. J. | L-41 | On or about 10-26-42, began unauthorized construction of building estimated for in excess of \$200. | Prohibited to order, purchase, accept delivery of, withdraw from inventory, or secure or use material or construction plant for continuing or new construction until application to continue denied for six months. | 1-8-43 | 1-8-43 |
| S-198..... | Amendment No. 1. | Bachard and Charvet Dye and Finish Co., Paterson, N. J. | L-41 | On or about 10-26-42, began unauthorized construction of building estimated for in excess of \$200. | Prohibited to order, purchase, accept delivery of, withdraw from inventory, or secure or use material or construction plant for continuing or new construction until application to continue denied for six months. | 1-8-43 | 1-8-43 |
| S-202..... | | Papa-Papa and Malarkey and Co., Portland, Oreg. | L-41 | On or about 10-26-42, began unauthorized construction of building estimated for in excess of \$200. | Prohibited to order, purchase, accept delivery of, withdraw from inventory, or secure or use material or construction plant for continuing or new construction until application to continue denied for six months. | 1-8-43 | 1-8-43 |
| S-203..... | | Economy Oil and Kerosene Co., Tampa, Fla. | L-70 | During April, May, June, and part of July, made overdraws on inventory of kerosene for unauthorized construction of building estimated for in excess of \$200. | Prohibited to order, purchase, accept delivery of, withdraw from inventory, or secure or use material or construction plant for continuing or new construction until application to continue denied for six months. | 1-5-43 | 1-5-43 |
| S-206..... | | Thomas C. Shan, Mount Holly, N. J. | L-41 | After 6-7-42, began unauthorized remodeling of farm residence, estimated cost of such construction being in excess of \$200. | Prohibited to order, purchase, accept delivery of, withdraw from inventory, or secure or use material or construction plant for continuing or new construction until application to continue denied for six months. | 1-8-43 | 1-8-43 |
| S-207..... | | Leroy Greenberg, Mount Holly, N. J. | L-41 | After 6-7-42, began unauthorized remodeling of farm residence, estimated cost of construction being in excess of \$200. | Prohibited to order, purchase, accept delivery of, withdraw from inventory, or secure or use material or construction plant for continuing or new construction until application to continue denied for six months. | 1-5-43 | 1-5-43 |

PRIORITIES

All unassigned priorities, orders, regulations and operating forms of War Production Board are included in "Priorities," published monthly. Those above will be included in the February issue. Rate: \$2.00 per year.

VICTORY

Each week, it gives War Production Board orders and regulations which will be printed in "Victory." Those above will be included in the February issue. Rate: 75 cents per year.

FEDERAL REGISTER

Complete texts of War Production Board orders and regulations appear in "Federal Register," published daily except Sundays, Mondays and day following legal holidays. Rates: \$1.25 per month, \$12.50 per year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ABOVE PUBLICATIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

War Rationing . . .

PLEASURE DRIVING BANNED IN EAST SHORTAGE AREA; NON-RESIDENTIAL OIL CUT

OPA Takes Drastic Action to Meet Critical Petroleum Situation in Seventeen Eastern States

All pleasure driving in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia was officially banned on January 7 as the Office of Price Administration and the Petroleum Coordinator for War moved to conserve the fast-dwindling supplies of petroleum products on the Atlantic seaboard. The supplies were described as critically low. The OPA emergency order affects holders of A, B, and C ration cards.

At the same time OPA ordered a 25-percent slash in the present fuel-oil rations for all nonresidence buildings in the 17-State area. The order reduces the ration to about 45 percent of normal and will make 1,500,000 gallons of additional fuel oil available for heating dwellings. Types of buildings affected are office buildings, schools, museums, churches, theaters, and other places of amusement, barber shops, beauty shops, butcher shops, supermarkets, department stores, factories, garages, restaurants, and all Government buildings, Federal, State, and municipal. Asylums, old folks' homes, prisons, and kindred institutions are exempted.

Pleasure Driving Defined

In issuing the emergency order of January 7, OPA defined "pleasure driving" as including driving to places of amusement, recreation or entertainment (such as theaters, amusement parks, concerts, dances, golf courses, skating rinks, bowling alleys, or night clubs) or sporting or athletic events (such as races or games) or for sightseeing, touring or vacation travel, or for making social calls. There is one exception to this rule: Military or naval personnel on leave or furlough may visit relatives or make social calls, provided such leave or furlough is evidenced by leave provisions in travel or transfer orders, or by liberty cards, leave papers, furlough certificates, letters, or "personal orders" issued by the commanding officer.

The few specific purposes for which A, B, and C ration cards may be used during the emergency by civilians are:

family or personal necessity driving for which no adequate alternative means of transportation are available, and occupational driving.

Family or personal necessity driving is defined as driving for purposes of essential shopping, procuring medical attention, attending religious services, attending wakes or funerals, attending meetings directly related to the occupation or profession of the owner or person using the vehicle or necessary to the public welfare or to the war effort, or driving for the purpose of meeting an emergency involving a threat to life, health, or property.

Local Boards to Decide

OPA emphasized that the list of permitted and prohibited purposes is not all-inclusive and that war prices and rationing boards will have the discretion of determining the essentiality of driving in individual cases, basing their decision on local conditions.

At the time the order was issued, it was disclosed that OPA inspectors, assisted by State and local law officers, already have gone into action from Maine to Florida to check on the illegal presence of passengers cars at places of amusement, recreation, and entertainment.

War Department Aids Workers

Coincident with the development of a gasoline shortage in the East and the extension of gasoline rationing to the entire Nation as a rubber-conservation measure, the War Department announced that it is cooperating with private industry on a program designed to keep millions of war-plant workers' autos rolling for the duration.

The program provides for the creation within industry of personnel transportation departments similar to those controlling the movement of raw materials, parts, and freight. It also includes keeping records of all employees, a list of the vehicles owned by them, their mode of travel to and from work, and assistance in the formation of motor pools.

RATIONS HELP EVERYBODY

Some people still don't understand about rationing. Rationing forbids them to buy more than a certain amount of the rationed things in a given time, and therefore they blame rationing for the fact that they have only that much. Actually, without rationing something like this would happen:

At first when a food or article became scarce, some people would buy all they wanted or more. Others would get none because their neighbors had cleaned out the stores. Then, after a while, nobody would get any—not even greedy people. The whole supply would be gone.

Rationing is our way to lessen these ill effects of shortages. The shortages themselves develop for various reasons. Here is a list of some things that are scarce and therefore have been rationed:

Sugar.—Short primarily because boats that used to bring it into the United States are carrying war supplies to our troops and allies in Africa, Russia, England, Iceland, and the South Pacific.

Automobiles.—Short because the metal that used to go into them now is going into tanks, ships, guns; and because the plants that used to make them are making guns, tanks, airplane parts.

Tires.—Short because the Japanese control lands that used to produce nine-tenths of our rubber; because rubber is a vitally needed war material and our supply is running out.

Fuel oil.—Short in a belt of 30 States because tankers that used to bring part of the oil into that region now carry fuel to our tanks and planes in battle.

Coffee.—Short because the ships are supplying our fighting men and allies.

One rationed item is in a class by itself:

Gasoline.—Rationed all over the Nation to control automobile mileage, save our supply of rubber which is becoming dangerously low. Rationed more strictly in the East because the tankers that used to bring gasoline east now carry fuel to our tanks and planes in battle.

About to be rationed is a group of items:

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits.—Short because a large part of the supply has been reserved for military use. These things are especially easy to ship to distant places and so we will fill part of our home needs with other foods.

TRUCKS RELEASED

A total of 606 trucks, trailers and miscellaneous vehicles was released under the truck rationing program during the week ending January 2, the WPB Automotive Division has announced.

Civilian users and holders of Government Exemption Permits received 107 light, 229 medium and 179 heavy trucks, 67 trailers, and 24 miscellaneous vehicles.



War Ration Book One

January 15—The deadline for obtaining War Ration Book I, necessary for purchases of sugar and coffee, and a prerequisite for obtaining War Ration Book II, to be issued soon for purchases of canned goods and other rationed products. Apply to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Sugar

January 31—Coupon No. 10 in War Ration Book One is good for 3 pounds of sugar through this date.

Mileage: Gasoline and Tires

January 21—Last day for using No. 3 coupon in "A" coupon books. No. 4 coupon becomes valid January 22.

January 31—Last day that Temporary "T" coupons will be issued directly by rationing boards. Beginning February 1, "T" rations will be issued on the basis of ODT Certificates of War Necessity.

January 31—Motorists must have auto tires inspected by this date. Official OPA inspectors at filling stations, garages, tire shops, and other places, will check all tires on your car and make report on your tire inspection record.

Tires

January 31. Tires must be inspected before this date.

Stoves

All coal-fired and oil-burning stoves are subject to rationing. Certificates for the purchase of these two items are available for eligible persons at the local rationing boards.

Typewriters

Rentals of non-portables are banned on machines manufactured after 1934. Beginning February 1, non-portables made between 1927 and 1934 may be rented to civilians who obtain certificates from their local rationing boards.

Rentals of portables made between 1927 and 1935 may still be made on a six-month basis. Most portables made since 1935 also may be rented on the same basis.

Men's Rubber Boots and Rubber Work Shoes

Certificates for the purchase of these items must be obtained from rationing boards. V-343

IDLE TIRES ALLOTTED * TO RECAPPERS

A and B drivers who can convince rationing boards that their needs are essential will have an easier time after January 20 replacing their threadbare tires with recaps. After consulting the Office of Rubber Director Jeffers, OPA last week announced that tires accumulated in warehouses under the Idle Tire Purchase Plan will be released to dealers and recappers so that they can be repaired and immediately available when warm weather sends lucky eligibles flocking to them.

TIRES INSPECTED OR NO GAS

Motorists who expect to qualify for continued use of their cars after January 31 must get their tires inspected before that date, Paul M. O'Leary, deputy OPA administrator in charge of rationing has warned. Neither gasoline ration books nor tires will be issued in the future to those who do not meet the inspection deadline, the OPA official explained.

BUY WAR BONDS

FOOD RATIONING IS IMPARTIAL

Military Posts Under Same Rule as Civilians

Restaurants or cafeterias for civilian workers at war plants, and clubs for officers or enlisted men at military posts and elsewhere, are subject under Army policy to the same food rationing regulations as similar establishments in the civilian community, the War Department has announced.

Subsistence food supplies are not furnished workers on war projects in Continental United States. If, however, shortages make it impossible to furnish meals on the same basis as allowed in civilian restaurants, Army Quartermaster Depots and Market Centers stand ready to assist in obtaining the necessary supplies from sources other than military stocks.

Food From Military Stocks

Civilian workers on military projects beyond Continental United States (excluding Alaska) may be furnished food from military sources, but only when foodstuffs are not available through commercial channels. These supplies are not to exceed the garrison ration scale and are not to be drawn from military reserves.

Enlisted men's and officers' messes will continue to draw or purchase full garrison rations which are subject in some degree to shortages as they develop, but will be maintained as a scientific balanced diet essential to efficiency. In cases where the officers or men prepare their own meals—as for home consumption—they are allowed to purchase the equivalent of standard Army issue rations from post commissaries. However, articles such as sugar and coffee, which are rationed in the civilian community are rationed likewise in the Army commissaries.

Social Workers May Buy New Cars

Full-time social workers employed by nonprofit agencies are eligible to buy new passenger automobiles needed in performance of certain specified kinds of work.

This new extension of eligibility, which reflects the additional responsibilities of social workers brought on by the war, provides that the car must be used principally for certain stated purposes.

RATION BANKING PROGRAM TO START SOON

Commercial Banks Will Handle Rationing Stamp and Coupon Deposits the Same as Ordinary Checking Accounts

An invitation to the Nation's commercial banking system—embracing more than 15,000 commercial banks—will be sent by the Office of Price Administration, asking them to participate in OPA's Ration Banking Program, which will begin to operate on a Nation-wide basis on January 27.

The program—whereby stamps and coupons taken in by storekeepers, wholesalers, and other sellers of rationed commodities will flow back to primary suppliers through the commercial banks—was established by the OPA in cooperation with representative bankers, including a committee appointed by the American Bankers Association, and Federal and State Banking Supervisory Agencies.

Simple in operation, and paralleling the ordinary checking account, the ration banking system must be used on or after January 27 by:

1. All retailers of rationed foods (sugar and coffee initially, and processed fruits and vegetables when these programs go into effect) whose December, 1942, sales of all food merchandise were \$5,000 or more. (Food retailers whose December sales were less than \$5,000 are left free to open ration bank accounts if they want.)

2. Chain stores.

3. All food wholesalers and other food distributors back of the retail level.

4. All gasoline wholesalers and other distributors of gasoline, except gasoline retailers who are not permitted to open ration bank accounts.

The plan will not apply to fuel oil at the outset.

Instruction Manual Issued

A Bank Manual, describing the system of ration banking in detail, is being

mailed to 15,000 commercial banks that are eligible to participate in the program.

In addition, OPA has prepared:

1. A bulletin for the use of food stores and other food distributors who will participate, and.

2. Trade directions for the guidance of gasoline distributors above the retail level.

Eligible food and gasoline distributors will receive this material by mail.

The public is not directly affected by ration banking, because the process starts where public buying of rationed commodities leaves off; after the public has turned in ration stamps and certificates to store keepers and coupons to gasoline dealers, they will then be cleared through the ration banking machinery.

Consumers will continue to get their ration stamps, coupons and certificates from the local War Price and Rationing Boards, and will continue to use them in stores and at gas stations as they have been doing.

Ration banking will not affect the jurisdiction and the authority of the local boards, but will relieve them of a heavy burden of clerical work. It is expected that under the plan the boards will have more time to consider individual rationing problems. Under the present ration exchange method the local War Price and Rationing Boards have had to perform an overwhelming burden of routine work involved in exchanging ration stamps, coupons and certificates.

Small Food Dealers Exempt

As an additional step in lightening the load on the local boards, the food dealers

not required to open bank accounts will discontinue taking stamps to them for exchange certificates, but will pass them on to wholesalers instead.

In opening accounts depositors will merely fill out a signature card similar to that used in ordinary banking operations. This card must bear the signatures of the persons authorized to sign ration bank checks.

A separate bank account must be opened for each rationed food. After the points rationing system becomes operative an account will be opened for processed foods. However, under the points system, a single points ration account will cover transactions in any or all of the items embraced in the processed foods program.

Chain store organizations may open as many separate food ration bank accounts as they consider helpful in handling their ration credits. However, the number of accounts for a specific rationed food can be no more than the number of stores in the organization.

Ration banking will cost the ration depositor nothing. The OPA will reimburse the bank for costs actually incurred.

SALESMEN'S EXTRA GAS

Salemen distributing essential commodities—other than those in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia—will be allowed additional mileage, under OPA's new regulation governing gasoline rationing at the request of Rubber Director William Jeffers. Qualified salesmen will get up to 65 percent of their last year's mileage, or 8,600 miles a year, whichever is less. However, because of the gasoline shortage in the East, the extra gasoline for salesmen will be provided only in the States outside that area. Rationing Boards were ready to issue ration books for the additional mileage beginning January 8.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| CHECK NO. <u>1</u> DATE <u>Jan 15, 1943</u> | | NON-TRANSFERABLE | | RATION CHECK | |
| TO <u>Acme Wholesale Co.</u> | | C. OR NO. <u>1</u> | | THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | |
| FOR <u>Invoice # 152</u> | | TRANSFER TO THE | | OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION | |
| | | SUGAR | | DATE <u>January 15, 1943</u> | |
| | | RATION BANK ACCOUNT OF <u>Acme Wholesale Co.</u> | | AMOUNT IN FIGURES | |
| | | <u>Five Hundred</u> | | <u>500</u> | |
| | | | | POUNDS OF SUGAR | |
| POUNDS OF SUGAR | | THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK | | GARDEN GROCERY | |
| AMOUNT DRAWN <u>1000</u> | | PH. O. ANYWHERE, U. S. A. 5-50 | | SIGNATURE OF THE NAME OF THE ACCOUNT | |
| Jan 10, 1943 <u>1000</u> | | | | <u>John Doe</u> | |
| NEW YORK <u>2000</u> | | | | (PRINTED SIGNATURE) | |
| AMOUNT ON HAND <u>500</u> | | | | | |
| AMOUNT PAID <u>1500</u> | | | | | |

Here's what a ration check looks like. Instead of dollars, it's made out in 500 pounds of sugar. For each rationed commodity a special form is used.

War Manpower . . .

LABOR PROGRAM BEING STREAMLINED, TURNOVER STILL A PROBLEM

Suitable Jobs Provided for Men and Women. Committee Drafting New Policy to Reduce Turnover

In recent months, the United States has streamlined its manpower program to such an extent that now, after a year at war, it has the plans for seeing that every man and every woman is enabled to do the most personally to help win this war. The demands of our war production, added to the demands of our armed forces, have made it necessary to harness the abilities of the American men and women in the most efficient way.

Intensive review of the operation of these plans is now under way by the Management-Labor Committee and the War Manpower Commission. Labor, management, and Government will confer early in January to study the operations of the first plan which was applied to the lumber and nonferrous metal-mining industries. Detailed plans which will then be announced will be based on solid experience.

Within 3 months, it is estimated, some plan of manpower control will be in effect in every major industrial community in the United States. There are 270 such areas. War labor shortages have developed in 102 of these and are anticipated soon in 77 more. Only 91 have enough labor to meet current war production schedules, and future war contracts will be channeled to these "labor surplus areas" in larger numbers now under new War Production Board policies.

Purpose of Control

The purposes of manpower control are:

1. To protect war production from the disruption caused by employers pirating skilled workers from each other or by workers leaving one job to seek the higher wages offered by another, while at the same time providing means by which workers can change jobs if the change will help the war effort.

2. To enable each war plant to make the best use of the workers available,

and to enable workers to use their highest skills.

3. To stop needless influxes of workers to areas where transportation, housing, and health facilities are already taxed to the breaking point.

4. To provide adequate recruiting, training, and upgrading programs for workers in every area.

Community Program

The first step in each community would be the appointment of an area director to represent the commission. This director would then organize a committee of recognized leaders of labor and industry in the community. This Area War Manpower Committee would meet and draw up a program for stabilizing employment according to the peculiar local needs.

Such a program will control the transfer of workers from one job to another in the 35 industries or activities which the War Manpower Commission has already designated as essential. There may be exceptions.

But this job control program is only a phase of an over-all program with which the War Manpower Commission intends to get the working force to turn out the munitions which will enable our men at the fronts to crush the enemy.

Keep Seniority Rights

The commission will make a survey of the number of workers in nonessential industries who possess skills needed by war plants. These workers will be urged to transfer to war work. President Roosevelt has urged employers to keep the seniority right of such employees intact so that after victory has been achieved they may wherever possible return to their former jobs with their former rights, as will those who left to go into the armed forces.

In addition, training courses are available for everyone from the housewife who wants to become a welder to the technician who wants to become a plant manager.

Over-All Policy on Turnover in Process

Labor turnover is now the No. 1 manpower problem, WMC Chairman McNutt told reporters last week in a comprehensive report on progress for the month following the expansion of his powers by executive order.

Mr. McNutt said that turnover is being reduced markedly by the ending of voluntary enlistments. Employment stabilization agreements, worked out jointly in areas and regions by Governments, management, and labor, are helping to solve the problem, he said, and announced that an overall policy statement on turnover is being developed by WMC and the WMC Management-Labor Policy Committee.

This statement is expected to end speculation as to whether the United States Employment Service will be made the sole agency for hiring war workers, and will provide for use and continuance of union hiring halls, factory employment offices, and Government civil service commissions, if they follow WMC policies. Mr. McNutt added that complete authority to act will be delegated to area and regional WMC directors, subject to overall policies established in Washington.

Utilization of Colleges

Commenting on the use of colleges in war training, Mr. McNutt said that it was "the beginning of the Government's planning in this field, and not the final answer." Mr. McNutt recently announced the appointment of a committee of representative educational leaders to advise WMC on policies, rules, and regulations for the utilization of colleges in the Army and Navy programs. Headed by Owen D. Young, acting chairman of the board of the General Electric Co., the committee includes Presidents O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University, James B. Conant of Harvard University, Clarence A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin, F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, Robert G. Sproul of the University of California, E. V. Stanford of Villanova College, William P. Tolley of Syracuse University, Edmund E. Day of Cornell University, and Associate Justice Wiley Rutledge of the United States Court of Appeals.

WOMEN MUST REPLACE MORE MEN IN WAR INDUSTRIES

McNutt Says 6 Million Women Will Be in War Work by End of the Year. Practically All Trades Now Open to Them

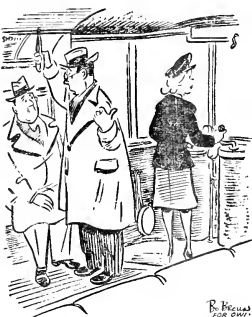
"One out of every four workers in American war production industries soon will be a woman," WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt has declared. Four million women are now working in war plants, out of a total war labor force of 17,500,000, but to meet 1943 war production goals, the number of women must increase, until, by the end of the year, they will be filling almost 30 percent of all war production jobs. By that time it is expected that 6,000,000 women will be in war work.

"Women will play an even greater role, numerically and proportionately, in the essential civilian trades and services which are necessary to maintain the war time economy," Mr. McNutt said. "Here they are replacing men called to the armed services and those needed in the heaviest industrial jobs which women do not have the strength to fill. Women are already being used in such traditionally male jobs as gas station attendants, taxicab and delivery truck drivers, butchers, mail carriers, and even construction laborers. This trend will increase until by the end of the year as many as 45 percent of the workers in these home front jobs will be women. Already in the direct war industries the proportion of women workers is rising rapidly."

Where Women Gained

In aircraft, the percentage of women workers rose from less than 5 percent of total employment in 1940 to 17 percent in September 1942. By the end of next year, it is expected that there will be more women than men working in the industry.

The war industries employing the largest proportion of women workers in September were: Electrical machinery with 36 percent women employees; communications equipment with 48 percent women; scientific and technical instruments, 34 percent; electrical equipment, 27 percent; small-arms ammunition, 35 percent; other ammunition, 28 percent; chemicals and allied industries, 23 percent; rubber products, 33 percent; and fire arms, 22 percent.



"I just can't get used to sitting when there's a lady standing up in the car!"

Even in a heavy industry, such as ordnance, 19 percent of the workers are women. In the manufacture of guns of over 60 calibre, and tanks, both of which involve heavy metal work, the proportion of women workers is 9 percent and 7 percent respectively. In the iron and steel industry itself, 9 percent of the labor force is made up of women.

Shipbuilding has held to the all-male tradition longer than any other war industry. Even here, however, there has been an influx of women workers in recent months, particularly in the Government Navy Yards. At present only 3 percent of the workers in the industry are women, but this is expected to rise rapidly in the next few months. For example, one Alabama shipbuilding firm plans to employ as many as 1,000 women welders.

Women's Jobs Increased

Mr. McNutt pointed out that the proportion of women in any industry varies widely from place to place. The degree to which women are used, he explained, depends on the degree of labor shortage, in the area. Where the male labor supply is nearing exhaustion, industry will be willing to try women in more and more jobs for which only men would formerly have been considered. As the

need has increased, he said, women have demonstrated their ability to fill almost any kind of job, even including the so-called heavy manual jobs.

What Women Can Do

Examples of unusual work being done by women, as reported by the U. S. Employment Service offices during recent weeks follow:

At an Army proving ground an 18-year-old girl operates a 15-ton crane and an all-woman crew fires and cleans a 90-millimeter and antiaircraft gun. More than a thousand women are replacing men here in testing all types of war material—tanks, machine guns, trucks, and aircraft cannon.

Women guards are watching for fires and accidents at one aircraft plant and have been trained in jiu-jitsu in order to be able to deal with saboteurs.

In Arizona and Colorado mines, women are employed as ore-sorters, machine greasers and cleaners, aerial-team operators and sledgers. In one mine women wield an 8-pound sledge, above ground, of course.

The making of plaster molds for dies, an operation so precise that the slightest variation means a ruined job, is handled expertly by women with previous experience as artists, sculptors, and pottery makers.

At least one woman—a former pianist—is operating a milling machine to shape impulse blades for steam turbines on our rapidly growing fleet of merchant ships.

Gyro-horizons and direction-indicators, instruments necessary for safe, accurate navigation of our army aircraft are so delicate that all work must be done in washed-air, pressure-controlled rooms. Women have proved themselves especially adaptable for this kind of work.

Two young women who were members of the clerical force of a large railroad are now working as crossing tenders for the same company.

Four women are operating giant overhead travelling cranes in a steel mill.

A Western railroad is employing women as engine oilers and wipers, turn table operators and hostlers' helpers.

A new saw-mill in New England is "manned" entirely by women. Automatic saws and special machinery to lift and haul heavy timber have been installed as a safety measure.

Two 20-year-old girls are gunners in an ordnance factory. It's their job to test 45 caliber ammunition as it rolls off the production line.

WORKERS' IDEAS USED IN PLANTS

Best Suggestions Exchanged With Our Allies

Through the war production drive suggestion awards system, American workers are answering the call of WPB Chairman Nelson for greater production with fewer workers and less material.

Thousands of suggestions have been submitted by workers to labor-management war production drive committees during the past month. One hundred and twenty-eight of these suggestions were judged by these plant committees to be so important that they were sent into Washington for governmental recognition.

For many suggestions, it is not possible to make an exact estimate of time saved, but for 30 of these, the committees estimate that 112,459 man-hours are saved annually.

An outstanding example of a suggestion conserving manpower, recently submitted to war production drive headquarters, is one that combines two operations in the manufacture of milling cutters into one, which saves 4,197 man-hours in one year on present operation.

On the basis of some 400,000 suggestions that have been received by labor-management committees in 1900 war plants to date, about 26,000 Awards of Individual Production Merit have been made by the plant committees. Of these 26,000 suggestions, approximately 500 were deemed meritorious enough to be submitted to War Production Drive Headquarters in Washington for consideration for higher recognition.

Certificates of Individual Production Merit have been given to the authors of 55 of these suggestions by action of the Board for Individual Awards. Highest of the three honors, the Citation of Individual Production Merit, has been conferred upon only six men.

Not only are all outstanding suggestions from workers "plowed back" into industry in order that all American war plants may adopt them, but also an international exchange of ideas is now being started. The best suggestions received at war production drive headquarters have been forwarded to England through the British Supply Council of North America, and they have been enthusiastically received. Plans also are being made to distribute these suggestions for adoption by all war plants of the United Nations.

WMC DEFINES "NECESSARY MEN"

Local Selective Service Boards Get List of Occupations

In furtherance of the program to keep essential workers in activities which contribute to the war effort, the Selective Service Bureau of the WMC has sent to local boards a list of 34 essential occupations in repair and hand trade services, including automobile mechanics and electricians, in which occupations registrants may be deferred as "necessary men."

Similar instructions also were sent to local boards for 30 essential occupations in health and welfare services and 15 in technical scientific, and management services.

It was emphasized, however, that these listings are merely those which so far have been certified by the WMC and are by no means exclusive. Men in other occupations in these activities likewise may be deferred as "necessary men."

Pointing out that the WMC had certified that repair and hand trade services are essential to the support of the war effort, the Selective Service Bureau said that its occupational bulletin on this activity covers "Repair of vehicles, such as bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles, buses, trucks, tires, typewriters, and business machines; elevators, radios, refrigerators, clocks, harnesses, tools, stoves, pneumatic tube systems, power laundry equipment, scientific, commercial, and industrial weighing machines, farm equipment, and of other industrial and scientific equipment; blacksmithing; armature rewinding; locksmithing, repair of roofing, electric, gas, and plumbing installations in domestic, commercial, and industrial buildings."

The bulletin on health and welfare services covers "offices of physicians, surgeons, dentists, oculists, osteopaths, mortuary services, pediatricists, and veterinarians; medical and dental laboratories; hospitals, nursing services; institutional care; auxiliary civilian welfare services to the armed forces; welfare services to war workers and their families."

The bulletin on technical, scientific, and management services covers "The supplying of technical, scientific, and management services to establishments engaged in war production; union-management negotiation services; and the publication of technical and scientific books and journals."

ARMY COLLEGE QUALIFICATIONS

Requirements Differ for Basic and Advanced Training

Qualifications for the selection of a limited number of enlisted men in the Army for training in basic specialized subjects in designated colleges and universities under the Army's Specialized Training Program are:

1. An Army General Classification Test score of 110 or better.
2. Must have been graduated from an accredited high school and be between the ages of 18 and 21, inclusive. The applicant must not have reached his 22nd birthday.
3. Must have completed or must be in the process of completing the regular basic training of the Army.

For advanced training, the applicant must have had in addition at least one year of college work in a recognized college or university or equivalent training. He must be 18 years of age or over, but not necessarily under 22. Applicants who have had less than a year of college work are eligible for the basic specialized training.

All training conducted under the Army's Specialized Training Program is for enlisted men who meet these requirements. Men not now in the Army will be eligible to participate after induction if they meet these requirements.

NWLBS RULES ON WAGE POLICY

Agreements Must Conform to Stabilization Plan

Wage increase agreements which violate the stabilization policy cannot be approved by the National War Labor Board even where the increase was agreed upon mutually by management and union. NWLB's established wage policies "will break down completely unless wage increases set forth in prior agreements and collective bargaining contracts are to be subordinated to the national wage stabilization program," Dean Morse, Public Member of the Board, stated.

The Board refused to approve an agreement between William G. Kerckhoff Co. of Los Angeles, Calif., and Building Service Employees International Union, Local 99, AFL, for a general wage increase of 1¢ a month from October 15, 1942, to December 31, 1942.

War Agriculture . . .

FEED WHEAT PROGRAM CONTINUED, LONG STAPLE COTTON GOAL

Corn and Barley Encouraged, Weed Killer Supply Adequate, Hempseed Program Announced

The Department of Agriculture has announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation feed wheat sales program will be continued until further notice on substantially the same basis as in 1942. Prices for January delivery are 1 cent above prices for December delivery, except in a few Corn Belt counties where prices are the same as for December.

Officials announced that in an effort to simplify procedure, purchasers will be permitted to certify—prior to the actual sale of the wheat to feeders—that the wheat will be sold as feed; also, that individuals desiring to purchase carloads of wheat direct from the Corporation will not be required to obtain prior approval from county AAA committees. State and county committees will be informed by the CCC of feed wheat shipments into their States and counties.

Nonfeed Price Increase

Announcement was made also of an increase to 75 cents per bushel in the penalty on all wheat purchased as feed but which is used for other purposes instead. Officials explained that this increase has been necessitated by the rise in market prices of wheat since the feed wheat program was inaugurated in 1942.

Government supplies of wheat available under this program now total about 65,000,000 bushels. Officials attribute the recent increase in sales to a wheat and corn price situation favoring the purchase of Government-owned wheat by feeders.

Goal Set for American-Egyptian Long Staple Cotton

The 1943 national production goal for American-Egyptian long-staple cotton has been established at 160,000 acres. Production from this acreage, together with current supplies and prospective imports, are expected to meet all United States requirements.

About 155,000 acres of American-Egyptian long-staple cotton were grown in the United States in 1942. The 1943 goal was set at the 160,000-acre level primarily because of the relatively favorable supply situation. Furthermore, in one part of the long-staple producing area, there is need to increase output of feed for livestock and dairy cows.

American-Egyptian cotton State goals have been established as follows: Arizona, 100,000 acres; New Mexico, 25,000 acres; Texas, 35,000 acres.

Through a Commodity Credit Corporation purchase program, the Agriculture Department will support the price of American-Egyptian cotton at 48 cents per pound, or nearly 2½ times the estimated 1943 loan rate for 1½ Middling cotton in Arizona, basis 1½-inch Grade No. 2 American-Egyptian.

Corn and Barley Encouraged

To insure abundant feed supplies for the further expansion of livestock production, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard last week announced several changes in Farm Program provisions to encourage increased production of corn and barley. The most significant of the new provisions permits farmers in the commercial corn area to replant their corn allotments without penalty, provided that they have planted their goal of war crops.

Loans will be offered on 1943 corn to producers who meet their war crop goals.

Hempseed Program Announced

A program for the production of 50,000 acres of hempseed in 1943, as contrasted with 36,000 acres in 1942, was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture. The seed will be purchased at \$10 per bushel by the Commodity Credit Corporation, compared with \$8 per bushel in 1942. Most of the seed will be produced in Kentucky. The higher price this season takes into consideration producers' experience in 1942 when costs were higher, yields were smaller, and returns to farmers were smaller than had been expected when contracts with growers were signed last spring.

The 1942 production of hempseed is estimated at less than 300,000 bushels. The crop was reduced by extremely unfavorable weather at harvest time. Yields averaged little more than 8 bushels to the acre as contrasted with an expected average of 10 or better. Under more favorable conditions the 50,000 acres to be planted in 1943 should yield 500,000 bushels for the production of hemp fiber in 1944.

Weed Killer Supply Meets Major Needs

Sodium chlorate will be available this year for weed eradication in quantities sufficient to care for major needs without rigid State quotas. The chemical will be distributed in the regular commercial channels as equitably as possible according to the demand and need.

Since the supply is not yet equal to the demand, the material is still subject to WPB allocation, but the situation is easier than a year ago and, barring unforeseen contingencies, there will be a comfortable quantity for use.

State and local authorities responsible for the purchase of sodium chlorate are asked to take steps to see that orders are placed in an orderly and regular manner. There is no occasion for premature buying or for hoarding. Reasonable notification of intention to order is recommended as a means to assist manufacturers in arranging deliveries.

Licenses obtained from the United States Bureau of Mines for purchase and use of this chemical are on an annual basis and must be renewed or obtained in 1943. This can be done through the local explosives licensing agent in each county, usually located at the county seat.

Prices of sodium chlorate, covered by OPA maximum price regulations, will remain the same as last year.

FDA Purchases Smaller

Purchases of agricultural commodities by the Food Distribution Administration for wartime purposes were somewhat smaller in November, amounting to \$104,000,000 compared with \$114,000,000 in October.

Smaller acquisitions of dairy products and eggs accounted for most of the decline in November. Purchase of these commodities amounted to \$4,576,000 compared with \$14,275,000 in October. The quantity of dried eggs purchased was 3,572,000 pounds, dry skim milk 2,392,000 pounds, cheese 572,000 pounds and butter, 464,000.

Among the larger purchases during November were 91,000,000 pounds of miscellaneous canned pork, 36,000,000 pounds of shortening, 20,700,000 pounds of oat cereal, 26,500,000 pounds of semolina, 6,900,000 pounds of seeds, 68,000,000 pounds of raw sugar, 5,000,000 pounds of soap, 1,150,000 pounds of onions, 3,800,000 pounds of green coffee beans, and about 1,000,000 pounds of dry salt fish.

War Transportation . . . RATIONING URGED FOR AUTO SERVICE

ODT Asks Conserving Of Materials and Time

John L. Rogers, director of the Division of Motor Transport, has called upon garages and automotive servicing establishments to "ration their facilities and mechanics' time and to give precedence to essential transport units. In an address to the Junior Traffic Club in Chicago, he said:

"I do not believe it is generally realized that we are confronted with a shortage of many of the vital parts and materials required in automotive maintenance. This situation has grown steadily worse until today an unusually large amount of truck time is being lost. In some cases vehicles are laid up for weeks because of scarcity of needed replacement parts. While the situation is acute, and it may become worse, we believe that a decided improvement in the parts and materials situation will take place as soon as the new Controlled Materials Plan gets into operation. This is the plan devised by the War Production Board to assure adequate raw materials and manufactured products for essential civilian use as well as for the armed forces and our Allies. Under this plan Government agencies guiding various phases of our economy are designated as Claimant Agencies to procure from the national stock-pile the materials necessary for the maintenance of needed equipment. We feel confident that this plan will help maintain necessary and essential highway transport both of merchandise and passengers.

"I can assure you the maintenance of our highway transport equipment is one of the most important problems confronting the Division of Motor Transport today. Our trucks, buses and passenger cars cannot be replaced until after the war. To assure needed highway transport every essential vehicle must be maintained, repaired and kept in service."

Truck Operators Urged To Get Fuel Adjustments

The ODT has urged farmers and other truck operators to lose no time in getting in touch with their County Farm Transportation Committees or ODT field representatives, if their fuel and mileage allotments require adjustment. Operators who put off too long applying for necessary adjustment of their Certificate of

War Necessity allotments may be unable to obtain fuel for their vehicles later on, the ODT warned.

The present procedure under which temporary transport rations may be issued by local Rationing Boards without specific authorization from the ODT expires January 15. After this date, no operator will be able to obtain fuel coupons without either a Certificate or other authorization from the ODT stating that an application for adjustment of a Certificate of War Necessity allotment has been filed with ODT.

A large number of temporary transport rations have been issued, but only a small number of operators have applied for adjustment of their Certificates of War Necessity thus far, the ODT said. Should this situation lead to a last-minute rush on the field offices, it will be impossible to give individual applications the attention they require.

Rural Truck Hauls Equal 1940

Volume of truck hauling on main rural highways in 1942 was substantially the same as in 1940, despite restrictions imposed last year on truck operation to conserve vehicles, tires and gasoline, Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency has announced.

During 1942, trucks hauled an estimated 46 billion ton-miles of freight on main rural roads, compared with 46.7 billion in the more normal year 1940.

A large, but undetermined, amount of the 1942 volume was traffic of war industries and it was the urgent war need for highway transport which prevented any substantial reduction in total truck hauling last year despite motor vehicle restrictions.

Heavier loads were possible because of increased use of "combination" outfits. They carried about 29.2 billion ton-miles in 1942, compared with 23.5 in 1940. Their 1942 tonnage movement was about 74 percent greater than that of single-unit trucks, whereas in 1940 they carried about the same ton-miles as single units.

Club Cars Are Now Coaches

Nearly 800 railroad lounge, club, observation, and parlor or chair cars have been converted, or are scheduled for conversion, by the railroads and the Pullman Co. into coaches or three-tier troop sleeping cars.

According to railroad estimates, conversions now completed or in progress will add 35,000 seats and a large number of sleeping accommodations to passenger-carrying capacity.

Transportation Volume Up 28 Percent Over 1941

Total volume of commodity and passenger traffic increased by 28 percent last year over 1941, a record year-to-year gain, according to the new monthly index of the Department of Commerce.

Commodity transportation, measured by ton-miles, increased by 25 percent, while passenger-miles increased by 45 percent.

An increase in the output of war materials and mass movement of troops in 1943 will result in even greater performance by every type of transport agency, with most equipment already approaching capacity utilization. Equipment and manpower shortages, plus rising military needs, will leave little room for nonessential transportation.

Railroads are expected to account for from 10 to 15 percent more ton-miles this year. Inter-city motor truck performance has grown in recent years, but the increase in ton-miles in 1942 was only 7 percent over the total for 1941. The industry is faced with a number of difficulties during the coming months, chiefly lack of manpower. To relieve this shortage it is estimated that an additional 180,000 women must be trained.

Chicago Coal Dealers Enter Delivery Pool

A joint action plan which it is estimated will spare 135,000 truck miles annually off the delivery operations of 17 Chicago retail coal dealers through cooperative use of truck and yard facilities has been approved by ODT. The Chicago plan is the first to be approved in the retail coal industry, but it is expected to pave the way for similar joint action plans in other cities.

Taxicab Pleasure Driving

ODT Director Eastman called on taxicab operators and the general public to halt all use of taxicabs for pleasure in the Eastern oil shortage area.

"I have received reports that the ban on the use of private passenger cars for pleasure has resulted in a noticeable increase in the use of taxicabs," Mr. Eastman said.

"Obviously, nothing is accomplished, if pleasure riding is merely transferred from passenger cars to taxicabs. Every gallon of gasoline used up in making a pleasure trip whether by passenger car or taxicab, means that much less fuel oil for the heating of homes and that much less gasoline and other petroleum products for essential uses."

Health and Welfare

CIVILIANS ARE PROMISED ADEQUATE MEDICAL CARE

Voluntary Relocation of Doctors Will Be Asked To Supply Civilian Needs Where Medical Care Is Deficient

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, has promised that every effort will be made to furnish adequate medical care for civilians. Mr. McNutt said that recent reports indicated that this result can be achieved.

The Chairman's statement was based on a report by Dr. Frank H. Lahey, Chairman of the Directing Board, Procurement and Assignment Service for Physicians, Dentists, and Veterinarians, which is a part of the WMC.

Some physicians, Dr. Lahey indicated, will be asked to volunteer for practice in areas other than those in which they are now located. This will be done to assure at least a minimum standard of medical care. It is hoped that in most instances relocation of a physician can be accomplished within the State in which he is now licensed.

Doctors are Relocated

More than 400 physicians have already been relocated, he said. The names of other physicians who are willing to be and who can be relocated are being submitted to the Procurement and Assignment Service. In addition, the United States Public Health Service and the Procurement and Assignment Service are making careful studies of industrial and other critical areas where relatively large numbers of physicians are needed or will be needed.

It is believed that the medical needs of the armed forces in 1943 can be met by an additional 10,000 physicians, Dr. Lahey said. "But this withdrawal," he added, "will leave more than 80,000 active civilian physicians, which is a sufficient number to care for the needs of the civil population, if these men and women are properly distributed and allocated, and if civilians will take every possible health precaution in order to keep well."

The distribution of physicians, according to Dr. Lahey, was unequal before recruitment for the armed services. The prewar average number of civilians to each practitioner was 1,000. As recruiting progressed, the ratio of civilian popu-

lation per practitioner increased to 1,400 on November 30, 1942.

Civilians Can Help

There is much that civilians can do to assist doctors to meet the present situation, he said. All should follow these general rules:

1. Keep healthy. Get plenty of sleep, eat the proper foods, get plenty of fresh air, exercise, and recreation.
2. Avoid unnecessary demands on the physician's time whenever possible; go to his office during office hours instead of asking him to call upon you at your home.
3. In case of really serious illness, do not delay in calling your doctor or calling at his office. It will save his time, if he is called promptly in any case of acute illness. This is not a contradiction of Point 2. It does, however, assume that the average citizen has good judgment. In doubtful cases, call the doctor at once.
4. Avail yourself of opportunities to study first-aid, in order to know how to give care to the injured until such time as a doctor can take over.
5. In connection with Point 1, if you do not know the basic rules of nutrition, avail yourself of opportunities to learn the facts.

Nurseries and Day-Care Centers Approved by FWA

President Roosevelt has approved 39 war nurseries and day-care centers—to be financed from Lanham Act funds—for children of working mothers. This is the largest group of projects yet to be approved at a single time under the FWA's child-care program. Thirty-six will be located in Salt Lake City, Utah, where a survey revealed that 664 children need centers; three at labor-short Medford, Oreg.

"If, as is the case at both Salt Lake City and Medford," FWA Administrator Fleming said, "meeting war production schedules necessitates employment of women on a large scale, then the FWA is ready to underwrite the cost of providing adequate care for the children of women workers, through nursery schools and child-care centers. The only requirement we make is that fees be charged, and that the money so received be used to buy food, which the FWA does not supply. Once a community has established its need for child-care assistance, and has shown that this need re-

sults from war activities, we will process its application just as rapidly as we can."

Child Care Grants to Washington, New York, Oregon

Acting upon the recommendation of the United States Office of Education, Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services McNutt, has announced the approval of plans for services for the children of working mothers submitted by the State Departments of Education of Washington, New York, and Oregon.

These grants total \$14,659 with Washington receiving \$7,366; New York, \$4,293; and Oregon, \$3,000.

Eight State departments of welfare and seven State departments of education have received grants thus far.

These grants come from the emergency fund allotted to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services by the President for the coordination and development of wartime child care services.

The Office of Education, headed by Commissioner John W. Studebaker, provides advisory and supervisory services in connection with school programs for the children of working mothers. The Children's Bureau, headed by Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, is acting as consultant to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services on matters pertaining to the health and welfare of mothers and children.

NURSES WANTED FOR HAWAII

Recruitment of fifty-seven additional nurses to serve in emergency civilian hospitals in the Hawaiian Islands is being undertaken by the American Red Cross Nursing Service. Miss Mary Beard, director, announced. Seventy-five Red Cross nurses already are on duty in hospitals on the five islands of the Hawaiian group, working as emergency employees of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Nurses who have had recent institutional experience, especially in pediatrics and obstetrics, are needed, Miss Beard said. The age limit is forty-five years. Married nurses will be considered if their husbands are not already employed on the islands. Application may be made by writing to the director of the Red Cross Nursing Service, Washington, D. C.

GIVE GOOD BOOKS TO ARMED FORCES

Jobs and Civil Service . . .

GOVERNMENT
JOBS LISTEDWar Work Positions
That Need to be Filled

Positions listed are newly announced by the United States Civil Service Commission or urgently needed to be filled. For a complete list of over 100 positions see Form 2279, "Opportunities in Federal Service," posted in first- or second-class post offices.

Information and application blanks may be obtained from the Commission's Local Secretaries at first- or second-class post offices, from Regional Offices, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications must be filed with the Commission's Washington office.

No written tests, no maximum age limits unless otherwise stated. *Salaries are annual and basic and do not include added compensation for overtime.* The present standard 48-hour Federal work week includes 8 hours of overtime, and present rate of compensation for overtime increases the basic salary by about 21 percent of the part not in excess of \$2,900, provided that the increase does not make the aggregate compensation more than \$5,000 a year.

Applications are not desired from persons engaged in war work unless they may use higher skills in positions sought. War Manpower Commission restrictions on Federal appointments are posted in first- or second-class post offices.

Urgently Needed:

Chemists, junior, \$2,000.—College women making Chemistry their major study.

Technical assistants, \$1,440 to \$1,800.—College students, especially women, with appropriate study in mathematics, physics, engineering, or metallurgy.

Technical and scientific aids, \$1,440 to \$2,000.—Women with 1 to 4 years of appropriate technical or scientific experience or education. *Specialized fields:* Radio, explosives, chemistry, physics, metallurgy, fuels.

Physicists, \$2,600 to \$5,600.

Junior physicists, \$2,000.

Tabulating equipment operators, \$1,260 to \$2,000.—Operators of IBM and Remington Rand equipment.

Multilith cameramen-plate-makers, \$1,620.

Multilith press operator, \$1,440.
Blueprint operator, \$1,260 and \$1,440.
Photostat operator, \$1,260 and \$1,440.
Freight- and passenger-rate clerks, \$2,300 and \$2,600.

Expediter, \$2,600 to \$3,800.—United States Maritime Commission.

Orthopedic mechanic, \$2,000.—*Specialized fields:* Bracemaking, shoemaking, leatherworking, limbmaking, general.

Lithographer (artistic or mechanical) \$1,440 to \$1,620.

Graphotype operators, \$1,260.

Addressograph operators, \$1,260 and \$1,440.

Calculating machine operators, \$1,440. (Written test.)

Materials inspectors, \$2,600. United States Maritime Commission. *Specialized fields:* Paints, textiles, general.

Graduate nurses, \$1,620 to \$1,800.—*Specialized fields:* General staff duty, anaesthesia, psychiatry.

Also Needed:

Repairmen, office appliance, \$1,860.—Typewriter repairmen particularly.

Coal mine inspector, \$1,440 to \$4,600.—Maximum age, 55 years.

Teletype operator, \$1,440 and \$1,620.

Assistant lay inspector, \$1,620.—Men and women to inspect meat and meat food products.

Engineers, \$2,600 to \$8,000.—Persons with education and/or experience in almost all branches of engineering.

Junior engineers, \$2,000.—College women especially. Those without engineering courses may qualify by taking the tuition-free, Government-sponsored, 10-week E. S. M. W. T. courses in many colleges.

Engineering draftsmen, \$1,440 to \$2,600.—Men, women with drafting experience, or training gained with a high school, technical school, college, or war training course.

Radio inspectors, \$2,000 and \$2,600.—Federal Communications Commission.

Labor Report for 1942

Is Issued

Labor has given unstinted cooperation in 1942 in the war against the dictators. A report "War Production in 1942" just issued by WPB's Division of Information describes how it has done a valiant job in breaking production records, relinquishing strikes as a weapon for the duration, and increasing manpower-hours.

"America's seagoing workers, members of seamen's unions," the report continues, "risk their lives again and again to carry war supplies and food across the oceans . . ."

ICKES ASKS SIX-DAY
WEEK IN COAL MINES

Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes has called for immediate full production by the Nation's hard coal mines on a 6-day week to relieve the tight hard-coal supply situation in New England and other Eastern States.

Recent action by the OPA in increasing ceiling prices for hard coal has cleared the way for the operators and miners to get busy and provide the Nation with every ton of coal they can possibly produce, the Coordinator said. He pointed out anthracite is a principal East Coast space heating fuel and its production helps to relieve citizens who are cold because of the oil fuel shortage.

The new price ceiling was effective Saturday, January 9, and was authorized at the request of the hard coal producers who maintained that higher ceiling prices were necessary in order to permit mining operations to be increased from 5 days to 6 days per week.

Coordinator Ickes also called for the industry to work for the earliest possible settlement of strikes which have stopped operations at several important collieries in the anthracite region.

Stabilization of Wages

The NWLB announced appointment of the War Department Appeals Committee, which will handle appeals on wage and salary adjustment cases for employees of the Government-owned, privately-operated plants of the War Department. The Committee, established by a Board order November 25, will consist of: for the War Department—Col. W. P. Volandt, Assistant Chief of Staff, Army Air Forces, and Col. Ralph L. Hart, Executive Assistant to the Chief of Field Services, Ordnance Department; for labor—John Brophy, Director of Industrial Union Councils of the CIO, and Fred Hewett, Editor of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) Journal; for industry—Clarence Skinner, Washington Manager of the Automotive Parts and Equipment Manufacturers Association, and Henry S. Woodbridge, Assistant to the President of the American Optical Co. Rulings of the appeals committee will be final, subject to the Board's power of final review and the right of any party to petition the Board for leave to appeal to the NWLB within 10 days of the ruling.

The Board approved wage increases, ranging from three to eight cents an hour, for employees in Government cafeterias.

Appointments and Resignations . . .

Knowlson resigns from WPB

Offers His Services as Occasional Consultant

JAMES S. KNOWLSON resigned as vice chairman of the WPB to resume his duties as president and chairman of the board of the Stewart-Warner Corporation in Chicago. He is being retained within the Board on a "when actually employed" basis so that he can be called in from time to time, WPB Chairman Nelson said.

WILLIAM K. FRANK, formerly deputy director of the General Industrial Equipment Division of WPB, was appointed director of the Division. He will continue to act as Chairman of the WPB Resources Protection Board.

HOLLY STOVER, special assistant to the director of the ODT Division of Railway Transport, was appointed Federal manager of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad. He succeeds John W. Barriger, III. GEORGE VOELKNER, formerly assistant Federal manager of the T. P. & W., was appointed to the new post of general manager of the railroad.

HILDING R. KROOK, Inc., carpet yarn spinners of Philadelphia, was appointed chief of the Floor Covering and Upholstery Section of the Wool Branch of the WPB Textiles, Clothing and Leather Division.

BRIG. GEN. HUGH C. MINTON was appointed director of a new Resources and Production Division of the War Department. The Army Services of Supply has merged its Resources and Production Divisions under assistant chief of staff for material, Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, to form the new Division.

A. B. COZZENS, formerly with the Oelbey Norton Co., Cleveland, was appointed consultant to the WPB Stockpile and Transportation Division on problems pertaining to operations on the Great Lakes.

HUGH M. BESHHERES, formerly chief of the Project Service Branch of WPB's Construction Bureau in New York City, was appointed chief of the Heat Exchange Branch of the General Industrial Equipment Division.

LESSING J. ROSENWALD, former chairman of Sears Roebuck & Co., re-



A V-Home refuses to spread Axis rumors. "Don't be an unwitting Nazi agent," cautions OCD. "If it's a secret, keep it; if it's a rumor, kill it!" Refusal to spread Axis propaganda is one of five qualifications of a V-Home. Your Air Raid Warden or Block Leader will tell you about the other four. Make yours a V-Home!

signed as director of the WPB Conservation Division, effective not later than February 1.

PROFESSOR MORSE A. CARTWRIGHT, executive officer of the Institute of Adult Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, was appointed Consultant to the Bureau of Special Operations of OWI.

JOHN A. HURLEY was appointed head of the new WPB Wholesale and Retail Trade Division, which will administer the Consumer Goods Inventory Limitation Order. The Division becomes part of the Consumer Goods Bureau under Lewis S. Greenleaf, Jr., and will have two operating branches: the Industrial and Hardware Supplies Branch, and the Consumer Goods Branch.

THOMAS F. LYNCH, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, was appointed Assistant to the Director of the WPB Division of Printing and Publishing. He will advise Director Chandler on all labor matters within the jurisdiction of the Division.

BEN W. HEINEMAN, of Chicago, was appointed Assistant General Counsel in charge of the OPA textile, leather and apparel price legal division and of the retail trade and services legal division. Mr. Heineman has been with the OPA legal department since October 1941, latterly as chief of the Court Review Section.

LYLE F. WATTS, assistant to Agriculture Secretary Wickard, was appointed chief of the Forest Service of the Department, filling the vacancy caused by the death of F. A. Silcox.

RADIO SHOW BY OUR BOYS IN N. F. Soldier's Program Heard by Home Folks

American soldiers of the Newfoundland Base Command have been putting on a successful radio show, "Prepare For Action," for nearly 3 months. Regular listeners have included not only military personnel of the United Nations and Newfoundlanders but American civilians from as far as the Midwest in the United States, the War Department has been informed. This entertainment is presented every Tuesday night for 30 minutes over the principal St. John's station by the soldiers themselves in conjunction with the local United Service Organization. The entertainers are usually soldiers, with occasional visiting professional guest stars such as Joan Blondell and the singing Hylton Sisters.

The radio show is of the variety type with the band of an old American Infantry regiment providing the music background. A studio audience of 600 is admitted by ticket to the U. S. O. auditorium where the broadcasts emanate.

As in the big-time New York radio studios, signs such as "Applause" and "Silence" are used to direct the audience, and each performance starts with a pre-broadcast talk.

The carefully timed program is short-waved on the 49-meter band at 7:30, eastern war time, on Tuesday nights.

(Continued on page 61)

Motion Pictures . . .

"THE PRICE OF VICTORY"

With candor and conviction, Vice President Henry Wallace explains the issues of the war we all are fighting in a motion picture, *The Price of Victory*, now being distributed nontheatrically by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information.

By now Mr. Wallace's speech delivered before the Free World Association last May has become one of the challenging pronouncements of war aims of the United States and the United Nations. By now many of Mr. Wallace's words have become famous . . . "There can be no half measures. No compromise with Satan is possible. The people's revolution is on the march, and the devil and all his angels cannot prevail against it . . . We who fight in the people's cause will never stop until that cause is won."

Here in a motion picture, against a background of world-wide war scenes, Mr. Wallace makes the words ring with his challenge. The Vice President makes an impressive appearance before the camera, speaking directly to freedom-loving people of the world.

The Price of Victory, in 16 mm. size, is available from more than 175 distributors of OWI films throughout the Nation. Other OWI films showing what we are fighting for—and against—include *The Arm Behind the Army*, a hard-hitting presentation of Nazi suppression of labor and industry, and *Divide and Conquer*, a dramatic treatment of the Nazi strategy of terror.

For complete information on Government war films, their availability and use, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

Other OWI films in circulation include:

THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY (10 minutes). The stakes of American labor and industry in winning this war. An official War Department film.

BOMBER (10 minutes). Manufacture, speed, and power of the B-26 Army bomber. Commentary written by Carl Sandburg.

CAMPUS ON THE MARCH (19 minutes). Wartime activities in American colleges and universities.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (11 minutes). Food and the farmer's role in the war.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER (14 minutes). Hard-hitting presentation of Nazi methods in spreading hate and fear, distrust and confusion.

HENRY BROWNE, FARMER (11 minutes). Simple, down-to-earth story of a Negro family in wartime.

HOME ON THE RANGE (11 minutes). The Western range country and the men producing beef and mutton for our soldiers, civilians, and Allies.

LAKE CARRIER (9 minutes). Transporting iron ore over the Great Lakes to Midwest steel mills. Narrated by Fredric March.

LISTEN TO BRITAIN (20 minutes). A remarkable record of wartime Britain and a tribute to the everyday people of England.

MANPOWER (8 minutes). Methods now being used to recruit and train workers for war industries.

MEN AND THE SEA (10 minutes). Training the men who man our cargo ships carrying munitions, food, and supplies throughout the world.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRING LINE (3 minutes). Disney's famous characters—Pluto and Minnie—show *why* and *how* to save fats.

RING OF STEEL (10 minutes). Tribute to the American soldier from 1776 to 1942. Narrated by Spencer Tracy.

SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION (10 minutes). Dramatic exposition of the results of careless talk and the need for secrecy.

SALVAGE (7 minutes). Need for salvaging metals, rubber, and greases. Narrated by Donald Nelson.

TANKS (10 minutes). Manufacture and performance of the M3 Army tank. Narrated by Orson Welles.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT (48 minutes). Thrilling story of a bombing raid over Germany by the Royal Air Force.

U. S. NEWS REVIEW: ISSUE NO. 1 (21 minutes). Seven subjects—women at war, fuel saving, President's wartime flag, Malta, coal production, war in Pacific, and wartime harvest.

WESTERN FRONT (21 minutes). China's heroic fight as a member of the United Nations.

WINNING YOUR WINGS (18 minutes). Work of the U. S. Army Air Forces. Narrated by Lt. James Stewart.

ANCHORS AWEIGH (3 minutes). KEEP 'EM ROLLING (3 minutes).

CAISSONS GO ROLLING ALONG (3 minutes). Song shorts sung "off screen" against backgrounds of appropriate action scenes.

Radio—Continued

RADIO PROGRAMS

Saturday, January 16—12:15-12:30 p. m., EWT—NBC—"Consumer Time"—Department of Agriculture program on food news for consumers.

Saturday, January 16—6-6:30 p. m., EWT—Mutual—"I Hear America Singing"—Program sponsored by the Federal Security Administration, with information concerning the U. S. Employment Service, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare, etc.

Saturday, January 16—7-8 p. m., EWT—Blue—"Over Here"—Treasury program with all-star cast.

Sunday, January 17—11-11:30 a. m., EWT—Blue—"Soldiers of Production"—War Production program with news from the factories of America.

Sunday, January 17—12:15-12:30 p. m., EWT—CBS—"Womanpower"—Program on women's participation in the war.

Sunday, January 17—2:30-3 p. m., EWT—Blue—"Show of Yesterday and Today"—War Manpower Commission program with news on manpower mobilization.

Sunday, January 17—3:30-4:30 p. m., EWT—NBC—"The Army Hour"—The Army, with pick-ups from at home and overseas.

Sunday, January 17—10:30-11 p. m.—Mutual—"This Is Our Enemy"—Stories which illustrate the nature of our enemy.

Tuesday, January 19—12-12:15 p. m., EWT—Blue—"Children in Wartime"—Department of Labor program on the problems concerned with caring for children under the stress of wartime.

Tuesday, January 19—2:30-3 p. m., EWT—Blue—"Victory Hour"—War program devoted to the youth of high-school age and the contributions they can make to the war.

Tuesday, January 19—4-4:30 p. m., EWT—All networks—Special Farm Mobilization Day broadcast with addresses by President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and others, and pick-ups from England, North Africa, and the Pacific fighting front.

Tuesday, January 19—8:30-9 p. m., EWT—Mutual—Special United Nations broadcast with an all-star Hollywood cast. Program celebrates United Nations Week.

Wednesday, January 20—7-7:25 p. m., EWT—Blue—"What Is Your War Job?"—A program of information for the War Manpower Commission and the U. S. Employment Service.

Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Tuesday, January 3, through Saturday, January 9. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Release marked * will be found in more detail under department headings in this issue.

40 PERCENT OF BRITAIN'S WAR WORKERS ARE WOMEN. OWI-1013.

DANGERS OF INFLATION TOLD IN PAMPHLET. OWI-1030.

JOINT WAR PRODUCTION PROGRAM STATEMENT. OWI-1056.

AIR CARGO PRIORITY CERTIFICATES ANNOUNCED. WPB-2281.

LABOR MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES IN 1,900 PLANTS. WPB-2385.

McNAMARA TO HEAD COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT DIV. T-1509.

EGGS FOR HATCHING ARE EXEMPTED. OPA-1341.

HENDERSON SAYS U. S. POSITION STRONG. OPA-1417.

NO INCREASED GAS RATION FOR SALESMEN. OPA-1419.

CEILING SET ON SMALL-PACKAGE GLYCERINE. OPA-T-461.

DSC FIREARMS SALES PRICES ESTABLISHED. OPA-T-462.

PETROLEUM PRICING RULES BROADENED. OPA-T-463.

CONVERSIONS TO COAL MUST BE MADE THIS MONTH. OPA-T-481.

TRUCKERS FACE SERIOUS 1943 PROBLEMS. OPI-FM-4265.

RED CROSS AIDS AMERICANS IN AXIS TERRITORY. OWI-981.

ADVISE AGAINST STATE LABOR LAW SUSPENSION. OWI-1053.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 53). OWI-1054.

FURTHER LUMBER RESTRICTIONS EXPECTED. OWI-1058.

NV ENGLAND BITUMINOUS SHIPMENTS HEAVY. OWI-1059.

JAMES S. KNOWLSON RESIGNS FROM WPB. WPB-2306.*

ALL LARGE RESEARCH LABORATORIES IN WAR WORK. WPB-2307.

GRAPHIC ARTS MACHINES RESTRICTED TO SERVICES. WPB-2308.*

CELLULOSE FILM RESTRICTIONS EXPANDED. WPB-2309.

SINGLE-TRIP BEER BOTTLE MADE STANDARD. WPB-T-1510.

CLONES, GINGER QUOTAS INCREASED. WPB-T-1511.

W. K. FRANK HEADS INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT. WPB-T-1516.

BUILDERS ADVISED TO CONSULT IN ADVANCE. WPB-T-1517.

FROZEN DESSERTS MANUFACTURE CUT 10 PERCENT. WPB-T-1520.

PRIORITY VESSELS BEING TWO SUSPENSIONS. WPB-T-1521.

PHILADELPHIA NOVELTY FIRM, TWO NEW JERSEY DYERS PENALIZED. WPB-T-1522.

SCRAP LIMITATION ORDER BROADENED. WPB-T-1523.

PLUMBING RESTRICTIONS RELEASE CORRECTED. WPB-T-1524.

H. R. KROOK HEADS FLOOR COVERING SECTION. WPB-T-1525.

CIAH FILMING, BEVERAGE FIRMS PENALIZED. WPB-T-1526.

MOST MILLOWORK NOW UNDER CEILINGS. OPA-1381.

FARM EQUIPMENT PRICE MODIFIED. OPA-1382.*

THIRTY-MONTH REPORT ON RENT CONTROL. OPA-1407.

STUDY Q & A ON CANNED FOOD RATIONING. OPA-1418.

THE INSPECTION NECESSARY BEFORE JAN. 31. OPA-1420.*

WARB OIL USES TO RAISE CREDIT NOTES. OPA-1423.

FLORIDA, TEXAS NEW POTATO CEILINGS SET. OPA-1430.*

SIMPLIFY LIGHT GRADE FUEL OIL RATIONS. OPA-T-464.

MEAT BLEEF CUT DEADLINE POSTPONED. OPA-T-465.

DIESTER TANKAGE MAXIMUMS ARE SET. OPA-T-466.

MEN 18 TO 45 MUST CARRY DRAFT CLASS CARDS. WMC-FM-4264.

INDUSTRY AIDS FUEL SAVINGS CAMPAIGN. FM-4266.

VULTEE AGREES TO ELIMINATE RACE, COLOR BIAS. WMC-FM-4267.

LABOR IS PLENTIFUL IN 85 INDUSTRIAL AREAS. WMC-FM-4268.

WORKERS' CASUALTIES OUTNUMBER ARMED FORCES! WMC-FM-4271.

NEW SPECIAL LOADING REQUIREMENTS. ODT-3.

HOLLY STOVER MANAGER OF T. P. & W. RY. ODT-6.

PETROLEUM DELIVERIES EAST AT HIGH. OWI-1060.*

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION BOARD MEETS. OWI-1061.

NEW ENGLAND BITUMINOUS NEEDS MET. OWI-1062.*

IMPORTED ENGLISH YARNS RESTRICTED. WPB-2310.*

TRADE TRAVEL RESTRICTION REQUESTED. WPB-2311.

H. M. BISHOP HEADS HEAT EXCHANGE. WPB-2312.

1943 STORAGE BATTERY QUOTA 100% 1943 SALES. WPB-T-1512.*

SAMPLE STEELS FOR EXPERIMENTS EXEMPT. WPB-T-1515.

GLASS FOOD CONTAINER CLOSURE LIMITS SET. WPB-T-1527.

COARSE YARN RESTRICTIONS POSTPONED. WPB-T-1528.

RUBBER ORDER M-15-b-1 CORRECTED. WPB-T-1529.

MANICIA CORDAGE FOR CIVILIANS LIMITED. WPB-T-1530.*

60 MOTOR VEHICLES RELEASED. WPB-T-1531.*

OYSTER PACK IN METAL CANS EXTENDED TO 1940. WPB-T-1532.*

PAW TO CONTROL M-68 ORDERS. WPB-T-1533.*

A. E. COZZENS, STOPFILING CONSULTANT. WPB-T-1534.*

PLATINUM PROHIBITION INTERPRETED. WPB-T-1535.*

CIRCUITOUS FREIGHT ROUTING STUDIED. WPB-T-1537.

L. A. APPAREL CO., PHOENIX ELECTRIC CO. PENALIZED. WPB-T-1538.

WOOLEN PRICE ORDER MADE FLEXIBLE. OPA-1408.*

PRICES SET ON USED FARM MACHINES. OPA-1409.*

LOUISIANA GOVERNOR WARNED ON RATIONING. OPA-1426.

TELEGRAPHY MILK INCREASES SPECIFIED. OPA-1429.*

FUEL OIL COUPONS VALUE CUT 10% IN EAST. OPA-1429.

MILEAGE OF SALESMEN EXPANDED. OPA-1433.*

FRUITS OF DISTILLATES REDFINED. OPA-T-471.

WRIGHTS RULE GREY GOODS CEILINGS. OPA-T-473.*

PEANUT CANDY DEFINITION MODIFIED. OPA-T-474.

CEILINGS SET ON NATURAL RESINS. OPA-T-476.*

SECONDARY ALUMINUM PRICE 15 CENTS. OPA-T-477.

CERTAIN CANNING SUGAR NOT UNDER RATINGS. OPA-T-487.

4 MILITARY ARTICLES UNDER CEILINGS. OPA-1485.

HIRING NOT RESTRICTED TO USES. WMC-FM-4269.

BAN ENLISTING 180,000 LAWYERS. WMC-FM-4270.

TRAFALGAR LIGHTS CONFERENCE CALLED. ODT-5.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS SAVED DELIVERIES. ODT-7.*

AXIS ANTI-AXIS STRENGTH, 1939, COMPARED. OWI-1063.

U. S. SERVICES' CASUALTIES TOTAL 61,128. OWI-1064.*

RURAL TRUCKING VOLUME NEAR NORMAL IN 1942. OWI-1065.*

WAR EMERGENCY PIPELINE IN USE. Petroleum Administration For War. OWI-1066.*

BOOK ORDER FOR ARMED FORCES LAUNCHED. OWI-1067.*

PORTLAND YARD DELIVERS FIRST 1943 SHIP. OWI-1069.*

PROFESSOR M. A. CARTWRIGHT OWI CONSULTANT. OWI-1070.*

PATENT SEIZURE REDRESS FORMULA GIVEN. Allen Property Custodian. OWI-1071.*

DELTA SHIPBUILDING WINS "M" PENNANT. Maritime Commission. OWI-1073.

WSA RAISES QUOTAS, ADPS OPERATORS. OWI-1074.*

WPB SETS UP WHOLESALE-RETAIL TRADE DIVISION. WPB-2315.*

WHOLESALE-RETAIL RELEASE CORRECTED. WPB-2317.

FEEDS IMPORT FROM MEXICO PERMITTED. WPB-T-1539.*

DOUGLAS FIR CEILING PRICES RAISED. OPA-1416.*

EXPORT PRICES MAY BE FILED WITH OPA. OPA-1431.*

PRICE FORMULA SET FOR CANNED POULTRY. OPA-1435.*

CONDENSED MILK MARK-UPS MADE UNIFORM. OPA-1436.*

PERIOD 3 COUPONS DEADLINE JAN. 13. OPA-1437.*

PLEASURE DRIVING OUTLAWED IN EAST. OPA-1438.*

ANTHRACITE PRICES UP 50 CENTS A TON. OPA-1439.*

CEILINGS SET FOR 4 COTTON GOODS TYPES. OPA-T-475.*

WASTE MATERIALS CONTROL EXTENDED. OPA-T-478.*

3 STATES GET CHILD CARE GRANTS. Defense Health and Welfare Services. FM-4272.*

DRAFTS ENTITLED TO FULL APPEAL BENEFITS. WMC-FM-4274.

FARMERS WARNED ON FUEL REQUESTS. ODT-8.*

BONNEVILLE, GRAND COULEE NET \$7,600,000. Department of Interior. OWI-1075.*

1942 TRANSPORTATION 26% ABOVE 1941. Department of Commerce. OWI-1076.*

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20% CUT IN FUEL OIL SET FOR EAST. OPA-1441.

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V-338 - 1/12



"We Were at a Party the Other Night Where It Was Sixty-seven all Evening, Nobody Had To Wear a Coat."

V-339 - 1/12



V-340 - 1/12



"When I Cook Meat I Share the Smell With Mrs. Roberts, and Vice Versa!"

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 IRON STEEL WAREHOUSE PRICES SET. OPA-T-479.*
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 SIX NEW "CLAIMANT AGREEMENTS" ESTABLISHED. WPB-2330.*
 STRICT COPPER CONTROL NECESSARY. WPB-2331.
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 USE OF CATTLE TAIL HAIR RESTRICTED. WPB-T-1565.*
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 MANAGEMENT-LABOR CONFERENCES PLANNED. WMC-M-4277.
 NEW ODT DIVISION ESTABLISHED. ODT-12.*
 CHAIR CARS MADE INTO TROOP COACHES. ODT-13.*
 TANKCAR USE FOR PLEASURE BANNED. ODT 15.*
 TRANSIT PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT MEET. ODT-16.

TOOLS FOR VICTORY GARDENS REDUCED

When spring comes, farmers and Victory gardeners will find in hardware stores a greatly reduced variety of rakes, forks, and hoes. The gardening implements they do find will be simplified in design and of only two, and sometimes three, grades.

WPA last week ordered elimination of about 700 items among gardening implements and industrial hand tools to save between 800 and 1,000 tons of steel. After April 8, manufacturers may use only suitable grades of carbon steel, and no alloy steel, for the permitted patterns and styles. A grace period of 1 month to May 8 is allowed to finish tools in process before the effective date.

PUBLICATIONS

The following OWI publications may be obtained free upon request to the Distribution Section, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.:

HOW TO HEAT YOUR HOME WITH LESS FUEL.

THE JAPANESE ARE TOUGH.
 NEGROES AND THE WAR (not yet available).

PROVIDING FOR THE STABILIZING OF NATIONAL ECONOMY.

DESIGN AND OPERATION OF U. S. COMBAT AIRCRAFT.

NATIONAL FUEL CONSERVATION.
 TALE OF A CITY (not yet available).
 YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES.

INFLATION.
 SAFEGUARDS AGAINST INFLATION.
 WAR JOBS FOR WOMEN (not yet available).

WHY RATIONING?
 THE THOUSAND MILLION.
 THE FOUR FREEDOMS.
 DIVIDE AND CONQUER.
 THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE.

The following posters will also be furnished upon request to OWI:

IF YOU TALK TOO MUCH, THIS MAN MAY DIE.

STRONG IN THE STRENGTH OF THE LORD.
 GIVE IT YOUR BEST—FLAG.
 AMERICANS! SHARE THE MEAT!

THIS IS NAZI BRUTALITY.
 PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE PRESS.
 A MESSAGE TO OUR TENANTS.

WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE—REMEMBER DEC. 7.

AVENGE DECEMBER 7TH.
 WE FRENCH WORKERS.

SOMEONE TALKED.
 UNITED NATIONS.
 HOMEMAKER'S WAR GUIDE.

BECOME A NURSE.
 A CARELESS WORD.

The following posters have been prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, and are sold in complete sets only. Send cash, money order, or certified check to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

FIGHT FOOD WASTE IN THE HOME. Ten posters showing how to store food to avoid waste. 25¢ a set.

MAKE YOUR RUBBER LAST. Five posters showing how to take care of rubber articles used in the home. 10¢ a set.

GET THE GOOD FROM YOUR FOOD. Ten posters showing how to prepare fruit, vegetables, meats, fats, eggs, and poultry to get the most out of them. 25¢ a set.



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 20, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 3

LEND-LEASE IS RECIPROCAL, AMERICA BENEFITS WITH THE OTHER UNITED NATIONS

Other Nations Furnish Food, Shelter, and Fighting Planes to American Forces in Exchange for Supplies We Send Them

Note: This article on United Nations' cooperation in supply may be used as background material or in its present form in whole or in part.—Editor.

Air and sea supply bases from western Africa to the Persian Gulf are now being used by United States armed forces to fight the war in Tunisia, throughout the Middle East and all the way to China. These bases were carved out of the beaches and jungles largely with Lend-Lease aid—and most of them were built in the days when Lend-Lease was no more than a means of helping friendly nations in a war Americans hoped they might thereby avoid entering. Now the United Nations have pooled these resources along with all their others.

Victory in Egypt and the quick accession of French North Africa have so narrowed the African battle area that Englishmen cruise in Boston bombers from the east and Americans sweep in Spitfires from the west to blast the same objectives. Lend-Lease played its part in giving the combined force the planes that were needed where they were needed, and it supplied via the Trans-Africa Air Ferry and the Red Sea bases much of the other material that rolled back the Axis to the Tunisian triangle.

Natives Fear "Flying Boats"

Air transport across Africa was pioneered by the British seven years ago

over country so primitive that the natives ran from the "flying boats" and were hard to hire for work on the 700-foot runways. Once cleared, a field might be obstructed within a couple of hours by anthills big enough to wreck an incoming aircraft. The first plane flew in February 1936, from Khartoum in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Kano, Nigeria, where the Emir's bodyguards wear chain mail brought back by their ancestors from the Crusades.

It was into this country that the British military went to restore Britain's lifeline eastward after the fall of France. Americans appeared on the scene a year later, in May 1941. Armed with Lend-Lease funds, Americans moved in housing supplies, radio installations and servicing equipment and prepared the fields in cooperation with the British and Fighting French for the giant bombers and transports that began to stream across from the bulge of Brazil. Now American planes cross the heart of Africa on their way to Egypt, to Russia, and to Indian bases from which they blast the Burmese strongholds of the Japanese.

Builds Ports on Red Sea

Moreover, Lend-Lease was helping to build up ports along the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea—constructing docks, warehouses, supply depots, assembly and

repair shops, and pipe lines to carry oil to naval and air bases; sending equipment to develop highways, and trucks to roll supplies over them; bringing in rails, freight cars, locomotives. To Egypt alone, through these ports and over the air ferry route, moved more than a thousand planes, more than 500 medium tanks, 20,000 trucks and hundreds of big guns that helped to pry Nazi Marshal Rommel out of El Alamein.

At the other end of the North African battle line the story was much the same, except that a major part of the action was carried out by American troops. Here America furnished the British with equipment they employed in supporting American forces, and reciprocal Lend-Lease brought the American soldiers important material for their own use from the British.

On Africa's Battle Fronts

Africa is the most spectacular of the Lend-Lease theatres, the continent where it has become most obvious that Lend-Lease and fighting the war are the same thing. But Lend-Lease is doing a job for the United Nations, including American troops, all over the world. The \$7,496,000,000 in goods transferred and services rendered by the United States up to the end of last November strengthened the fronts from Russia to Australia, and now as American men take up their stations they receive immediately from the allies local products that they need—also through Lend-Lease. American planes and tanks had a part in turning back the Nazis at Stalingrad and in the Russian push westward—in the battles that have killed more Germans than all the United Nations' other efforts together. American weapons that got through were only a trickle compared to Russian production, but the United

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY is made up of releases from OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in VICTORY may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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On the Home Front . . .

OUR LEND-LEASE PROMISES
TO ALLIES ARE FULFILLED

American Tanks, Planes, Guns Contribute to Fighting Strength on All Battle Fronts. Allies Got Billion Dollars Worth of Vitrally Needed Food

This account of American material support to the United Nations' war effort is the first of two articles on Lend-Lease. The second article will tell of Lend-Lease aid contributed by the Allies to the United States. See pictures on pages 80-81.

When the Lend-Lease Act was passed by Congress on March 11, 1941, its sole purpose was "to promote the defense of the United States."

At that time the Nazis, having overrun most of Northern Europe and occupied the greater part of France, were moving down through the Balkans, gathering in the troubled nations of that region as satellites of the Axis and putting pressure on Yugoslavia to join.

Four days after the President signed the Lend-Lease bill he declared in a world-wide broadcast that aid to the embattled democracies "would be increased and yet increased until total victory has been won." And on the following day Adolf Hitler answered with the boast that no support coming from any part of the world would prevent the fall of England. At that very moment, according to reliable reports, factories in France under Nazi direction were making barges for the invasion of Britain. No victorious German army, however, crossed the Channel; fighting alone against the Axis hordes, yet heartened by the aid we had already given, and with far more promised under Lend-Lease, Britain continued to defend the ramparts of freedom.

At the time the act was passed, there was a possibility that by putting the weight of America's economic resources fully behind those countries opposing the Axis, we might assure the defeat of that unholy alliance without going to war ourselves. When the Soviet armies were engaged in the desperate defense of Moscow in October 1941, we began to extend Lend-Lease assistance to the hard-pressed armies of the Soviet, while at home we speeded measures for "total defense." But the infamous assault on Pearl Harbor by the Japs again proved that no nation was safe from Axis aggression and that passive defense could not guarantee immunity from invasion.

Up to December 7, 1941, Lend-Lease had further important results besides placing weapons and war materials in the hands of those who could use them against the enemies of civilization. In the course of the year, the Lend-Lease program resulted in a great expansion of our war production facilities. Furthermore, the "cash-and-carry" method, whereby governments in need of war materials placed their orders directly with American factories, was displaced by centralized handling of war contracts through the Government. In this way, our pre-war planning for national defense prepared the ground for the more difficult job of conducting war.

More Than 7 Billion Total

The dollar value of the goods and services we provided through Lend-Lease in 1941 totaled \$1,244,000,000, representing about 11 percent of our military spending during that time. But deliveries on direct munitions orders, for cash, placed prior to the Lend-Lease Act, were much greater in 1941 than Lend-Lease deliveries, and the value of direct cash purchase exports to Lend-Lease countries, from March 1941, to October 31, 1942, was \$1,765,000,000 greater than the value of all Lend-Lease supplies exported during that same time. The total value of Lend-Lease aid by the United States, up to November 30, 1942, was about 7½ billion dollars.

More than half of all the Lend-Lease supplies we exported in 1942 were military items. In the hands of our friends and allies, they have extended and multiplied our fighting strength. American tanks and planes have played a major part in the British North African campaigns since the autumn of 1941. British pilots have flown American-made planes over Europe, downing Nazi fliers and smashing Nazi war centers with our explosives. The Russians have used our planes and tanks in increasing numbers against the Nazis, and have used thousands of our trucks and jeeps to carry their troops and supplies to the front. Since the loss of the Burma Road route,

Lend-Lease Promises

Our Lend-Lease aid to China has been transported from India by the most hazardous air route in the world—over the Himalaya Mountains. Chinese air cadets, trained in this country, also have been carried to their own land by plane. Using American fighting planes, they have attacked and will keep on attacking Jap warplanes and Japanese military installations.

Up to the end of last October we exported industrial equipment and materials, under Lend-Lease, valued at slightly more than a billion dollars. Also a billion dollars' worth of agricultural products, mostly foods, went to the fighting men and civilians of our allies, all over the globe. The quantities of industrial materials sent abroad were, however, only a small part of the total new American supply. The machinery and machine tools that we have sent to our allies, although small in comparison with our output at home, have been vital to their war production and have saved a vast amount of shipping space that otherwise would have been used to carry the more bulky finished munitions.

Food Exports Important

Our exports of foods have been especially important to the United Kingdom and to Soviet Russia, though the amount sent was not large compared with their total food supply and our total food production. For example, our Lend-Lease shipments of processed milk products, during 1942, were less than 4 percent of our milk supply; in that period we sent abroad altogether less than one percent of all the meats now under voluntary rationing, except pork, of which we shipped 13 percent. In 1943, shipments of some of these products will be stepped up but, relative to our increased production of these items, the proportion of these foods that goes to Lend-Lease countries will continue generally not to be large.

American Food in Africa

American food supplies do more than help to assure the fighting trim of our allies. They have saved thousands from starvation in North Africa and the Middle East—regions that have been especially exposed to the Axis propaganda line that the democracies take but do not give. By food, seeds for planting ravished fields, and medical and other supplies, we have made friends of native populations that might have proved hostile.

ARMY LAUNDRIES ON BATTLE FRONT

QMC Does Day's Wash For Boys Behind the Battle Lines

Scores of laundries, some large enough to care for the weekly washing of thousands of men and others small enough to be moved about behind battle lines, are being operated by the Army Quartermaster Corps. Shirts, sox, underwear, handkerchiefs, sheets, pillow cases, mattress covers and other items running into the millions pass through the Army laundries each week.

The portable laundries for operation behind battle lines are mounted on trucks and contain machinery necessary to do "a day's washing." The water systems are hooked up with a convenient creek or river and while the fighting soldier rests behind his battle lines, the Quartermaster Corps does his laundry. Of course there are no facilities for ironing these battlefield-washed clothes, but the soldier's desire for freshly cleaned clothing are making these mobile units highly popular.

The biggest laundry job in the Army is done in the establishments operated by the Quartermaster Corps in training camps and posts in the continental United States.

Although the Quartermaster Corps is operating 175 camp and post laundries, exclusive of the several hundred mobile field units, it is not the policy of the War Department to establish additional laundries. The Army builds its own units only when it finds it impossible to make arrangements with commercial laundries.

Soldiers pay the Quartermaster laundries a flat rate for their personal work. In those posts and camps served by commercial laundries, a flat rate system is worked out by the Quartermaster Corps. The average cost of laundry to the soldier is about \$2.50 a month.

"WIRES" JOIN WAAC'S WAVES AND SPARS

Women in Radio and Electrical Service, WIRES, is the latest addition to the warrior maiden sisterhood of WAVES, SPARS, and WAAC's. Qualified WIRES will be taken into the ranks of the WAAC. New applicants will be accepted only after passing examinations for both WIRES and WAAC's.

Lend-Lease Reciprocal

(Continued from page 65)

States helped to keep Russian factories working, too. Machines and parts were sent to replace vital elements lost when industries moved to safety behind the Urals.

Lend-Lease weapons, supplies and food have been going to England since March, 1941. Now that United States troops are in the British Isles, all their accommodations and facilities are supplied on the spot without dollar payment on America's part. The British treasury takes care of financing barracks, airfields, hospitals, supply depots, roads, bridges, boats, field telephones, coal and great quantities of other supplies.

In the Pacific Area

The United States is pouring both men and weapons into the southwest Pacific, but in a large measure America is spared the task of procuring and transporting food and clothes for its forces there. Australia now devotes a considerable part of its funds to reciprocal Lend-Lease aid. American fighters receive milk, beef, pork, lamb, fresh fruits and vegetables, field rations, canned meats, uniforms. The Australian people are undergoing rationing to supply American troops. New Zealand is enduring civilian shortages of eggs and milk because of quantities supplied to United States forces. China, the Fighting French in New Caledonia, the British in the Fiji Islands, and Iceland and many other parts of the world do what they can for America in the same way.

On its own part the United States is sending food to keep its allies fighting. In 1942, American Lend-Lease exported to the other United Nations 7½ percent of America's record food supply. (The year's crop was 12 percent greater than 1941 production.) And though our own armed forces will continue to present the major problem in food supply, the liberation of more territory will mean more people to be fed, not only for humane reasons but as a matter of military policy. Food is one of the United Nations' weapons and the United Nations are using all their weapons as and where needed. Lend-Lease is making those weapons available—as and where needed.

LESS FOOD THIS YEAR

Ten percent less food will be available in groceries this year than last, according to a forecast by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

War Agriculture . . . FOOD PROBLEM IN AMERICA

A War Weapon Against Starvation Abroad

Food is a weapon of war and American food is being used to shorten the war. Hitler uses starvation as a weapon of conquest. American food is being used as a weapon against Hitler.

In spite of three consecutive years of record-breaking farm production, and even greater planned production for 1943, requirements for food are increasing faster than production. Fighting foods are in greatest demand—meat, milk, and vegetables rich in minerals and vitamins. A soldier eats a fourth more food than he ate in civilian life—on an average twice as many calories and twice as much protein for the strength and energy required for a top fighting man.

More food must be set aside out of current production for future offensives. More food is needed as a weapon of invasion to win bloodless battles and save lives in Africa. Wherever we invade, food will have to pave the way. This wartime food situation requires:

1. That farmers mobilize every resource to meet their Food for Freedom goals.
2. That Government mobilize essential manpower to make certain that farmers meet their goals.
3. That every family that can grow a good garden help meet food needs by producing for home use.
4. That foods for which requirements exceed supplies be shared fairly by rationing.
5. That civilians conserve and use available food supplies for best nutrition.

Fighting Allies Need Food

Food is needed by our fighting allies and those who make their weapons. As Elmer Davis pointed out, the Russians, so far, have killed more Germans than everybody else put together, and every German killed by a Russian is a German who will never have a chance to kill an American. Nearly all food sent to Russia is used by soldiers.

We have the greatest resources for food production and processing and the best geographical location for shipment to the fighting fronts. United Nations food production is going where it will do the most good toward winning the war. Both Australia and New Zealand are now supplying practically all of the basic food eaten by United States troops in

A WORD TO THE WIVES IS SUFFICIENT !



V-345

the South Pacific. Last fall New Zealand provided American troops with so much food that for several months civilians got only three eggs per person per week and fresh vegetables were scarce in local markets.

Less Variety Here

We civilians in America will have less of many kinds of foods and less variety of foods than many of us are accustomed to having. But if each of us cooperates in the war food program to assure maximum production and good management of our food supplies, we shall have enough food to win the war and enough to assure each of us an adequate diet.

Many people living in towns and cities will have to be recruited to help win the battle for food production by volunteering to work on farms at peak periods—especially harvesting peaks. The need will be great and volunteer workers can help in many areas in planting, care, and harvesting of essential crops.

We Must Conserve

Civilians must be instructed and urged to conserve the food they buy in every possible way—by proper cooking, proper storage, and the avoidance of waste. Rationing is the only way of assuring each of us the opportunity of getting our fair share.

NEW SET-UP FOR FOOD CONTROL

Production, Distribution Will Be Coordinated

Control over the production and distribution of food and fodder will be the responsibility of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, and authority over facilities and materials other than food in connection with the food program will be exercised by WPB Chairman Nelson, according to memoranda delimiting responsibilities between the two agencies, issued last week.

Secretary Wickard will determine total food requirements for all purposes, but will accept as authoritative WPB determinations regarding food for industrial purposes, such as some fats and oils and textile derivatives.

On the other hand, WPB will accept as authoritative findings by the Agriculture Department concerning requirements of necessary nonfood materials and facilities.

For these materials the Department of Agriculture will act as claimant agency under CMP. WPB will allocate to it all required materials available, and Secretary Wickard will determine the use to which they will be put. Accordingly, WPB will direct the flow to manufacturers.

Whenever the available supply of any food which can be used both for human and animal consumption and for industrial purposes is insufficient to meet both types of need, the WPB Chairman and the Secretary will determine by agreement the division of the available supply. Such agreements will be governed by practical considerations, and will be carried out through the closest cooperation between the Secretary and the Chairman.

Among the foods as defined by the Executive Order establishing a control system for food are cotton, wool, hemp, and flax. The division of responsibility concerning textiles and fibers will be worked out on a reasonable basis.

The Bureau of the Budget has announced that most of the food units or parts of food units in WPB, including the food division, have been transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

Wickard Announces Citrus Fruit Program

Specified Quantities Set Aside for Processing

A program under which citrus fruit handlers in California, Florida, Texas, and Arizona may be required to set aside specified quantities of fruit for processing was put into effect by Agriculture Secretary Wickard. The order covers lemons, grapefruit, limes, and all varieties of oranges except tangerines. The quantities of each fruit to be set aside by handlers will be determined by the Director of Food Distribution on the basis of a percentage of fruit shipped by the handlers during specified periods. The fruit set aside may be sold at any time to a processor or any Government agency for processing, or may be processed into juice by the handler subject to existing orders relating to such processing. To insure growers and handlers a fair price for the fruit to be set aside, the Food Distribution Administration said it will "stand ready" to supervise the pricing of the fruit purchased by processors.

In simplifying the method by which an auction market computes its ceiling price for fresh citrus fruits and reports it as a base price to purchasers, the OPA made two other minor changes: readjustment of the ceiling prices for commission merchants who receive and sell these fruits on consignment, and correction of the f. o. b. packing house prices for California grapefruit. The changes, effective January 18, will cause no change in the present general level of retail ceiling prices for fresh citrus fruits.

PORK PRICES ADJUSTED

Scrapping the individual packer and wholesale sellers' ceilings on dressed hogs and replacing them for the first time with a uniform method of pricing these slaughtered animals, the OPA, through a new amendment to MPR 148, simultaneously took several other steps to assure the fullest possible use of the country's pork supplies for civilians, the armed forces and the United Nations.

The effect on pork prices will be:

(1) To the consumer—no change in present March 1942 ceilings for pork cuts;

(2) To the armed forces—slight upward adjustments in prices paid for the so-called "olney" pork (the product of Southern peanut-fed soft hogs) to compensate for more stringent and costlier Army trimming specifications and bringing quotations into line with the civilian price level;

AMERICAN FOOD FOR WAR

The United States has less of some foods than people would buy. There are three reasons for this: We are reserving a great deal to feed our fighting men; as a matter of military policy we are supplying some food to the fighting men and civilians of our allies; and most Americans have more money and therefore try to buy more than they did a few years ago.

Although American food has done much to keep the other United Nations fighting our common enemy, the amount we have shipped to them is small compared to what we use for our own armed forces, or to our total supply. In 1942 we sent our allies about 7½ percent of our food. In that same year, America produced 12 percent more food than in 1941—and 1941 crops were big ones.

Bigger proportions of foods will be needed for war purposes as more American soldiers get into the fight and as they help free more people from Nazi starvation. If we feed the people we free, they will be convinced that we are on their side—and they will want to stay on our side.

These needs will be filled with food that can be shipped without spoiling, food that packs a lot of nourishment and takes up as little space as possible in the ships we can spare. For instance, about half of America's canned and dried fruits and vegetables has been reserved for military uses.

To let everybody get a share of canned and dried fruits and vegetables, the United States is going to ration them. Rationing will also help to prevent shortages of foods from developing in some towns while others get supplies.

Some people will get less of the "military" foods than they are used to, but they will get an adequate diet. They will make it up by buying things like fresh fruits and vegetables, and "variety" meats which are not adaptable to military use.

NEW VICTORY GARDEN FERTILIZER ANNOUNCED

A universal Victory Garden fertilizer for use in all States in order to further the Victory Garden program for the realization of essential food requirements was announced jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the War Production Board.

The new fertilizer combines the known value and safety factors of organic nitrogen, the benefits of which extend well over the growing season, with a small amount of chemical nitrogen which provides vegetable plantings with a quick start.

The President Last Week . . .

BIGGEST BUDGET CALLS FOR 100 BILLION WAR COSTS AND 16 BILLION ADDED TAXES

Wants Four Billion More for Ships; Asks Farmers to Increase Production; Liberia Given Lend-Lease Aid

[Each week VICTORY presents a brief day-by-day summary of the principal official acts of the President.]

The biggest news of the week from the White House was the President's budget of \$108 billion for the fiscal year 1944 and \$16 billion in new collections by taxation, savings, or both. Proposed war costs for 1944 were set at \$100 billion.

Emphasizing that methods of taxation should be determined by Congress, the President asked Congress to put taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis, simplify the tax system, and to effect certain reforms in the tax structure. Specifically, these reforms would include changes in the depletion-of-reserves provisions, extension to all income of the present limitation of \$25,000 net on earned income, removal of the tax exemption from future issues of securities, and curtailment of the advantages of joint income returns still allowed married couples.

January 11

Instructed Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius to add Liberia to the list of Lend-Lease nations.

Sent to the Senate a list of nominations, including: Wiley Blount Rutledge as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Prentiss M. Brown as Price Administrator; Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia and Personal Ambassador; Josh Lee as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Submitted to Congress his war budget for fiscal 1944: proposed total spending, \$108,903,647,923; war spending, \$100,000,000,000; proposed new taxes and forced savings, \$16,000,000,000; total Federal revenue, \$51,000,000,000; national debt, \$210,549,150,459; interest on national debt, \$3,000,000,000.

Transmitted to Congress a report on the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942.

January 12

Asked Congress for a supplemental cash appropriation of \$4,000,000,000 and con-

tract authorizations of \$5,250,000,000 for the Maritime Commission, explaining that the request is to enable the Commission to expand its 1943 merchant ship construction program. Also asked Congress for an additional \$40,000,000 appropriation for the FWA to supply more "access roads." This message explained that the FWA has obligated contracts "substantially in excess of" the \$74,600,000 it received in the third supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act of 1942.

Approved the War Relief Control Board's plan to conduct only two major fund-raising campaigns this year; said the plan would "contribute greatly to our unity, enthusiasm and power in the war effort." The USO, the Community Chests and Councils, certain State War Chest organizations, and the major foreign relief organizations will hold one "National War Fund" drive in October. The Red Cross will hold its drive separately.

Called on farmers for unprecedented production in 1943, pointing out that food already sent to the people of North Africa is saving the energies and the lives of American troops there. This was the President's Farm Mobilization Day Statement, read by OES Director Byrnes on a special radio program. Food, said the President, is a weapon in total war and the record crop produced last year by American farmers is a major victory for the United Nations.

Exchanged messages with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in regard to the signing of the new American-Chinese treaty. The President described the treaty relinquishing American extraterritorial rights in China as "a step which evidences our common commitment to high purposes in the conduct of human affairs," and said it was a step we had long wanted to take.

January 15

Endorsed an intensive three months' campaign by the Red Cross to recruit war nurses, nurse's aides and home nursing students.

TRAFFIC DELAYS HELP THE AXIS

Eastman Demands Signal System Be Adjusted

Waste of time, gasoline, and rubber created by improper traffic signal systems "represent a direct contribution to the Axis, which can no longer be condoned," ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman declared at a conference of traffic experts last week.

The meeting was called by Mr. Eastman to formulate a Nation-wide program for adjusting or eliminating stop-and-go lights to meet wartime conditions, in which private automobile traffic has been drastically reduced.

"I do not need to tell you that improperly timed, improperly located, or improperly coordinated traffic signals waste time, gasoline, and rubber," Mr. Eastman said. "In pre-war days these delays and unnecessary use of material represented an economic loss which, while important in the aggregate, was relatively insignificant to the vehicle operator from a monetary point of view, although always an annoyance.

"Today, however, when time, gasoline and rubber are probably the three most valuable things to be conserved, the delays and wastes created by improper traffic signal systems represent a direct contribution to the Axis, which can no longer be condoned."

ODT Traffic Program

Mr. Eastman told the conference that ODT has suggested three ways in which the efficiency of the country's existing local transportation system could be increased materially. The first was a recommendation that business, school and working hours be staggered. The second, that street traffic regulations be improved to permit speedier movement of passenger vehicles; and, third, that more efficient use be made of passenger automobiles through group riding.

Much has been accomplished in these three fields, he said, "but we can go a lot farther than we already have."

ODT reminds owners of commercial motor vehicles that all "idle" trucks, buses, and other vehicles—except taxicabs, rental cars, ambulances, and hearses—must be reported to the ODT.

Owners are required to list all commercial motor vehicles which were idle during the last 14 days of the month.

The Congress Last Week . . .

CONGRESS IS ORGANIZED WILL EXERCISE CONTROL OVER WAR MEASURES

Pay-As-You-Go Taxation Considered Most Immediate Problem. Budget Will Receive Close Scrutiny

[Each week VICTORY presents a brief day-by-day summary of the principal actions of the Congress.]

January 11, the Senate

Received the President's Budget Message. Received the President's Nominations of Wiley B. Rutledge to the Supreme Court, Prentiss Brown as Price Administrator, Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia, and Josh Lee as member of the CAB. Received the Green Bill to broaden provisions of the Social Security Act. Continued special committee hearings on the oil shortage.

January 11, the House

Received the President's Budget Message, also a report on expenditures under the 1942 Emergency Relief Appropriations Act.

January 12, the Senate

In recess. The Interstate Commerce Subcommittee opened hearings on the AFM (Petrillo) ban on the making of records and transcriptions for broadcasting, the Agriculture Subcommittee heard a report on the use of wheat in making alcohol, and a special committee heard reports on the fuel oil shortage in New York and New England.

January 12, the House

Received the President's request for \$9,250,000,000 cash and authorization for the Maritime Commission, and his request for \$40,000,000 additional for access roads.

January 13, the Senate

The Agriculture Committee heard manpower officials talk on the farm labor problem. The Small Business Committee heard Petroleum Administrator Ickes on small business.

January 14, the Senate

Elected three new committee chairmen and reelected others. Members were officially named to 33 standing committees in the new ratio of three Democrats to two Republicans. (The three committee chairmen are Democrats.) Reelected, by a vote of 29 to 43, Senator Glass of Virginia as President pro tem of the Senate, and reelected Edwin A. Halsey as Secretary of the Senate. Halsey has served in this post since 1933. The Truman Committee heard testimony on farm labor and machinery shortages and discussion of the Pennsylvania anthracite strike situation. The Senate adjourned at 3:25 p. m. until noon Monday.

January 14, the House

Received the Sheppard bill to make the Rent Control Act more flexible, received the Sabbath bill to provide for a national lottery, and received the Clarence J. Brown bill to prevent appointment of defeated Congressmen and Senators to Federal positions for two years after their terms expire. The Naval Affairs Committee heard confidential reports on the antisubmarine campaign. Republican leaders named nine new members to House committees. The House adjourned at 3 p. m. until noon Monday.

January 15, the Senate

The Agriculture Subcommittee considered the synthetic rubber program, the Military Affairs Committee considered continuing the authority of the Special National Defense Committee, and the Foreign Relations Committee debated the nomination of Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia. The Banking and Currency Committee considered and approved the nomination of Prentiss M. Brown as Price Administrator.

PUBLICATIONS

The following publications are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES: 2 by 3 inches. A vest-pocket size publication addressed to labor, containing a concise explanation of wage stabilization and its part in the over-all victory program. (Publication date is January 24.) 36 pages.

TOWARD NEW HORIZONS: The World Beyond the War. First of a series of pamphlets containing statements and speeches illuminating the developing policies of the United Nations. Speeches by Vice President Wallace, Under Secretary of State Welles, Ambassador Winant, and Milo Perkins throw light upon the development of American thinking on the subject of the postwar world. 16 pages.

THE FOUR FREEDOMS: The Rights of All Men—Everywhere. An elaboration of the freedoms we are fighting for. Illustrated by Edward Shenton. 16 pages.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER. A documented analysis of the techniques employed by Hitler to create dissension and distrust among his foes. 16 pages, illustrated.

THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE. Story of the brave struggle waged against Hitler in Occupied Europe. 12 pages, illustrated.

THE PRICE OF FREE WORLD VICTORY. Vice President Wallace's speech. 4 pages.

THE WAR AND HUMAN FREEDOM. Secretary Hull's speech. 20 pages.

THE THOUSAND MILLION. Concise descriptions of the countries and people that make up the United Nations. 64 pages, illustrated.

THE JAPANESE ARE TOUGH. Secretary Hull's speech on the nature of Japanese society and outlook. 4 pages.

NEGROES AND THE WAR. A large photographic study, with pictures and text, of the Negroes' stake in the war. 72 pages, illustrated.

WAR JOBS FOR WOMEN. A concise guide to full-time and volunteer employment opportunities for women in Army, Navy, and Federal agencies; business and professional and technical fields; war industries, etc. 48 pages. Available only from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. at 10 cents each.

War Production . . .

PEAK MONTHS OF PRODUCTION ARE AHEAD, NELSON SAYS

Five Major Programs Are Aircraft, Octane-Gas, Rubber, Escort Vessels, and Merchant Ships

The first 4 months of this year were characterized as "peak months" by Donald Nelson, chairman of WPB, in a statement to the press last week. He added that thereafter there will be "a leveling off because we won't have to build any more plants, but the prospects of completing our pressing programs are good." Mr. Nelson is rounding out his first year as chairman of WPB.

Conflicting demands among programs for aircraft, escort vessels, high-octane gasoline, rubber, and merchant shipping could not be worked out according to relative urgency, he said, but according to how the job could be done the quickest. "All are important," he said, and indicated that none will have to be sacrificed to meet the pressing needs of the others.

Wilson Solving Difficulties

Mr. Nelson predicted that the country would be able to expand production of components such as valves, heat exchangers, and instruments. It is WPB Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson's job, he said, to solve the difficulties by rearranging schedules. As an example of the method for handling such a bottleneck, he cited a plant which was turning out equipment for the Navy and for the rubber program at the same time. When demand for the Navy items suddenly became more urgent because of war developments, the items for the rub-

ber program were distributed to other, less busy concerns.

Mr. Nelson emphasized the splendid cooperation he has received from the armed services. In not one single instance, he said, has he failed to receive anything but full cooperation.

Small Plants Favored

In answer to a question, Mr. Nelson said he knew of no war plant that has had to decrease production for lack of anthracite coal. He also declared that WPB is trying to get from the Army and Navy definite assignments of contracts which could be allocated to small plants.

Steel requirements for oil pipe-lines are being surveyed, he said, and a decision regarding the amount that can be allotted will be reached this week.

War expenditures by the United States Government in 1942 totaled \$52,406,000,000. This was 3.8 times the \$13,895,000,000 spent in 1941.

During the month of December war expenditures totaled \$6,125,000,000, which was an increase of \$13,000,000, or 0.2 percent, over November. November expenditures were \$390,000,000 higher than those of October, an increase of 6.8 percent.

The figures cover expenditures both by the Treasury and by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries.

PROCUREMENT POLICIES STATED

Hudgins Outlines Principles in Awarding War Contracts

Current policies governing war procurement were outlined by Houlder Hudgins, Director of Procurement Policies of WPB, in a statement issued last week.

Describing war buying as a tremendous task, in which thousands of procurement officers scattered all over the country are engaged, Mr. Hudgins stated that, while procurement of different material entails differing procedures, certain fundamental policies, based on the cumulative buying experiences of all the war agencies, are being followed.

These policies are outlined in a directive issued by WPB Chairman Donald Nelson on October 10, 1942, and form a basis for buying procedures.

War Supplies On Time

The directive states:

1. Get the war supplies when you need them, on time.
2. Buy the supplies from manufacturers who have the facilities and equipment to make them. Don't wait to build a new factory when there are plenty of existing factories that can do the job.
3. Try to use the Nation's labor supply in the most effective way possible with the least dislocation. There is no sense in having one section of the country overloaded with work when another section is looking for something to do and faced with severe unemployment.
4. Buy the difficult products from big concerns with highly trained engineering staffs; leave the less difficult products to smaller firms that haven't equipment or the staff to do intricate and highly technical engineering tasks.
5. Spread the business to as many firms and over as diversified geographical areas as is workable and feasible. Keep small business in operation with its labor working in the same shop as always, only on war production.

"These are important considerations," said Mr. Hudgins. "If the application of these considerations involves the paying of higher prices to get goods on time or to prevent unnecessary dislocation of our economic system, higher prices should be paid. It will be cheap in the long run, for every day saved in the winning of the war means the saving of thousands of lives."

ARMY INVESTIGATING CONTRACTS

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced last week that the Army Air Forces has for some time been conducting a continuing investigation into the negotiation and performance of contracts which it has placed for production of equipment. The aim is to unearth and investigate any matters indicating irregularities or frauds in connection with such contracts. In cases in which any question of irregularity arises, the matter is referred to the War Fraud Unit of the Department of Justice.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS AT ALL-TIME HIGH

A record \$13,600,000,000 was spent on construction last year, with emphasis placed on that necessary to the war.

For cantonments, air bases, ship ways, and other types of building for war, military and naval construction alone totaled \$5,000,000,000, as compared with \$2,100,000,000 in 1941. New industrial facilities doubled in value over 1941, rocketing to \$4,000,000,000. The vastness of this amount is indicated by the fact that it exceeds the total for the whole decade of the 1930's.

INDUSTRY RIGHTS ARE DEFINED

CMP Adds Specifications To Information Booklet

Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 1, defining the rights and obligations of industry under CMP, has been issued. This basic regulation deals specifically with methods of applying for, receiving, and making allotments. It gives legal standing to procedures outlined in the informational booklet on CMP, published November 2.

Regulation No. 1 confines itself principally to spelling out in detail general principles announced in November. Its publication provides manufacturers with an operating guide in this field. In some details the regulation departs from the procedures announced in the original publication of the Plan. To this extent, it supersedes the former publication.

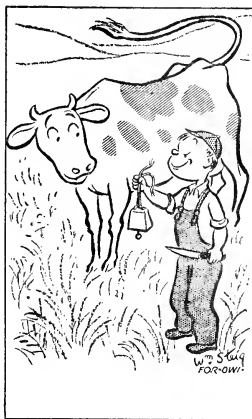
Eliminate Paper Work

The Plan indicated that special provisions might be made to eliminate paper work in connection with small orders. The regulation gives effect to this policy by permitting orders for fabricated Class A products requiring small amounts of controlled materials to be placed and filled without the making of formal allotments of the materials used.

A small order is defined as an order for one or more "Class A" products, requiring in their production aggregate amounts of controlled materials not exceeding one ton of carbon steel, 400 pounds of alloy steel, 100 pounds of copper and copper base alloys, and 20 pounds of aluminum. The regulation prohibits the breaking up of large orders for the sake of qualifying under the simplified procedure, and also makes these figures the monthly maximums which may be used to fill "small orders" placed by any one purchaser with the same manufacturer.

Inventories Controlled

CMP Regulation No. 2, issued January 7, provides controls over manufacturers' inventories of the controlled materials—aluminum, copper, and steel. Other CMP regulations, now in preparation, will cover such phases of the program as the place of preference ratings in CMP; maintenance, repair, and operating supplies; construction and facilities; warehouses and other distributors, and reports.



V-352

Kid Salvage

CIVILIAN RAYON SUPPLIES AMPLE

WPB Urges Conservation To Meet War Needs

Second only to cotton as the world's most widely used fabric, rayon is at war in the form of tire cords and parachute lines. The WPB recently arranged with five rayon companies for the manufacture of tough, "high tenacity" rayon for Army and Navy equipment.

So far, it has not been necessary to prohibit the manufacture of any rayon product. But the range of hosiery colors has been reduced and some simplification of construction may follow. Hosiery, suddenly needing rayon at the same time rayon was needed for war, has been a special concern of WPB's Office of Civilian Supply. To help fill the gap left by silk and nylon, the Government allocates 17 percent of civilian rayon to hosiery. With additional rayon which may be obtained in the regular market, it has been enough to meet the American woman's hosiery needs.

Although many factories are busy with war orders, enough rayon is being manufactured for civilian needs. But experiments constantly enlarge rayon's military scope.

SOUP PACKERS GET MORE CANS

Jeffers Now Controls All Rubber Stocks

Soup canners, who must pack about 4,000,000 additional cases of canned soups this year for the armed forces, Lend-Lease, and civilians, have been allowed increases in the number of cans they may use.

For packing seasonal soups—asparagus, pea, spinach, and tomato, they may use unlimited numbers of cans. For nonseasonal soups—chicken, consommé, clam or fish chowder, vegetable, and others, they may use 75 percent of the amount of cans they used last year. This is an increase of 25 percent over the 50 percent previously permitted.

As a result of the increase, the cans provided for canning of soups will raise the 1943 pack to an estimated total of 19.2 million cases. In 1942, the total pack of soups was about 25 million cases.

The 1943 can quota for packing chile con carne, meat loaf, meat spreads, sausage in casings, bulk sausage, potted meats, and luncheon meat is determined as follows:

A packer may use 100 percent of the tinplate or blackplate used for the first six of these items in 1942, plus 75 percent of the tinplate and blackplate he used for canning luncheon meat.

A packer may distribute his total quota for meat and meat products to all specified items; or, if he chooses, he may use his entire quota for only one item.

The use of metal for packing bacon, beef, veal, mutton, or pork in cans for civilians is prohibited. Such products are available in fresh or cured form.

Jeffers Given Control of All Rubber

Authority to allot rubber among all claimant agencies, military and civilian, has been conferred on Rubber Director Jeffers. The order gives Mr. Jeffers complete control over distribution of the Nation's rubber supply, including all allocations and apportionments from the rubber stockpile. It also vests in him the power to issue, administer, and if necessary to amend or repeal orders regulating the production, distribution and use of rubber and rubber products. It does not, however, include the authority to control the distribution of materials used in the production of rubber.

SALVAGE DIVISION OPENED BY WPB

Scrap Materials Collection an Increasing Problem

Importance of the part played by salvage in the war effort was emphasized by Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, in announcing the creation of a Salvage Division in WPB under the direction of Paul C. Cabot.

Creation of the division follows the resignation of Lessing J. Rosenwald as director of the Conservation Division of which salvage formerly was a branch. Mr. Cabot was deputy director of the Conservation Division in charge of all salvage operations.

In stressing the importance of salvage, Mr. Nelson pointed out that a year ago, when the Government salvage efforts were first started, the Nation faced a critical situation in shortages of many important materials. At that time, 45 steel furnaces were shut down because of a shortage of iron and steel scrap.

Through the efforts of the salvage branch of WPB, and the success of a salvage drive conducted by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, these furnaces now are back in operation and none have been shut down because of lack of iron and steel scrap since last summer.

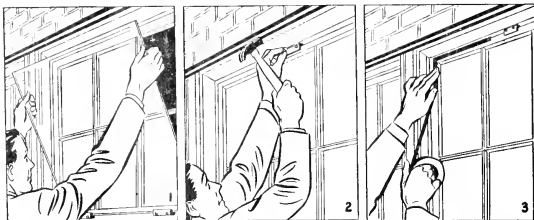
Collection programs for other vital salvage items such as copper, silk stockings, tin cans, farm scrap, heavy scrap, and rubber have been conducted through the year by the salvage branch.

"Although current inventories of iron and steel scrap are much improved over a year ago and other salvage conditions are in better shape, it is extremely important to realize that scrap needs in the future will be greater than ever," Mr. Cabot said.

"Many situations which were well answered a year ago may again become acute," Mr. Cabot said. "Copper needs, for example, have grown enormously over the past twelve months and may require us to go after copper, brass, and bronze items in the near future to augment the scrap supply. Also, our need for heavy iron and steel scrap such as we get from farms, industry, and special projects will be a continuing operation we can never slacken for a single moment.

"It is highly important," Mr. Cabot concluded, "to remember that our salvage duties have only begun and our responsibilities for collecting it are not diminished by what has been done to date."

SASHLESS STORM WINDOW



Installation of "sashless" storm windows: (1) Two 3-inch strips of picture-frame type molding attached to bottom of upper window frame to hold a pane of ordinary window glass in position. (2) The pane is secured with strips of molding at the top and sides. (3) All-weather tape run around the outside of glass. The storm window is mounted on the outside of the upper half of the window and the inside of the lower half.

SASHLESS STORM WINDOW DEvised

OPA Suggests Ten Simple Rules for Saving Heat

Development of a "sashless" victory storm window devised to meet shortages of milled lumber sash in many sections of the country has been announced by OPA. It was emphasized that victory storm windows are not meant to take the place of regular storm sash. If storm sash is available, it is recommended that they be used instead of this temporary wartime measure.

The victory storm window, which has been advocated by engineers of the Federal Housing Administration, consists of placing over the window frame a second pane of glass secured by strips of picture-frame type molding. An all-weather sealing tape is then run around the edge to prevent air infiltration. Cost is estimated at about \$2 for each window.

Fuel savings for every ten square feet—the glass area of the average window—by the "sashless" storm window are estimated for the normal heating period in typical locations, ranging from 5½ gallons of oil and 93 pounds of coal in Portland, Maine, to 3½ gallons of oil and 57 pounds of coal in Washington, D. C.

These savings are computed on windows without weather stripping. If weather stripping is installed, savings will be up to one-third greater.

Rules For Saving Heat

At the same time, OPA suggested ten simple steps to save heat, particularly in the oil-rationed homes. These steps

ranged from hanging blankets in doorways to the use of newspapers as an emergency substitute for weather stripping.

Pointing out that keeping comfortable in a "cooler-than-usual house" is something that each family must learn for itself, OPA officials gave the following general suggestions:

1. If the living room opens off a front hall, drapes (or a substitute for them) should be hung across the inside of the door or across an open doorway leading into the room.
2. If there is a fireplace, it should be used after dinner when the family is least active and probably tired after its day's work.
3. Window shades should be drawn at night—and on windy days too. Window panes are cold except when the sun is shining on them.
4. Some walls are cold. A wall hanging or even a blanket hung up will keep this cold from penetrating the room.
5. If window drapes are available, they might be drawn across windows to keep the warmth in and the wind out.
6. If doorways leak cold air (particularly a front door leading to the outside of the house), a small rug or mat might be placed against it. It will keep drafts off the floor.
7. A layer of newspapers under rugs—or a rug pad made for the purpose—will help keep floors warm.
8. If windows are not weather-stripped, a fold of newspaper along the bottom of the window—on the sill will help keep out drafts.
9. Dress warmer if cold. But don't just put a coat or wrap on over house clothes. They're uncomfortable. Try to wear clothes that are suited to indoor activities—a warmer dress or sweater.
10. Dress warmly for bed. Flannel pajamas and loose bed socks help.

CHEMICALS ALLOCATED

WPB has made public the monthly distribution of chemicals for January under the allocation orders of the chemicals division. These chemicals amounted in value to \$85,400,000 for the month, of which \$56,400,000, or 66 percent entered directly into identifiable military production.

War Prices . . .

CORN PRICES FROZEN AT HIGHEST LEVELS, 100% IN EXCESS OF PARITY

Ceiling Prices Fixed at January 11 Levels. Permanent Regulation Due Within Sixty Days

Corn prices on all exchanges and in every cash and local market in the country were frozen by OPA last week at the highest levels at which sales were made on Monday, January 11, 1943.

OPA's action, designed to halt further advances in the prices of corn, America's largest farm crop, was made upon instructions from Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes and was approved by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Price ceilings on corn were established by means of a temporary 60-day "freeze" regulation, effective January 12. Prices of corn futures contracts and prices for cash corn in the recognized cash markets were frozen at the highest levels of prices prevailing during the period of January 8 to 12. In most instances, these highs were reached on January 11. Corn prices at the small local markets were frozen at the highest level of prices prevailing on January 11.

Permanent Regulation Due

Within 60 days, it was announced, OPA will issue a permanent regulation on corn, which will continue the levels frozen in this action and will be based on \$1.00 for number 2 yellow corn in Chicago.

In a joint statement, Stabilization Director Byrnes, Secretary Wickard, and OPA Deputy Administrator J. K. Galbraith pointed out that present prices for corn reflect in excess of 100 percent of parity, taking into consideration only the triple A payments made by the Department of Agriculture.

"Ceiling levels set in the temporary regulation," they stated, "Will be continued in the later permanent order. There definitely will be no increase in the general level of corn prices."

Only seed corn, popcorn, grain sorghums, sweet corn, broom corn and local farmer-to-farmer sales of corn were continued exempt from price control.

Coffee Users Get Break

Savings made by coffee manufacturers who changed from metal and glass containers to cheaper paper or cardboard, will be passed on to consumers.

Two alternative pricing formulas apply to the new types of paper or cardboard containers for coffee.

The manufacturer may subtract from his previous maximum price per pound for coffee packed in metal or glass 2 3/4 cents per pound, or subtract from his maximum price in the metal or glass container the direct cost of that container and add to this figure the direct cost of the new paper or cardboard container. Direct cost means delivered cost of the container, label, cap and outgoing shipping carton. However, it does not include cost of filling, closing, labeling or packing.

OPA Inspects Beef Sales Records

Sellers of beef and veal carcasses, and the wholesale cuts and processed products of beef and veal sold at wholesale, must make available to OPA inspectors all records of all sales and, further, must supply invoices to each purchaser on each sale.

Some sellers, while preserving the necessary records, have contested OPA's right to inspect them. Any provision requiring that the records be kept was futile if the right of OPA representatives to inspect them was not respected.

Similarly, some firms in the industry recently discontinued furnishing invoices to buyers at the time of delivery. Protection of the customer and enforcement both require a contemporaneous record of the sale.

Evaporated Milk Prices

To enable manufacturers of evaporated milk to continue making less than carload lot sales directly to retail stores, OPA last week set ceiling prices for manufacturer sales and deliveries to the premises of a retail store, corner baker or candy maker.

The new ceilings on direct deliveries from the manufacturer are 15 cents per case of 48 1 1/2-ounce cans higher than the maximum on carload lots but are approximately equal to wholesale grocery prices. The new ceilings should not result in any change in costs to the consumer.

NEW PRICE RULES FOR WOMEN'S, GIRLS' DRESSES

Manufacturers have been granted an extension of time by OPA to complete at old ceiling prices their sales and deliveries of women's, girls' and children's dresses, suits and outerwear garments that they had in stock or in process of manufacture at the time of issuance of the new maximum price regulation for garment manufacturers.

Two additional price rules that may be used at the option of these producers to set ceilings on apparel items under special conditions also are provided.

The time for optional use of pricing methods previously in effect is extended to February 1, 1943, in the case of manufacturers and to March 1 in the case of "manufacturing-retailers" under the following three types of situations:

1. For any garments that manufacturers had in stock or in the process of manufacture on December 15, 1942, sales and deliveries may be made until the new deadlines at prices no higher than the formula ceilings established under the expiring fall and winter garment regulation.

2. For garments which are recuts and reorders of styles which were manufactured for ultimate sale at retail during the fall and winter season of 1942-43, manufacturers may sell and deliver until the new dates by using the base-period mark-up formula.

3. For garments which are recuts and reorders of styles originally sold under section 2 (a) of the general regulation, manufacturers may continue to sell and deliver at their highest March 1942 prices until the new dates provided that these garments were in process of manufacture on or before December 23, 1942.

New Pricing Methods

Nine pricing rules originally were supplied by Regulation 287 to apply to various types of situations or groups of manufacturers. Two special pricing methods which may be used at the option of sellers are now added.

Rule 10 provides for the pricing of garments which a manufacturer sold prior to December 15, 1942, by applying his permissible margin for a specified class of apparel and selling price line to the direct cost of that garment. The resulting ceiling now allowed will, in this instance, represent a departure from the manufacturer's established selling price line.

Rule 11 permits a manufacturer, at his option, to sell any garments in any selling price line at which he delivered garments of that class during March 1942 and specifies the margin he shall use under this rule.

Rejected Rubber Heels Prices Fixed

Rubber heels made to specifications of Government war procurement agencies but rejected by them because of defects that have no effect on their serviceability are priced by the OPA for domestic sale at all levels from manufacturer to consumer.

Civilian Defense . . .

OCD DRAFTS MODEL ORDINANCE FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE AGENCIES

Asks Municipalities To Provide Legal Status for Citizen Protection Under Local Councils

Outlines of what the Office of Civilian Defense considers to be the ideal form of local Civilian Defense legislation is embodied in a "Model Ordinance of Civilian Defense Organization" presented for the guidance of municipal authorities.

The model ordinance was prepared at the request of a large number of cities, Defense Councils, and other groups for a recommended guide to creation of adequate local legal authority for Civilian Defense activities. It was explained that the model must be modified to meet local, legal, and factual conditions.

The recommended ordinance gives legal status to the local Defense (or War) Council, the U. S. Citizens Defense Corps, and the U. S. Citizens Service Corps, and makes these three agencies an integral and functional part of the city government. In some States legislation has been enacted specifically conferring upon municipalities the power to adopt a Civilian Defense ordinance of this nature. OCD points out, however, that even in the absence of specific State law, municipalities are authorized under their police power to take necessary steps to preserve public peace, health, and safety. A spokesman for OCD said "There can be no doubt, that steps taken to protect persons and property from air raids and other forms of enemy attack constitute action designed to preserve the public peace, health and safety."

Defense Council Is Key

Under the proposed ordinance, the Defense Council—or "War Council" as it is called in some communities—is the key planning and administrative agency of Civilian Defense. It will direct the activities of the Citizens Service Corps and the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office and act in an advisory and planning capacity with respect to the protective services rendered by the Citizens Defense Corps.

Personnel of the Defense Council would be composed of the Mayor or City Manager as chairman, the Civilian Defense Director as administrative officer, the Chief of Police, the Fire Chief, the Commissioner of Health, the Commissioner

of Public Works, the Commissioner of Public Welfare, the City Attorney, the Superintendent of Schools, the Commander of the Citizens Defense Corps, the Executive of the Citizens Service Corps, the Director of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, and a number, to be locally determined, of representative persons "engaged in non-governmental activities."

OCD recommends that these members shall be persons with "recognized knowledge of, and currently active in, the fields of industry, labor, consumer protection, minority groups, education, health, welfare, and other phases of community life . . ."

Citizens Service Corps

The model ordinances that operated directly under the Defense Council are the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office and the Citizens Service Corps. The Volunteer Office is in charge of all recruiting of volunteer workers. The Citizens Service Corps is responsible for all community programs relating to the war effort which are not essentially protective in nature, and therefore part of the duties of the Citizens Defense Corps. These include salvage, conservation, nutrition, health and medical care, child care, conservation of transportation, sale of War Bonds and Stamps, and other civilian programs in furtherance of the war effort.

Protection of life and property in the event of enemy attack is the duty of the Citizens Defense Corps, which is recognized in the model ordinance as a separate legal agency. To insure coordination of volunteer protection activities with the regular municipal services, the ordinance provides that heads of existing municipal services shall be in charge of comparable Services of the Citizens Defense Corps, and specifically that the Chief of Police and the Fire Chief shall head the Emergency Police and Fire Services, respectively.

Broad authority is vested by the model ordinance in the Commander of the Citizens Defense Corps, who is appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council or other governing body. During periods of air raid alarm or drill

and "actual or imminent enemy attack" the commander takes charge not only of the emergency protective services of the Citizens Defense Corps but also of all regularly constituted municipal services.

Duties of City Employees

Under such emergency circumstances, the ordinance says, "all property of the city and all officers and employees of the city, whether engaged in Civilian Defense activities or otherwise, shall be subject to the direction, supervision, and command of the commander and all such officers and employees shall, to the best of their ability, carry out his orders and directions whether or not the duties imposed thereby fall within the regular duties of such officers or employees."

The ordinance specifically provides, however, that such an emergency may be terminated by declaration of the City Council and that only during such actual periods of emergency shall the regular city services and employees be subject to the direction of the commander.

Under the recommended ordinance, accredited Civilian Defense personnel have in most respects the same legal status as city employees. In most places, it was pointed out, this legal status would protect them from personal liability for injury and damage arising as the result of their official action.

The spokesman pointed out that:

"Inasmuch as the Civilian Defense program is in the main being executed by volunteer workers who are devoting their time and energies without compensation, it is highly desirable that all necessary steps be taken to protect them from liability growing out of acts which they would not otherwise be undertaking."

Auxiliary Police Armed

The question of Auxiliary Police and other members of the Citizens Defense Corps carrying firearms is taken care of in the recommended ordinance by a section which provides specifically that members of the Defense Corps shall not carry firearms nor exercise general powers of arrest except on written order of the Chief of Police in accordance with State law.

The plan of organization embodied in the ordinance is the outgrowth of the experience of the United States Office of Civilian Defense and a large number of municipalities. Many communities are now functioning in accordance with the plan, and the recommended ordinance would give legal sanction to such present organization without changing materially the present framework.

JAPAN GETS JITTERS FROM UNITED NATIONS BROADCASTS

Warns Jap People Must Fight to Win War of Thought.
De Gaullist Prisoners in North Africa Freed

United Nations broadcasts are being heard in Axis countries and are having such effect that Axis propaganda chiefs are inventing new techniques to offset them, Elmer Davis, OWI Director, revealed at his press conference last week.

"Our people have noted an interesting change in line in the Axis broadcasts," Mr. Davis said. "They are working hard now to sow dissension not only between the Allies but in particular countries. The idea apparently is no longer 'Divide and Conquer' but 'Divide to keep from being conquered.'"

The Germans and Japanese are sending a lot of news into this country about what Congress is going to do, Mr. Davis declared. They are talking about Congressional opposition to the Lend-Lease law, and at the same time are telling other countries that the whole Lend-Lease system was designed to secure American domination over England and other Allied Nations. Also, they are claiming that there is strong antagonism between President Roosevelt and Congress. "They are hardly likely to get very far with that story here," he said. "People know too much about it. But they may get some listeners elsewhere."

Japs Are Listening

"However, we are happy to say that we have some evidence that we are getting listeners who apparently pay some attention to what they are hearing in precisely the place where we had been least sure of our audience—that is Japan," Mr. Davis said. He referred to a recent Japanese broadcast in which they had a great deal to say about OWI and its workings, concluding with these words: "As against the Axis nations, OWI is strengthening the war of nerves and are planning internal confusion by spreading false propaganda." The broadcast warned the Japanese people that they must not fall prey to this propaganda but must fight to the end "to win this war of thought."

"All of which," Mr. Davis continued, "would seem to suggest that there are people in Japan, and in the countries temporarily occupied by the Japanese,

who not only hear what we say but are beginning to believe it."

Axis on Defensive

The Axis propagandists have been placed on the defensive by the publication of the State Department's White Paper, and by the President's address before Congress, both of which they have found difficult to answer, Mr. Davis asserted.

"It shows once more what was proved in 1918, that a firm national policy—a firm, honest, and reasonable national policy—is one which is very easy to advocate to the rest of the world and very hard for the enemy to answer. And the President's message certainly gave us an excellent line of national policy, which makes our job very much easier."

Mr. Davis also revealed that all the DeGaullist prisoners in North Africa who were arrested by the Vichy French because they were followers of the Free French, have been released. "There may be some difficulty about that because not all of them were arrested as DeGaullists," he added. "They started arresting them because they were DeGaullists and then they found out that was creating a bad impression abroad, so they began arresting them on various other charges, the most frequent one, I believe, being the misuse of rationing cards. However, everyone who could be identified as a DeGaullist, has been released, according to this information."

GREEK BATTALION IN U. S. ARMY

The Greeks have a word for it, and now they have their own battalion in the U. S. Army. They are the second group of foreign nationals to be incorporated with our fighting forces, an Austrian unit having previously been announced. At Camp Carson, Colo., the Greeks will undergo the same rigorous basic training, bayonet drill, and rifle practice, given all infantrymen. They will wear their own distinctive insignia on the left shoulder.

GIVE GOOD BOOKS TO ARMED FORCES

BIDDLE WARNS INSURANCE FIRMS

Information Sent Abroad
Injures United States

Attorney General Francis Biddle disclosed last week that he has sent a letter to insurance companies and brokers throughout the United States warning them of the dangers of transmitting to any foreign country information concerning insurance contracts.

The Attorney General's letter called specific attention to provisions of the Espionage Act of 1917, making it a crime to assist another person to obtain information about national defense, with reason to believe that such information is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign country.

During the war emergency, the letter said, information relating to cargoes, hulls, plans, supplies, equipment and similar matters, as well as to personnel engaged in the war program, cannot be sent abroad in connection with insurance contracts with reason to believe that the information may be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation.

The letter pointed out that the Office of Censorship, which controls the transmission of such information, is prepared to consider problems growing out of this restriction. Representatives of Federal agencies concerned with internal security will cooperate with the Office of Censorship in an advisory capacity in order to prevent leakage of strategic information, Mr. Biddle said.

FLIGHT INGENUITY WINS MEDAL

Everyone thought that the big bomber, blasted last March on the Java airfield by the Japs, could not be repaired in time to escape. But Gerald Cherymisin, civilian of Alta Loma, Calif., thought that he could fix it. He organized a makeshift crew of Dutch and American mechanics and for 3 days and nights they worked, improvising here, making such repairs there as they could. Then one night, with a full load of evacuees and with only a technical sergeant instead of six men as his crew, Cherymisin gunned the Flying Fortress and made a hazardous take-off. None of the instruments functioned. He had no charts, no radio, no navigational aids, but brought the plane down in Australia.

Last Week in the War . . .

Allies Open Offensive in Tripoli, Down Axis Planes

Fifty-three Nazi and Jap Planes Destroyed in One Day by Allies Bombers in Tunisia and Solomons

Last week opened the way for an extensive air offensive against Rommel's Afrika Korps in Tripolitania. Allied planes started the preliminaries Sunday night (January 10) by bombing and machine-gunning retreating German forces all along the coast road between Misurata and Tripoli, a distance of about 125 miles. Tuesday the twelfth, Flying Fortresses made a lightning attack on Castel Benito, an important Axis airfield 10 miles south of Tripoli, raining bombs on the field, setting fire to buildings and destroying at least five enemy planes on the ground. On the way back from Castel Benito the giant bombers got into a 75-mile running battle with German Messerschmitt fighters and brought down 14 of them.

That same night bombers were again sent gunning for the enemy's landing grounds at Misurata. After attacking the objectives they followed up by bombing Axis-held roads and fields and machine-gunning transport convoys all the way from Misurata to Tunisia, 270 miles to the west.

The next day the offensive opened. In broad daylight Allied planes started after the Wadi ZemZem area, a river barrier some 60 to 70 miles south of Misurata. Along this river line Rommel's defenses have been concentrated with their backs to Misurata and Tripoli. In the fierce air battle that followed, Allied planes brought down four Messerschmitts and damaged others.

Misurata Is Bombed

The second day of the heavy offensive against this entrenched line Allied fighter and bomber planes attacked Axis transports, troop concentrations, and airdromes throughout the same area, and long-range planes carried the bombing offensive north to Misurata and west to Tripoli.

The Germans were evidently aware of the meaning of all this. A DNB broadcast picked up in London said a new attack by Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery's Eighth Army was expected within the next few days and the Nazi propaganda

ministry announced that the British were about to hurl 10 divisions against the remnants of the Afrika Korps in Tripolitania. The Nazis also admitted that Rommel was "paying attention" to the northward drive of Free French forces from the Lake Chad region.

The Free French force has completely occupied Fezzan, and Brig. Gen. Jacques LeClerc reported to headquarters last week that so far he had taken 750 Axis prisoners, captured 40 guns, 16 tanks and a large amount of arms and ammunition.

23 Axis Planes in One Day

On the Tunisian front, Allied activity continued during the week, with air forces hitting hard against the Axis coastal supply towns and the French reporting gains in the southern sector.

Moving to intercept the movement of Axis men and matériel between Italy and North Africa, Allied planes on Saturday, January 16, attacked a force of more than 50 enemy transport planes and fighter escort flying southwest off the Tunisian coast, and shot down seven of the giant transports and three of the fighters. In other aerial attacks in the same 24 hours, Allied planes destroyed six enemy bombers in the air and seven aircraft on the ground. The score for that day thus stood at 23 Axis planes downed at a loss of 8 American planes.

New Guinea Campaign

In preparation for a final drive to throw the Japs out of their last stronghold on the Papuan end of New Guinea, U. S. and Australian troops are closing steadily on the highly fortified garrison at Sanananda Point. Early in the week, after capturing Tarakona Village, only 1½ miles southeast of the point, U. S. troops set their artillery in place and opened bombardment on Jap positions. Hampered by torrential rains, Allied forces on Friday were still 1½ miles from the main enemy positions, but on Saturday, Gen. MacArthur's men succeeded in breaking through. Enemy forward posi-

tions were destroyed, quantities of arms and equipment were captured, and the communique from Australia announced that 150 enemy dead were buried by our troops.

The success of Gen. MacArthur's New Guinea campaign seems more remarkable when we realize that just less than five months ago the Japs reached their point of farthest advance in New Guinea. About the end of July, the Japs, from their newly established bases at Buna and Gona on the northeastern coast, began to move south across Papua to the Owen Stanley Mountains, and by the middle of August they were within 30 miles of Port Moresby, which is an important Allied base facing Australia on the Coral Sea. Today, the enemy's only stronghold, the tight little beach-head at Sanananda Point, faces utter destruction.

In a three-day commando-type raid a picked force of jungle-trained Australians struck one of Japan's biggest bases in northeast New Guinea and wiped out all the Japs they found. This raid took place at Mubo, 12 miles south of the big enemy base of Salamaua on the Huon Gulf. The damage inflicted in men and material was considerable.

30 Jap Planes Downed

In the Solomons, American bombers continue their almost daily aerial assaults on the Jap air base at Munda on New Georgia Island, and over the island seas Allied aircraft continue daily attacks on enemy shipping. On Saturday, U. S. planes operating from Guadalcanal shot down 30 Japanese planes, with a loss of 7 American planes, and hit and seriously damaged four Japanese ships. Three of these were destroyers.

Shipping Toll

The Navy announced last week the torpedo sinking of eight United Nations merchant vessels in the Atlantic and in the Indian Ocean. Survivors have been landed at U. S. east coast ports.

After the Navy identified as the *Hornet* the aircraft carrier sunk in the battle of the Santa Cruz Islands on October 26, 1942, Jap propagandists tried to exploit the American announcement by asserting that the *Hornet* brought the North American bombers for the air attack on Tokyo last April 18. A Tokyo broadcast recorded by the OWI declared that the sinking of the carrier was "revenge for the raid," adding that Japanese air units had been concentrating on getting this ship.

Jobs and Civil Service . . .

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
LISTS NEW POSITIONSAccountants, Economists, Statisticians, Traffic and
Transportation Specialists Among Positions for
Which Men Are Urgently Needed

Information and forms for applying for positions may be obtained from the Commission's local secretaries at first- or second-class post offices, from Regional Offices, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications must be filed with the Commission's Washington office.

There are no written tests, and no maximum age limits unless otherwise stated. Salaries are annual and basic and do not include added compensation for overtime. The present standard 48-hour Federal work week includes 8 hours of overtime, and present overtime compensation increases the basic salary by about 21 percent of that part of the basic salary not in excess of \$2,900, provided the increment does not make the total compensation more than \$5,000 a year.

Applications are not desired from persons engaged in war work unless they may use higher skills in the positions sought. War Manpower Commission restrictions on Federal appointments are posted in first- or second-class post offices.

Newly Announced

Accounting and auditing assistants, \$2,000—Men, women with at least 2 years of appropriate education or experience in the field of accounting. Written test required.

Economists and economic analysts, \$2,600 to \$6,500—Men, women with at least 5 years of appropriate college training or experience. *Specialized fields:* Commodity studies; Industry studies; Marketing; International economics; Price studies; Transportation (rail, motor truck, water, air); Money banking, and fiscal policies; Labor economics; General economic conditions and trends; Public utilities; Public regulation of business; Economic theory; Other fields (to be indicated by the applicant).

Statisticians, \$2,600 to \$6,500—Men, women with at least 5 years of appropriate college training or experience. *Specialized fields:* Industrial studies, Commodity analysis; General economic analysis; Price analysis; Mathematical statistics; Labor market analysis; Trans-

portation analysis; Other fields (to be indicated by the applicant).

Traffic and transportation specialists, \$2,600 to \$6,500—Persons with at least 3 years of appropriate experience in such activities as: traffic and operating management; rate construction or analysis; traffic or transportation cost study; maintenance of equipment or maintenance of way, including construction; purchasing; appraisal or valuation; terminal or port management; inspectional and investigational work; warehousing; ship storage; packaging and crating; stevedoring; freight forwarding; exporting and importing; executive or administrative work; or in such positions as analyst or statistician; division superintendent; train master; yard master; or dispatcher.

Urgently Needed

Engineers, \$2,600 to \$8,000—Persons with education or experience in almost all branches of engineering.

Junior engineers, \$2,000—College women especially. Those without engineering courses may qualify by taking the tuition-free, Government-sponsored, 10-week E. S. M. W. T. courses in many colleges.

Engineering draftsmen, \$1,440 to \$2,600—Men, women with drafting experience or training gained with a high school, technical school, college, or war training course.

Federal inspectors, \$2,000 and \$2,600—Federal Communications Commission: Persons with from 3 to 4 years of appropriate education or experience.

Control specialists, \$2,000 to \$6,500—War Production Board; Other Agencies: Persons with engineering or industrial production experience for administration of the Controlled Materials Plan.

Medical technicians, \$1,440 to \$2,000—Persons with 2 to 5 years of appropriate clinical laboratory, or X-ray laboratory experience; or with a combination of education and 6 months to 3 years of experience.

Radio mechanic-technician, \$1,440 to \$2,600—Persons with experience as radio electrician, radio engineer, radio repairman, radio operator, etc.; or with appropriate technical training.

Physiotherapy aides, \$1,620 and \$1,800.
Dental hygienists, \$1,620.

Inspectors, defense production protective service, \$2,600 to \$5,600—Men with industrial inspectional or engineering experience to aid in prevention of avoidable delays in production of defense materials.

Inspectors, ship construction, \$2,000 to \$2,600—*Specialized fields:* Electrical installations; Mechanical equipment; Wood or steel hulls.

Alphabetic card-punch operators, \$1,260.

Metallurgists, \$2,600 to \$5,600.

Junior metallurgists, \$2,000.

Blueprint and photostat operators, \$1,260 and \$1,440.

Inspectors, engineering materials (aeronautical), \$1,620 to \$2,600—*Specialized fields:* Aircraft; Engines; Mechanical parts; Aircraft propellers; Instruments; Tools and gauges; Materials; Parachutes

Inspectors, \$1,620 to \$2,000—*Specialized fields:* Hats; Hosiery and knit underwear; Textiles; Clothing.

Pharmacologists and toxicologists, \$2,600 to \$4,600—War Department; National Institute of Health; other agencies.

Veterinarians, \$2,000 and \$2,600—Bureau of Animal Industry; U. S. Public Health Service; War Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WILL TRAIN MACHINE
RECORDERS

An opportunity for greater civilian participation in the war has been made available to women and draft exempt men through the expansion of the War Department's machine records training program.

Record keeping is an important task of the War Department. The expanded training program gives girls and men who respond to it a chance to learn new skills vital to victory. The program will give intensive, basic training to new, untrained employees as well as advanced training to current operators whose experience, with supplementary training, qualifies them for promotion.

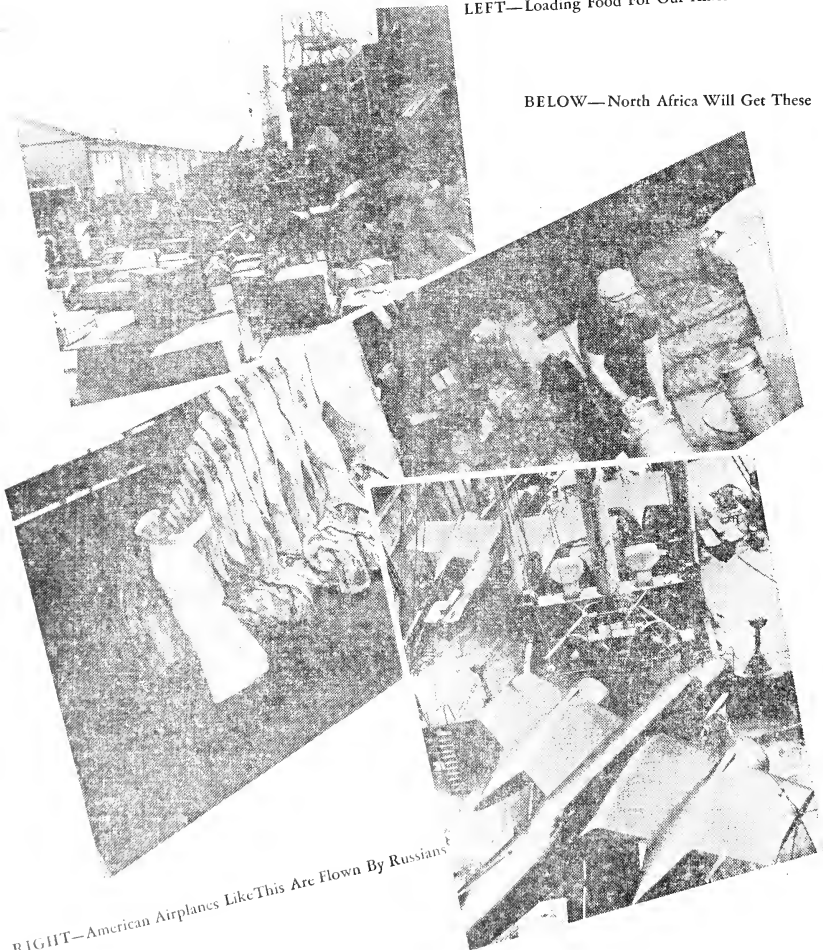
Electrical tabulating machines, located in various machine units throughout the country, are used in preparing important reports. The need for skilled operators is increasing constantly and it is expected that 5,000 trained office machine operators will be needed in 1943.

The program is being handled by the War Department's Services of Supply.

LEND-LEASE TANKS, GUNS, FOOD, MUNITIONS

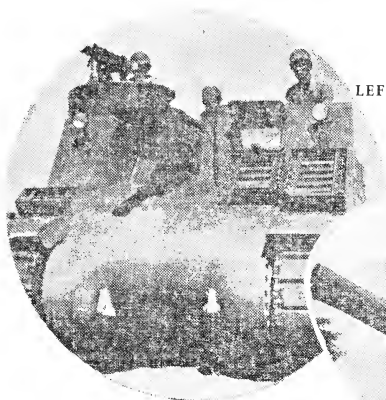
LEFT—Loading Food For Our Allies

BELOW—North Africa Will Get These



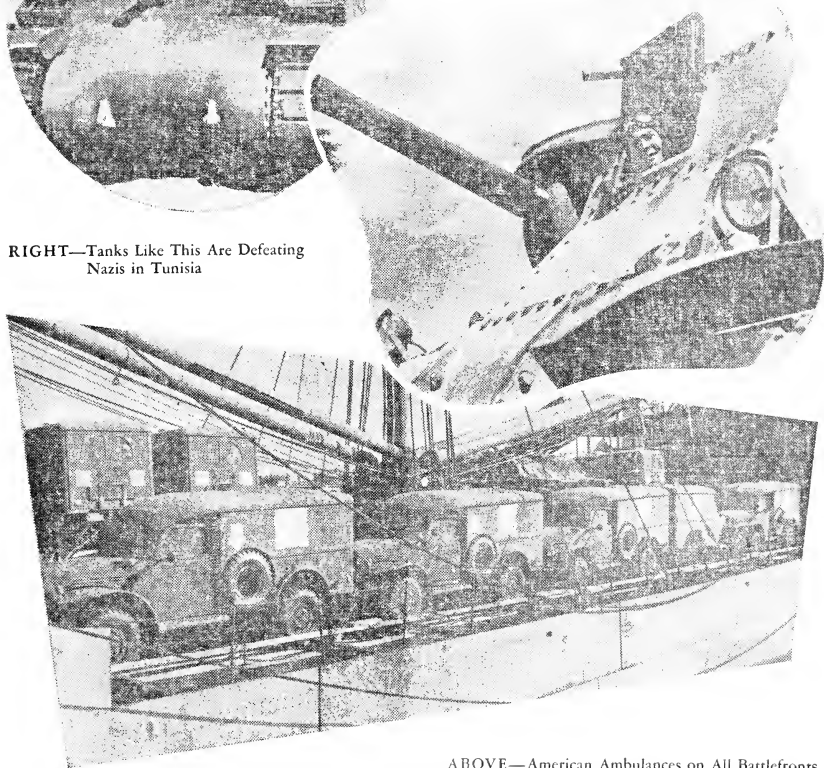
RIGHT—American Airplanes Like This Are Flown By Russians

TO SAVE LIVES OF OUR AMERICAN BOYS



LEFT—Tank Destroyers Like This Chased Rommel Out of Libya

RIGHT—Tanks Like This Are Defeating Nazis in Tunisia



ABOVE—American Ambulances on All Battlefronts

War Rationing . . .

FUEL OIL DELIVERY MADE EASIER

Quarter Rule Is Changed.

Use Cooking Ration Any Time

To help the petroleum industry meet delivery problems, OPA has established "overlap" periods during which fuel oil rations may be used. The overlap will apply only when current rations are being renewed, allowing the consumer to use his last quarter ration an extra 15 days after the expiration date (provided an application has been filed for a renewal) or to use his next quarter ration 15 days before the quarter begins. Heating rations will not be affected until they expire next September 30, but rations for domestic cooking, lighting, industrial purposes, issued on a three months' basis (on class 3 coupons), will be affected when the consumer applies at his ration board for a renewal.

The method of issuing domestic cooking and lighting rations was greatly simplified by the introduction of a new, short application form. Also, in some instances, consumers have been relieved of the necessity of filling out new applications when their rations expire, if their needs, equipment and all other factors remain the same as in the previous three-month period.

Householders whose fuel oil heating ration is 200 gallons or less a year—and this is the most common amount for people who heat their homes with stoves—will in the future receive ration coupons redeemable any time during the year, instead of coupons divided into heating periods. Until now, all heating allotments have been issued on class 1 or class 2 sheets, with the coupons divided between the five heating periods, but effective January 20, these allotments will be issued on class 3 sheets, bearing coupons of definite gallonage value which can be used at any time during the year. Under the new procedure, which is intended to benefit small users who often buy less than 10 gallons of fuel oil at a time, the responsibility of budgeting consumption will be squarely up to the householder.

Kerosene in Drums Sent to East Coast

In an emergency move to ease the critical East Coast oil situation, several oil companies have now commenced shipping kerosene in steel drums from the Gulf Coast. The first drum shipment totaled approximately 3,200 barrels.



Rationing Reminders



Sugar

January 31—Coupon No. 10 in War Ration Book One, good for 3 pounds, expires.

February 1—Coupon No. 11 becomes valid for 3 pounds.

Coffee

January 25—Retailers and wholesalers may have coffee delivered against purchase warrants through this date. Allotment will consist of 40 percent of the base period and will provide for coffee to be used during the month of February only.

February 7—Stamp No. 28 in War Ration Book No. 1 is good for one pound through this date. This applies only to books issued to persons at least 15 years old.

February 15—Institutional users may apply for their February-March allotments through this date, but pro rata deductions will be made, depending on how late the applications are received by the local boards.

Fuel Oil

Class 3 coupons issued on 3-months basis may be used 15 days after expiration date provided application for renewal has been filed, or for next quarter 15 days before quarter begins.

Householders whose ration is 200 gallons or less a year will in the future receive coupons redeemable any time during the year, instead of coupons divided into heating periods.

Period 2 coupons, worth 10 gallons each for Class I users, 100 gallons each for Class II users, expire January 27 in Zone A; January 26 in Zone B; January 25 in Zone C; January 23 in Zone D.

Value of Period 3 coupons, also valid during January and early February, has been increased 10 percent in the 13 middle western States and decreased 10 percent, for all noncommercial users, in the 17 eastern States and the District of Columbia.

Mileage: Gasoline and Tires

January 21—Last day for using No. 3 coupon in "A" coupon books. No. 4 coupon becomes valid January 22.

January 31—Last day that Temporary "T" coupons will be issued directly by rationing boards. Beginning February 1, "T" rations will be issued on the basis of ODT Certificates of War Necessity.

January 31—Original limit for tire inspection has been extended to February 28 for holders of B and C books, and March 31 for A books.

Stoves

All coal-fired and oil-burning stoves are subject to rationing. Certificates for the purchase of these two items are available for eligible persons at the local rationing boards.

Typewriters

Rentals of nonportables are banned on machines manufactured after 1934. Beginning February 1, nonportables made between 1927 and 1934 may be rented to civilians who obtain certificates from their local rationing boards.

Rentals of portables made between 1927 and 1935 may still be made on a 6-month basis. Most portables made since 1935 also may be rented on the same basis.

Bicycles

Anyone gainfully employed or doing volunteer war work can qualify for a certificate to buy a bicycle. Bicycles are also available to pupils who need them to get to and from school.

TIRE INSPECTION DATES CHANGED

Time Extension Granted Holders A, B, and C Books

The periodic tire-inspection program has been changed to minimize public inconvenience and smooth out occasional work peaks for the qualified inspectors.

The present January 31 deadline for the first inspection will be extended, and subsequent examinations will be less frequent. This is in keeping with rubber conservation aims because inspections so far have disclosed a large proportion of car owners already are taking better care of their tires than ever before.

A stagger system will be put into effect so that there will be three different deadlines: one for motorists who have only A mileage ration books, another for B book holders, and a third for those with C rations.

With the extension, all holders of basic A mileage rations will have until the end of March for their initial tire examinations. Subsequent inspections for this group will be once in each 6-month period, against the former requirement of once every 4 months.

Motorists with B or C supplementary books or bulk coupons for fleets will be required to get their first inspections by the end of February. After that, inspections for B book holders will be once in every 4 months, and for C book holders and bulk coupon holders, once in every 3 months. Formerly the schedule called for examinations of cars with B and C mileage rations once in 2 months.

WAR WORKERS TO GET MORE BICYCLES

Bicycles will be easier to buy after February 1 in the Eastern States, where gasoline is scarcest. Eligibility will no longer be conditioned by job classifications. Anyone with a job or doing essential volunteer or social work will qualify, if he can show need connected with his work.

Pupils, not only in the East but throughout the country, will be able to buy them to get to and from school. Car owners will no longer be excluded.

An applicant may get a certificate from his rationing board if he needs a bicycle at least four days a week in connection with his work.

TEN DAY OIL, GAS SUPPLY ALLOWED

Only Home Owners Given Greater Leeway

Petroleum Administrator Ickes reported a 10-day inventory restriction has been placed upon all gasoline and fuel oil resellers and all industrial and commercial consumers in the 17 eastern States and the District of Columbia. Exceptions to the supply limit are homeowners' fuel oil tanks, suppliers' bulk terminals, refinery storage and filling stations. The order does not mean that every supplier, refiner, filling station and homeowner is entitled to a 10-days' supply, Deputy Administrator Davies said; the purpose of the limit is to prevent petroleum stocks in excess of a 10-day supply being held by one consumer when another consumer is in a less favorable condition. He pointed out, however, that in order to avoid wasteful use of transportation, completion of any single delivery is permitted even though the 10-day maximum is exceeded. For example, should a person have less than a 10-day supply on hand when a delivery is made, this delivery may be made even though it may result in a supply in excess of 10 days.

COAL SENT TO EAST

To ease the growing fuel emergency caused by the fuel oil situation and by the strike in the hard coal mines, Mr. Ickes said the anthracite coal industry has been asked to concentrate shipments into the eastern States that depend primarily upon anthracite for domestic coal. In doing this, he said, producers are temporarily suspending shipments of hard coal into regions already adequately supplied, or where other fuel is available, including Canada and points in the U. S. west of Erie, Pa. In addition, Mr. Ickes said arrangements are being made for the bituminous coal industry to increase soft coal shipments into the area normally served by anthracite, and added that it may be necessary for numerous domestic consumers to switch at least temporarily to soft coal. The anthracite strike has cut hard coal production by approximately 40,000 tons daily, he said.

The achievement of the railroads last week in dispatching a daily average of 822,000 barrels of petroleum to the East brings "in sight" the current goal of 900,000 barrels a day, and offers new hope that the goal will be reached soon, ODT Director Eastman said.

LOCAL BOARDS CAN'T RESTORE GAS RATIONS

Hopes that the 25 percent cut from 4 to 3 gallons in the value of "B" and "C" gasoline coupons in the Eastern States could be restored, were dashed last week when OPA ruled that only district, State, or regional OPA offices and not rationing boards, may jack the coupons back to their former value.

The step was the second taken by OPA to eliminate unnecessary driving. The first was the recent ban on pleasure driving.

OPA indicated that only in cases of extreme hardship would the mileage cut be restored, and then only if local rationing boards so recommended and forwarded the application to the nearest OPA office. However, rationing boards may continue to issue rations reduced 25 percent or below without OPA approval.

In regard to what constitutes pleasure driving, the latest pronouncement is that driving to a nearby restaurant is allowable if public transportation is not available, but driving to dances, balls, theatres, and other amusement places is not, even to raise funds for charity. This ruling applies even to the President's Birthday balls.

Photographers Get C Book

News photographers transporting non-portable equipment may get C gasoline coupon books to take pictures for their publications. Previous regulations limited preferred mileage for photographic purposes to newsreel cameramen. The new order also provides additional gasoline rations for persons using non-portable equipment to take photographs for magazines or for industrial or governmental use, but rescinds a provision allowing C rations to internes and medical students for making medical or inspection calls.

Coffee Allotment Cut for New Restaurants

So that new restaurants, hotels and similar institutional users of coffee might not be favored over established businesses, OPA last week reduced the allotment of rationed coffee to new establishments to one pound for each 100 meals instead of 60 meals served.

Furthermore, allotment periods for institutional users were scaled down from two months to one month, and the percentage for February was set at 40 percent of the quantity used during the 70-day base period.

War Manpower . . .

WOMANPOWER MOBILIZATION FOR THREE AREA TYPES PLANNED

Women Will Be Enrolled for War Work on Voluntary Basis for Local Needs

Comprehensive plans for the voluntary mobilization of American womanpower for war employment were announced last week by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of WMC. Mr. McNutt's action was taken upon the recommendation of the Women's Advisory Committee which met in Washington January 12 and 13.

The plans will be varied area by area according to local labor needs. Mr. McNutt pointed out that there were three types of areas which must be dealt with by the Commission. Every effort is being made to adapt mobilization plans to each local situation.

First are the areas in which there is still unemployment, and where no aggressive action will be taken to bring additional women into the labor market. National discussion of the need for women workers has unsettled the labor market in some of these communities and Mr. McNutt emphasized that recruitment of women is not needed everywhere.

Second are areas where direct recruitment of women is taking place through the United States Employment Service Offices. The women are brought to the offices or to special recruiting centers through educational efforts of the press, radio, local organizations, and the cooperation of local employers. They are referred directly to jobs, or to training courses leading to known jobs.

Diminishing Returns

Third are areas in which the most intensive direct recruiting through educational methods reach the point of diminishing returns. As these develop, steps will be taken to voluntarily enroll women in order to obtain information as to their training, experience, availability, and other factors. This information will enable local manpower authorities to estimate their total potential supply of women workers and plan for other labor supply accordingly.

Mr. McNutt said that the decision as to when the third stage is reached would be made by the Manpower Area Director and with the advice of the Area War

Manpower Committee. He pointed out that even in a labor market as tight as Baltimore, Md., direct educational methods have been effective in recruiting more than a thousand women workers a week through the Area Manpower facilities.

Enrollment Drive Studies

Mr. McNutt explained that the program for local enrollment campaigns was based on a careful study of about 25 local recruitment drives which have already been held in communities throughout the country. Some of these were sponsored by Manpower and U. S. Employment Service officials. Others were held under local community auspices.

"This study showed clearly," Mr. McNutt said, "that special efforts to recruit new women workers should not be undertaken until after qualified unemployed people in the area have been placed. On the other hand, local women should be recruited early enough to forestall unnecessary migration of outside labor into the area, which results in overcrowding, and dislocation and waste of manpower resources."

APPRENTICE TRAINING PROGRAM ENLARGED

Every month since February, an average of 1,100 firms have been helped by the Apprentice and Training Service to organize programs to train and upgrade specialists, machine operators, single-skilled men, and mechanics.

Last month 29,291 plants had in operation "advancing worker" and apprenticeship programs formulated with the help of the Service. In February there were only 18,500 companies training under the ATS programs, indicating an increase of nearly 11,000 in less than 10 full months.

Commenting on the figures, WMC Chairman said that "many thousands more can be added to our industries if employers; badly in need of trained workers, more fully utilize the agency and its field representatives."

McNUTT SAYS LABOR DRAFT LIKELY IN 1944

Allocation of manpower "is literally possible by June 1944," WMC Chairman McNutt told a press conference last week. He also declared that there was more hoarding of labor in war plants than he liked.

"It is a perfectly human trait to prepare for something you cannot foresee," he said, "but hoarding will hurt employers as much as it will hurt the whole system of hiring."

Single induction centers for all the armed services will soon be set up throughout the country, he said. Although an Inductee could express a choice of the branch in which he wished to serve, he added, there could be no guarantee that his choice would be respected.

Commenting on the postwar situation, Mr. McNutt observed that the return to civilian production will be a bigger job than was conversion to war production.

"Anyone who looks at the problem realizes that the way back may be more troublesome than conversion," he said. "There will undoubtedly be large scale migration of workers. Patriotic motives are present now which will be lacking after the war. Selfish motives will then prevail."

COLLEGES FACED WITH TEACHER SHORTAGE

About 8,000 teachers have left college campuses in the last year to enter the armed services, or to take jobs in Government, war industries, or other fields. The U. S. Office of Education reports that the total number of college teachers dropped 5 percent between the fall of 1941 and the fall of 1942 in half of the 1717 institutions of higher learning. To circumvent this shortage, most of the schools have been obliged to lengthen the instructor's day and to discontinue certain courses.

Women are replacing men as teachers. The number of men teachers declined 7.5 percent, while 1.3 percent more women are teaching in colleges and universities. In some instances, salaries have been increased, and some teachers have been retained beyond the normal retirement age. Between 50 and 100 schools have put an end to nonteaching activities such as research and faculty supervision of student activities.

Wages and Labor . . .

REGIONAL LABOR AIDES NAMED

WPB Staff to Deal With War Production Problems

The WPB has placed representatives of the labor production division as staff aides to the regional directors, with authority to deal directly with war production questions affecting labor organizations within their respective regions. Wendell Lund, director of the division, explained that the action has been in development for some months in accordance with WPB decentralization policies.

Under the order, the regional director is instructed "to develop the fullest participation and cooperation of labor in the war effort to the end that labor may be represented and make its full contribution to the goal of maximum production," Mr. Lund said. Field responsibility is conveyed under this order to regional labor representatives by delegation through the regional director.

The regional labor representative will represent WPB before the regional chairman of the WMC and will advise him on problems affecting labor organizations.

The field staff will carry out the labor production division's responsibilities in promoting labor participation in joint labor-management war production drive committees and handle the division's program in industrial health and safety and labor morale.

In addition to handling labor relations problems in war industry, the staff will serve as observers to note the effect upon labor of constantly changing developments in production, including such basic influences as raw material supplies, availability of skilled workers, industrial training programs, effect of general limitation and concentration orders, and similar matters.

Workers on 48-Hour Week

The majority of workers in most vital war industries are staying on the job at least 48 hours a week.

According to the October 1942 survey by the occupational outlook division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, more than one-half of the wage earners were working in factories scheduling a 48-hour workweek in 17 out of 31 selected war industries.



The V-Home conservation slogan is the old New England adage: "Eat it up, wear it out; fix it up, or do without." If it's rubbers, Junior would rather do without—but the family's health must be conserved, too, as our most valuable resource in this total war, warns OCD. Is yours a V-Home?

I. L. O. HEAD SEES NEED FOR PLANNING

Stresses Labor's Role In Postwar Reconstruction

Necessity for planning the post-war world on a sound and constructive basis was emphasized by Edward J. Phelan, acting director of the International Labor Office, in a New Year statement issued at Montreal.

Voicing the belief that "we may hope that 1943 will bring victory for the United Nations clearly within sight," Mr. Phelan declared that "when the turning point is reached the task of world reconstruction will be one of immediate urgency."

The fact that the democracies were unprepared for war, he said, was proof that they nourished no aggressive designs. But, he added, "it is essential that they should be fully prepared for the postwar situation."

Planning Necessary

Bold, constructive planning to implement the Atlantic Charter is increasingly evident in all the United Nations, he asserted, and he expressed his conviction that if disillusionment and disaster are to be avoided when military victory is won, the same courage and the same determination must inform and inspire the campaign against the

social evils of poverty, injustice and unemployment.

Pointing out that both President Roosevelt and Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, have stressed the important role the I. L. O. must play in postwar reconstruction, he said:

"In the international field, the International Labor Organization is a specially important instrument—because of its tripartite character—to insure the social adequacy of economic plans for postwar settlement. The I. L. O. is already directing its efforts along such lines, carrying out decisions of the extraordinary international labor conference held in New York and Washington in November 1941 and the meeting of the Emergency Committee in London last April . . . Its record in 1942 shows that if governments, workers, and their employers will continue and extend their collaboration within its framework, the I. L. O.'s contribution will not fail their hopes."

LABOR COMMISSION IN SHIPBUILDING

The NWLB has established a shipbuilding commission to settle all labor disputes and pass on all voluntary wage and salary applications in the Nation's vital shipbuilding industry, employing about 900,000 workers.

The Board's shipbuilding commission is empowered to approve or disapprove requests for voluntary adjustments of wage rates.

Appointments and Resignations...

GOV. LEHMAN APPOINTS HIS STAFF FOR FOREIGN RELIEF OPERATIONS

Judge Marvin Jones Joins Byrnes, Howard Coonley in Charge of Conservation, Parisius Resigns from FPA

Herbert H. Lehman, Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, announced the principal members of his staff, who are already operating in their new capacities:

Hugh R. Jackson, formerly Chief of Operations of the Civilian Mobilization Branch of OGD, as special assistant to the Director;

Dewey Anderson, formerly chief of the American Hemisphere Division, BEW, to deal with problems of supply and transportation;

Kenneth Dayton, former director of the Budget in New York City, to deal with financial and budgetary matters;

Luther Gulick, former director of Organizational Planning for WPB, to handle the development and determination of relief programs and requirements;

Lt. Gen. William N. Haskell, recently Director of Civilian Protection in New York State, to be in charge of field operations;

Thomas F. Reynolds, White House correspondent for the Chicago Sun, to be charged with public information;

Myres S. McDougal, former Assistant General Counsel for the Lend-Lease Administration, as General Counsel;

Charles F. Darlington, previously Consultant to the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreements in the State Department, as Executive Officer;

Roy Veach, formerly with the Division of Special Research, State Department, to aid in dealing with problems of international relations;

George Xanthaky, formerly Assistant Counsel to Governor Lehman's staff assistants;

Conrad Flechner, formerly on Gov. Lehman's staff.

Kimberly Assistant Director

OLIVAL A. SLATER, former Chief of the Personnel Services and Laundry Machinery Section of WPB's Service Equipment Division, was appointed deputy director of that Division.

JOHN R. KIMBERLY has been appointed assistant director general for operations of the WPB.

CURTIS CALDER, President of the American and Foreign Power Co., Inc., New York City, will become deputy director general for WPB Industry Divisions.

J. WIDMAN BERTCH, formerly Chief of the WPB Special Projects Salvage Branch, was appointed deputy director for the newly created Salvage Division. He is succeeded by ARDEN YINKLEY, Jr., who was formerly his deputy.

HORACE M. WIGNEY, formerly Chief of the Refrigerator Car Section in the Division of Railway Transport of the ODT, was appointed assistant director of the Division, in charge of Perishable Freight Service.

JUDGE MARVIN JONES, of the U. S. Court of Claims, has been temporarily appointed a member of the staff of OES Director Byrnes.

HOWARD COONLEY, formerly board chairman of the Walworth Company, was appointed director of the new Conservation Division of the WPB. The new Division will consist of the three technical branches (Conservation and Substitution, Simplification, and Specifications) which, together with Salvage, formed the former Conservation Division. Salvage is now a separate Division.

Herbert Parisius Resigns

F. HIGGINSON CABOT, consultant to the chief of the WPB Chemicals Branch, was appointed chief of the Commodities Bureau of the Board.

HERBERT W. PARISIUS resigned as director of the Food Production Administration of the Agriculture Department. He is succeeded by M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND, who has been serving as Associate Director of the Administration.

J. E. HUTSON, on leave of absence as President of CCC, and A. G. BLACK, Governor of the Farm Credit Association, were appointed associate directors of the Food Production Association. D. A. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Director of the Office for Agricultural War Relations, was named Deputy Director.

C. W. ANDERSON, who for months past has been serving as Regional En-

DRAFT BOARDS RECRUIT NAVY VOLUNTEERS

Selective Service registrants applying for general service in the Navy are now accepted by their local boards for the first time in this war. Within the limits of weekly quotas assigned by the Navy Department, men accepted by their local boards will be forwarded to Navy recruiting stations for induction into the Navy.

Local boards have been advised that "for a period ending approximately February 1, 1943, by which time procedure will be established so that calls may be levied for all branches of the armed forces, the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard will obtain substantially all of their required manpower from among registrants who volunteer for induction."

The temporary order provides that any registrant between the ages of 18 and 38 who wishes to enter the Navy may apply to his local board by completing an application for voluntary induction, provided he has not already been ordered to report for induction.

gineer for FWA in Region 6, was appointed regional director of that Region.

FRED A. DAWSON, superintendent of the Cincinnati Terminal Division of the New York Central Railroad, was appointed Associate Deputy Coordinator of the Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War.

DAVID J. SAPOSS, formerly an economist with Columbia University, was appointed chief economic adviser to the Director of WPB Labor Production Division.

The Food Distribution Administration announced four new Deputy Directors: C. W. KITCHEN, formerly Associate Administrator of AMA; Major Ralph W. Olmstead, formerly Assistant Administrator of AMA; J. S. Russell, formerly Regional Administrator for the midwest region of the AMA; and E. A. MEYER, formerly Assistant Chief of the Food Division of WPB.

RAYMOND SKINNER, of Memphis, Tenn., and FRANK G. REED, of Chicago, Ill., have been made members of the staff in the Local Delivery Section of the ODT's Division of Motor Transport.

MATTHEW G. SULLIVAN, President of the International Circulation Managers' Association, was appointed circulation consultant to the WPB Printing and Publishing Division.

Transportation . . .

RAILROADS LEND-LEASE SURPLUS STEAM LOCOMOTIVES FOR DURATION

Trailer Order Modified and Station Wagons Must Have Certificate of War Necessity

More than 700 steam locomotives have been leased by railroads with a surplus of motive power to other roads in need of additional power to haul war-swollen freight and passenger traffic. A number of railroads also have made shop facilities available for repairing locomotives belonging to other roads.

Latest reports to ODT show that 469 freight locomotives, 65 passenger locomotives, 6 locomotives suitable for either freight or passenger service, and 166 switching engines have been shifted from one road to another.

The leasing of locomotives by the Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range Railway is an example of the urgency of current demands for motive power and of the extent to which the practice of interchanging power has developed. During approximately eight months of the year, heavy loads of iron ore are transported over the D. M. & I. R. from the ranges north of Duluth to Lake Superior ports. When the navigation season closed, the Duluth, Missabe & Iron Range, which has only 539 miles of road, leased 20 locomotives to other railroads, virtually stripping itself of freight motive power. Four huge engines, each of 140,000 pounds tractive effort, were sent a thousand miles west to the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. The latter road also received, directly from the builders, two new locomotives of the same type, which the D. M. & I. R. had on order.

The D. M. & I. R. leased four more of the large locomotives to the Great Northern, three smaller engines to the Western Pacific, and seven to the Southern Pacific. The D. M. & I. R. locomotives will have to be returned to that road in March. By that time, ODT officials said, the roads on which they are being used this winter will have taken delivery on a number of new locomotives.

Trailer Order Modified

Certain special types of trailers were exempted by Joseph B. Eastman, ODT Director, from the order that a Certificate of War Necessity be carried on commercial motor vehicles at all times.

A Certificate is still required for these trailers, but under the exemption order the Certificate should now be kept with

the other vehicle records at the operator's place of business.

Among the types of trailers which were exempted are platform trailers, pole trailers, house hauling trailers, boat trailers, live electric line tool trailers, and other rubber tired trailers on which it is impractical to carry or mount a Certificate of War Necessity.

Certificates Required for Station Wagons

A Certificate of War Necessity is not required for a private passenger automobile used in transporting students between their homes and school by a person driving between his home and school, even if compensation is paid. Station wagons and suburban carryalls used in the same manner do require one, however.

Certificates are not required for any motor vehicle with a seating capacity of seven or less, which exempts private passenger cars. Since all station wagons and suburban carryalls, as built, have a seating capacity of more than seven, they are classed as commercial motor vehicles and must have Certificates.

Rural Traffic Declines

Rural traffic in 16 mileage rationed States dropped 41 percent in November 1942 from the same month in the previous year. The decrease in 25 unrationed States was only about half as much. The report was issued by Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency. Five hundred "electric eye" traffic counters in 41 States were utilized in making the count. The October decline in the rationed States was 40 percent, against 25 percent in the unrationed States. The September declines were 43 percent and 23 percent, respectively.

Motor Vehicles Released Week of January 9

The automotive division of the WPB has announced that 1,430 trucks, trailers and miscellaneous vehicles were released under the truck rationing program during the week ending January 9.

Hard Coal Miners Repulse the NWLB

Strike Caused Loss of Million Tons Hard Coal in East

The strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines has cost Eastern States approximately 450,000 tons of hard coal a week, according to a revised estimate by Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes. The miners struck December 30 in protest against an increase of 50 cents in union dues which was voted at the international convention in October.

The miners are also asking for a pay raise of \$2 a day and clarification of pay provisions for Saturday work in the new 6-day work week. The previous 5-day, 25-hour week was lengthened in accordance with a request from Coordinator Ickes and following authorization of an increase in the price of hard coal by OPA so that producers could pay time-and-a-half rates for time over the previous work week. Last Friday the War Labor Board ordered the miners to return to the pits, and John L. Lewis, head of UMWA, instructed the strike leaders to obey the order. The miners, however, at meetings over the week end refused to go back to work.

Mr. Ickes said that the anthracite coal industry has been requested to concentrate shipments into the Eastern States that depend primarily upon anthracite for domestic coal, in an effort to ease the growing fuel emergency.

Producers are temporarily suspending shipments of hard coal into regions already adequately supplied, or where other fuel is available.

Meanwhile, arrangements have been made for the bituminous coal industry to increase shipments of soft coal into the area normally served by anthracite. Mr. Ickes said that it may be necessary for numerous domestic consumers to switch at least temporarily to soft coal.

Commercial Vehicle Dates

The final date for initial commercial motor vehicle tire inspections has been postponed from January 15 to February 28, 1943.

After the initial inspection is made, the vehicle must then be presented for regular inspections every 60 days or every 5,000 miles, whichever occurs first. All inspections must be made by inspectors designated for this service by the OPA.

War Finance . . .

TREASURY FAVORS COLLECTION OF TAXES AT INCOME SOURCE

Withholding Plan Called Best. Way of Collecting Victory Tax Is Justified by Revenue Bureau

The simplest, most effective method of placing individual income tax payments on a current basis is collection of the taxes at the source of the income, Stanley S. Surrey, tax legislative counsel for the Treasury Department, declared in a speech delivered in New York City last week.

"If such collection were made applicable at the normal plus first bracket surtax rate, the vast majority of our taxpayers would be placed on a current basis—about 25,000,000 of the estimated 35,000,000 income taxpayers. In addition, they would have their taxes automatically budgeted for them," Mr. Surrey said.

The President's budget message to Congress, forecasting Federal expenditures of \$100,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1944 and calling for \$18,000,000,000 in new collections "by taxation, savings, or both," presented two fiscal problems which serve as background for all 1943 tax studies, Mr. Surrey explained.

The first is how best to supply the funds the Federal Government needs; the second is how to absorb excess purchasing power and thus protect the Nation's stabilization program.

Shirt Sleeve Basis

Referring to the Victory tax as providing the foundations for a collection at the source system, Mr. Surrey declared that "income taxation is now on a shirt sleeves basis rather than a silk stocking basis," adding that "the case for collection at the source can be rested upon this inescapable fact alone."

He scouted the idea of a sales tax, pointing out that a manufacturer's or a wholesaler's tax would play havoc with price controls, while a retail tax would yield little revenue except at very high rates.

Victory Tax Interpreted

To clear up certain misunderstandings concerning the 5 percent Victory tax, the Treasury Department explained its operation as follows:

1. Withholding under the Victory Tax is a collection device rather than a tax in itself. It is merely an advance collection for which the taxpayer gets full credit in March 1944, when he files his income and Victory Tax

return. If the amounts withheld by employers exceed the combined income and Victory Tax liability, the employee will receive a refund from the Collector of Internal Revenue. The withholding feature was designed to help the taxpayer pay his 1943 Victory Tax when it falls due in March 1944.

2. The Revenue Act of 1942 specifically directs that withholding shall be effective on January 1, 1943, and shall apply "to all wages . . . paid on or after such date." Thus, the directive supplied by Congress refers not to the period during which the wages were earned but to the time when they were paid.

3. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has interpreted "paid" liberally to give employees the fairest possible treatment. He ruled that all wages "constructively paid" before January 1, 1943, would be exempt from withholding. That is, wages for payroll periods ending on or before December 31, 1942, even if actually delivered in 1943, were held to be available in 1942 and therefore not subject to Victory Tax withholding.

4. Where payroll periods overlapped 1942 and 1943 so that the first wage payment in 1943 covered some income earned at the end of 1942, withholding was required on the whole amount, under the terms of the Revenue Act of 1942.

Soldiers Get Tax Blanks

The War Department has announced that income tax blanks will be distributed through Army Post Offices overseas to facilitate payment of 1942 taxes by soldiers and officers serving outside the United States who choose to keep their Federal financial obligations on a current basis.

Under the law, no member of the armed forces serving at sea or outside the continental United States has to file an income tax return or make a payment until after his return to this country.

RFC FINANCES LATIN-AMERICAN MATERIALS

Some \$45,000,000 of the huge credit resources of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is financing development of copper in Chile, vanadium in Peru, and nickel in Cuba in furtherance of the Inter-American program for the exploitation of hemisphere strategic materials.

Defense Plant Corporation, an RFC subsidiary, has agreed to finance a \$15,000,000 copper project in Chile, one of the chief sources of that vital mineral for United States war industry. This is in addition to a smaller \$5,000,000 copper project in Chile.

WAR RELIEF PLANS OUTLINED BY TAFT

Urges Agencies Cooperate, Continue Local Services

Charles P. Taft, acting chairman of the President's War Relief Control Board, has urged the three war relief and service groups recently merged into the National War Fund to adopt a program of continued local services throughout the year.

"The War Relief Control Board considers it essential that the local and State volunteer committees of the USO and the foreign relief agencies should continue their present programs on an autonomous basis, just as the local community chest agencies are doing, leaving only the function of fund-raising to the National War Fund," Mr. Taft said.

Organization of the over-all agency was announced by President Roosevelt, in connection with publication of the report of Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the War Relief Control Board. Winthrop Aldrich of New York is head of the new campaign.

The President Approves

"I am glad to approve of the report of the War Relief Control Board," President Roosevelt said. "I note with special satisfaction the provision for the wide participation in planning and operation of this enterprise which makes it far more than just another campaign. It will contribute greatly to our unity, enthusiasm, and power in the war effort when it joins our concern for our own men and women in the service, our support of our fighting Allies and the nations in chains, and our determination to hold the lines on the home front."

Want Single Campaign

The purpose of the National War Fund is to raise and distribute adequate funds to meet the reasonable requirements of all approved war-related appeals through coordinated local campaigns, according to Mr. Taft. This will be done jointly with local agencies wherever possible, by stimulating united campaigns in all sections of the country and by working with existing local fund-raising organizations such as community chests and war funds.

A national board of directors will include representatives of national and war-related agencies, community chests and war funds, and the public.

Motion Pictures . . .

"DIVIDE AND CONQUER"

Hitting straight from the shoulder, *Divide and Conquer*, a 16-mm. picture released this month by the Office of War Information, shows how the Nazis in conquering France, first divided the French people through organized campaigns of spreading hate and fear, distrust, and confusion.

No punches are pulled; no words are minced. The film traces simply and directly Hitler's methods in starting rumors, in setting race against race and class against class, in spreading the myth of German invincibility, in encouraging defeatism and passivity among the French people. Through radio broadcasts, paid German agents, and fifth columnists, Hitler and Goebbels used the weapons of propaganda—words—to pave the way for the bombs and shells of the Nazi armies.

Other Office of War Information films include:

THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY (10 minutes). The stakes of American labor and industry in winning this war. An official War Department film.

BOMBER (10 minutes). Manufacture, speed, and power of the B-26 Army bomber. Commentary written by Carl Sandburg.

CAMPUS ON THE MARCH (19 minutes). Wartime activities in American colleges and universities.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (11 minutes). Food and the farmer's role in the war.

HENRY BROWNE, FARMER (11 minutes). Simple, down-to-earth story of a Negro family in wartime.

HOME ON THE RANGE (11 minutes). The Western range country and the men producing beef and mutton for our soldiers, civilians, and Allies.

LAKE CARRIER (9 minutes). Transporting iron ore over the Great Lakes to Midwest steel mills. Narrated by Frederic March.

LISTEN TO BRITAIN (20 minutes). A remarkable record of wartime Britain and a tribute to the everyday people of England.

MANPOWER (8 minutes). Methods now being used to recruit and train workers for war industries.

MEN AND THE SEA (10 minutes). Training the men who man our cargo ships carrying munitions, food, and supplies throughout the world.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRING LINE (3 minutes). Disney's famous characters—Pluto and Minnie—show *why* and *how* to save fats.

"NEGROES AND THE WAR"



"The steady progress of our Negro citizens during the three-quarters of a century that have elapsed since their emancipation emphasizes what can be accomplished by free men in a free country. Moreover, their achievement in art, letters, sciences, and public service during a brief 75 years of freedom should give all Americans renewed determination to marshal all our strength to maintain and perpetuate our priceless heritage of free institutions."—President Roosevelt.

"From time to time it is demonstrated . . . that for the first time here or there a Negro has become a lawyer, teacher, even clergyman, or even a leading opera tenor or something of that kind . . . It does not dawn upon this depraved bourgeois world that here one has actually to do with a sin against all reason; that

it is a criminal absurdity to train a born half-ape until one believes a lawyer has been made of him . . . for it is training exactly as that of a poodle . . ."—Hitler.

The words of the President highlight what Negroes have to gain by an American victory; the words of Hitler indicate what Negroes have to lose if the Axis wins.

This is the message in words and pictures of the book "Negroes and the War," prepared by OWI "to celebrate the achievements of Negro Americans in many fields and to recognize their important contributions, in all fields, to fighting the war." Done in rotogravure and containing 72 pages and 141 photographs, 2,000,000 copies will be distributed through insurance companies, churches, schools and colleges, labor unions, theatres, and professional groups.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY (13 minutes). Vice President Henry Wallace's stirring challenge to the freedom-loving people of the world.

RING OF STEEL (10 minutes). Tribute to the American soldier from 1776 to 1942. Narrated by Spencer Tracy.

SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION (10 minutes). Dramatic exposition of the results of careless talk and the need for secrecy.

SALVAGE (7 minutes). Need for salvaging metals, rubber, and greases. Narrated by Donald Nelson.

TANKS (10 minutes). Manufacture

and performance of the M3 Army tank. Narrated by Orson Welles.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT (48 minutes). Thrilling story of a bombing raid over Germany by the Royal Air Force.

U. S. NEWS REVIEW: ISSUE NO. 1 (21 minutes). Seven subjects—women at war, fuel saving, President's wartime flag, Malta, coal production, war in Pacific, and wartime harvest.

For complete information on Government war films, their availability and use, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

HOW TO PREVENT DISASTER OF INFLATION TOLD IN BOOKLET

Spending Power of People Must Be Curbed by Taxation, Rationing, and Other Means to Balance Incomes and Available Goods

The disastrous effects which inflation would have on the conduct of the war, and the steps by which the people themselves can forestall runaway prices, are described in a pamphlet, "Inflation", just issued by the Office of War Information.

A wartime dilemma, the pamphlet points out, arises from the fact that spending power in the hands of the people is greater than the supply of things to be bought. With an estimated national income of \$115 billion in 1942, there were only \$82 billion in goods available to civilians. Prices rise when demand outruns supply, whether the rule is applied to national markets or to seats in the hands of ticket scalpers at the world series.

Moreover, the pressures which make for price rises are likely to be still greater in 1943. The Government is now spending at the rate of 6 billion a month for war, and employment is still on the rise. But the supply of civilian goods upon which this money might be spent will be still lower during the new year than it was last.

Germany Classic Example

The classic example of disastrous inflation is Germany in the 1920's when people had to carry their money around in baskets. While the fantastic prices of those times in Germany—50 million marks in inflated paper for a cup of coffee—are cited as possible only in a "morally and politically exhausted" country, the warning is given that "it is quite possible that the cost of living might double or even quadruple if we muff the ball on inflation. After all, the cost of living doubled in the last war, and the potentials of inflation this time are enormously greater."

The prevention of a rising spiral in the cost of living lies in the hands of the people. "Government," the OWI states, "can only take the hard, unpopular steps that are needed if there

is widespread popular support. Even when these are taken they can be successful only if there is patriotic co-operation."

Siphon Off Income

Each of the steps is designed to siphon off some of the national income, with the double aim that it shall not be used to bid up prices on the dwindling supply of goods and that, affirmatively, it will be used to support the conduct of the war. Thus taxes both drain away excess spending power and also buy guns. Other means of accomplishing these purposes are: "keeping profits at a low, reasonable level; fixing ceilings on prices and rents; putting limits on wage increases; preventing farm prices from rising, limiting consumer credit, pursuing an energetic program of war savings and debt repayment, and rationing all essential goods that become scarce."

The country is put on warning that the steps will be hard, including "taxes that dig into the income of the people right down to the border line of bare subsistence. It may be that in any circumstances, living costs will rise a little more. "But the difference between a moderate price rise and an uncontrolled inflation is the difference between a mild stimulant and a gallon of alcohol."

NEGRO AFL CARPENTERS JOIN CLOSED SHOP

AFL Southern Representative George H. Googe has invited Local Negro Carpenters' Union 1960 in Savannah, Ga., to sign and become a party to a closed shop agreement between the AFL, its affiliated bodies, and the MacEvoy Shipbuilding Corporation of Savannah, according to the Committee on Fair Employment Practices. Official notification of this action was received by the FEPC from the MacEvoy Corporation.

PRICE CONTROL OF HEALTH ITEMS

To afford a more convenient method for manufacturers to price new articles, OPA has brought under control of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 many more commodities—including health, X-ray, and safety and equipment supplies—which formerly were under other pricing measures.

Affected by the action are manufacturers of items listed below:

1. Health equipment and supplies, such as surgical, dental, veterinarian, hospital, examining room, diagnostic, electromedical (including X-ray and electrotherapeutic), and anesthesia equipment and supplies; hypodermic equipment, and other health supplies including sutures, clinical thermometers, orthopedic appliances (except shoes), artificial limbs, knitted elastic corrective garments and trusses, surgical dressings and surgical dressing materials, prosthetic devices and supplies and first-aid kits. Related products in the field of health supplies which were specifically excluded from coverage were drugs, chemicals, and medicines (except when packed in a first-aid kit), while all repair parts and sub-assemblies especially designed for any health supply item now brought under the regulation will also be covered by it, unless they are already within the jurisdiction of some other special maximum price regulation.

2. Industrial and commercial X-ray equipment.

3. Industrial safety equipment (not including clothing, shoes, and scientific instruments now covered by MPR 136, such as gas masks, helmets, safety hats, protective shields, sleeves, toe guards, safety lamps, respirators, goggles, face shields, goggle cases.

4. Added to the list of furniture items already covered are upholstery frames and partially assembled wood furniture and parts.
5. A number of miscellaneous commodities including seat pads, cotton wadding and batting, instrument cases, photoengraving and photocopying apparatus and supplies, and several marine items.

BURLEY PRICE CONTROL BROADENED BY OPA

The combination of a small 1942 burley tobacco crop and an increased demand for it has created problems not present in a formal market, which cause the OPA to broaden the scope of its price control over burley.

The new amendment, issued and effective January 12, provides that no burley can be bought before it has been graded by the Agricultural Marketing Administration. At the same time, OPA made specific provision for sales through dealers or speculators and extended the time for reporting all purchases from one week to two.

No person purchasing from a dealer on direct order can pay him more than the maximum price for the grade, plus allowed charges for any services rendered.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .



FINANCIAL DATA

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

| | Dec. 31, 1942 | Nov. 30, 1942 | June 30, 1942 | June 30, 1941 |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | (Billions of dollars) | | | |
| Authorized war program ¹ | P \$238.0 | P \$237.7 | \$175.0 | \$37.1 |
| Commitments ² | (*) | P 177.9 | 133.5 | 29.0 |
| Expenditures ³ | 68.2 | R 62.1 | 34.9 | R 6.7 |



COMPARISON BY AGENCIES

| | November 30, 1942 Program ¹ | November 30, 1942 Commitments ² | June 30, 1941 Program ¹ | June 30, 1941 Commitments ² |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | (Billions of dollars) | | | |
| War Department..... | \$126.7 | P \$93.7 | \$13.2 | \$11.1 |
| Navy Department..... | P 63.9 | P 45.3 | 12.3 | 11.2 |
| Lend-Lease..... | 18.4 | P 12.6 | 7.0 | 2.5 |
| RFC and subsidiaries..... | 15.4 | 15.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Other United States war agencies..... | P 13.3 | P 10.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Total..... | P 237.7 | P 177.9 | 37.1 | 29.0 |



PROGRAM COMPARED BY OBJECTS

| | Dec. 31, 1942 P | Sept. 30, 1942 P | June 30, 1942 | June 30, 1941 |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | (Billions of dollars) | | | |
| Aircraft..... | \$58.8 | \$52.5 | \$41.4 | \$7.6 |
| Navy and Army vessels..... | 36.9 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 8.8 |
| Ground ordnance and signal equipment..... | 34.4 | 34.2 | 24.7 | 4.0 |
| Non-munitions items ³ | 34.3 | 33.3 | 18.3 | 2.7 |
| Miscellaneous munitions ⁴ | 23.3 | 22.9 | 15.9 | 3.3 |
| Industrial construction..... | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 5.0 |
| Nonindustrial construction..... | 17.6 | 16.7 | 14.2 | 3.2 |
| Merchant vessels..... | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1.3 |
| Unclassified..... | 9.8 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 1.2 |
| Total..... | 238.0 | 221.6 | 175.0 | 37.1 |

¹ Includes funds made available by Congressional cash appropriations, contract and tonnage authorizations, and by commitments by Government corporations.

² Include all transactions which legally reserve funds for expenditure.

³ Not available.

⁴ See war expenditures below.

⁵ Pay, subsistence, travel for armed forces and civilians, agricultural commodities for export and miscellaneous expenses.

⁶ Equipment, vehicles and equipment, supplies for engineering, hospitalization, chemical warfare, and other activities.

⁷ Preliminary. ⁸ Revised.



BOND SALES AND DEBT

| | Dec. 1942 | Nov. 1942 | Dec. 1941 | May 1941 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | (Millions of dollars) | | | |
| War bond sales ¹ | \$1,014 | \$735 | \$529 | \$370 |
| Net Federal debt ² | 97,600 | 93,000 | 54,400 | 45,800 |

¹ Total funds received.

² Excludes guaranteed obligations.



WAR EXPENDITURES

| | Dec. 1942 | Nov. 1942 | Dec. 1941 | Dec. 1940 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | (Millions of dollars) | | | |
| Expenditures ¹ | \$6,125 | \$6,112 | \$1,988 | \$510 |
| Number of days..... | 26 | 25 | 26 | 25 |
| Daily rate..... | 235.6 | 244.5 | 76.5 | 20.4 |

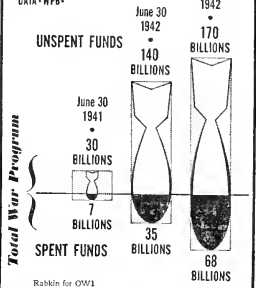
¹ Includes checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes.

War Facts data are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WPB

WAR FACTS

VICTORY FUNDS—U. S. Authorized War Program and Expenditures Cumulative from June 1940

DATA: WPB-



INDICES OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

| | Nov. 1942 | Jan. 1942 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | November 1941 = 100 | |
| Munitions production..... | P 431 | 163 |
| War construction..... | P 234 | 109 |
| Total war output..... | P 333 | 135 |

WAR CONSTRUCTION

| | June 1940-Nov. 30, 1942 (Millions of dollars) |
|--|--|
| Government-financed: | |
| Commitments for nonindustrial construction..... | \$14,857 |
| Commitments for industrial facilities expansion..... | 13,819 |

LABOR DISPUTES

| | Cumulative Jan.-Nov. 1942 |
|--|------------------------------|
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting war production..... | 1,975,722 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | 1/100 of 1% |

COST OF LIVING

COST OF GOODS PURCHASED IN LARGE CITIES

| | Percent increase from November 1941 |
|-----------------------|--|
| Combined index..... | 8.7 |
| Selected components: | |
| Food..... | 15.9 |
| Clothing..... | 10.7 |
| Rent..... | 9.1 |
| Housefurnishings..... | 7.0 |

¹ Preliminary. For additional information on Indices of Program Progress and War Construction see VICTORY, Jan. 13, 1943, p. 47; for Labor Disputes see issue of Jan. 6, 1943, p. 18; and for Cost of Living see issue of Dec. 29, 1942, p. 17.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

(Issued January 9 to 10 inclusive. Compiled especially for Victory by Field Contact Branch of the War Production Board)

| Order No. | Modification | Addition | Title | Abstract of priorities action | Related PD forms | Issued | Effective | Expires | Division | Administrator—Ext. |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------------------|--|---|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| L-2-A | Amended | ..... | Kitchen, household and other miscellaneous articles | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | 556 | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Consumer's Durable Goods | A. F. Bagnod, 5674 |
| L-2-B | Amended | ..... | Other machinery | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Service Equipment | N. G. Burleigh, 7120 |
| L-103 | Amended | Schedule E Amended | Class container and double simplification | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | 423 | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Containers | R. C. Mower, 7110 |
| L-218 | Amended | ..... | Douglas fir lumber | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Lumber and Lumber Products | O. B. Carpenter, Portland, Ore. |
| L-221 | Amended | ..... | Electrical motors and generators | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | General Industrial Equipment | J. Gammell, 7230 |
| L-222 | Amended | ..... | Floor covering and floor covering machines | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Specialty Equipment | N. G. Burleigh, 7226 |
| L-225 | Amended | ..... | Hardware simplification | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Building Materials | R. H. Hakquist, 3882 |
| M-36 | Amended | Amendment No. 1 to Schedule I | Manila fiber and manila cordage | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Textiles, Clothing and Leather | O. E. Piper, 7301 |
| M-43 | Amended | ..... | Tin | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | 213, 229 | 1-9-43 | 1-9-43 | ..... | Tin and Lead | R. F. Sagar, 7127 |
| M-53 | Amended | ..... | Imports of strategic materials | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Stockpile and Shipping | E. Browning, Jr., 7101 |
| M-81 | Amended | ..... | Cable | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Containers | R. C. Mower, 7217 |
| M-115 | Amended | ..... | Exports under license | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Containers | A. F. Lawell, 5618 |
| M-116 | Amended | ..... | Economic Warfare | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Petroleum Administration for War | Robert F. Allen, 1420 |
| M-161 | Amended | ..... | Inventory restriction extension | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Miscellaneous Containers | T. S. Rogers, 4654 |
| M-200 | Amended | ..... | Field mail shipping containers | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | 423 | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Containers | C. Duley, 2226 |
| M-208 | Amended | ..... | Softwood lumber | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Lumber and Lumber Products | P. W. Littlefield, 71420 |
| M-221 | Amended | ..... | Toys, and paper shipping boxes | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | 385C, 645 | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Containers | J. Zeller, 5017 |
| M-275 | Amended | ..... | Aluminum | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | 600, 601 | 1-9-43 | 1-9-43 | ..... | Chemicals and Lead | R. C. Mower, 7223 |
| P-10-c | Amended | ..... | Utilities maintenance, repair and supplies | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Power | F. Vello, 7716 |
| P-38 | Amended | Interpretation No. 1 | Railroad maintenance, repair and operating supplies | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Transportation Equipment | G. M. Cornell, 2649 |
| P-39-d | Amended | ..... | Production, transportation, and storage of petroleum | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Petroleum Administration for War | R. F. Allen, 1420 |
| P-11a | Amended | ..... | Processors of metal scrap | Permits production of certain essential military and civilian use articles; amends sale restrictions on specific articles | ..... | 1-15-43 | 1-15-43 | ..... | Conservation | R. S. Carr, 7490 |

| Order No. | Addition | Violator | Cited under | Violation | Penalty | Issued | Expires |
|-----------|-----------------|--|----------------------|---|---|---------|---------|
| 28-208 | Amendment No. 1 | Chiffade Dyeing Corp., Paterson, N. J. | L-83, M-161, P-160 | From April through September 1942, accepted delivery of 100 pounds of unmanufactured dyestuffs in excess of permitted quota, on or about 12-12, accepted unmanufactured delivery of textile machine, obtained money applying A-7 running under P-100. | Forbidden to order or accept delivery of anthraquinone dyes, pruruty and allocation assistance withdrawn. | L-5-43 | 4-7-43 |
| 28-209 | | Star Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo. | M-133 | From 4-28-42 to 6-30-42 sold roasted coffee in excess of permitted quota, also accepted delivery of green coffee when inventories exceeded two months' supply. | Penalty revised to prohibit ordering or accepting delivery of anthraquinone dyes specified in par. (c) | L-8-43 | |
| 28-175 | Amendment No. 1 | H. C. Rhodes Bakery Equipment Co. Portland, Lombard Iron Works, Augusta, Ga. | Pt. Reg. No. 11 | Failed to file PD-25-a for fourth quarter of 1942 and first quarter of 1943. | Forbidden to deliver over 16,500 pounds of coffee from January through June, 1943, but does not apply to similar material, asphalt, asphaltum, ordnance, jetson, or similar material. | L-7-43 | |
| 28-241 | | Mutual Cigars, Inc., Jersey City, N. J. | L-91 | On 6-19-42 made unauthorized purchases and received delivery of 10 reconditioned "value" pressing machines, each valued in excess of \$100, delivered to five stations. | Permits Regional Compliance Chief, San Francisco. Deliveries shall not be accepted priority over deliveries under any other contract of order. Forbidden to receive material on credits last attached to Priority Institution No. 11. | L-12-43 | 4-22-43 |
| 28-210 | | Tri-Val Petroleum Co., Port Washington, N. Y. | L-70 | On 6-19-42 made unauthorized purchases and received delivery of 10 reconditioned "value" pressing machines, each valued in excess of \$100, delivered to five stations. | Forbidden to receive such machine, priority and allocation assistance withdrawn for three months. | L-11-43 | |
| 28-311 | | G. E. Dole Building Materials, Vallejo, Calif. | P-35, Pt. Reg. No. 1 | On or about 11-4-41 misapplied A-2 rating issued under P-35 for 40 bags of nails, 42 bags of which were sold to others than the holder of the P-35 order. | Forbidden to deliver, except to be delivered or accept delivery at specified stations, and delivery to spot delivery at specified stations. | L-13-43 | 4-13-43 |
| 28-312 | | Julius Haws, Philadelphia, Pa. | L-31 | On or about 11-4-41 misapplied A-2 rating issued under P-35 for 40 bags of nails, 42 bags of which were sold to others than the holder of the P-35 order. | Forbidden to deliver, except delivery of material to complete construction, application to continue denied for three months. | L-11-43 | 4-16-43 |
| 28-313 | | Cove, Incorporated, Upper Darby, Pa. | L-4 | Began construction on remodeling premises into restaurant without specific authority. | Forbidden to order, purchase or accept delivery of material on inventory until any manner security withdrawn from construction plan to complete construction. | L-13-43 | |
| 28-314 | | A. B. Miles, Philadelphia, Pa. | L-41 | Construction ordered, purchased accepted materials to remodel premises without authority. | Forbidden to order, purchase or use material to complete construction of remodeling of premises. | L-15-43 | 1-18-43 |
| 28-315 | | T. B. Cornblum, Birmingham, Ala. | L-41 | Began erection of plant out of which was in excess of cost. | Forbidden from order-trine, purchasing, accepting delivery of material to begin or authorize construction of any building. | L-15-43 | 4-18-43 |
| 28-316 | | McPherson Hotel Corp., Trenton, N. J. | L-41 | Began construction of plant out of which was in excess of cost. | Construction prohibited except as authorized. | L-15-43 | 1-18-43 |
| 28-317 | | Butane Gas and Plumbing Co., Inc., Cottonport, La. | L-56 | Began construction of plant out of which was in excess of cost. | Forbidden to order, purchase, accept, delivery of or in any other manner secure or use material to continue construction of any building. | L-15-43 | 1-18-43 |
| 28-318 | | | | | Sold and installed new butane gas heating equipment in fifteen instances after having been charged with violation of L-56 and specifically advised that such installations could not be made under the | L-16-43 | 1-19-43 |

PRIORITIES

All unexpired priorities orders, regulations and reporting forms of War Production Board are included in "PRIORITYES" published monthly. These will be included in the February issue. Subscription, \$2.00 per year.

VICTORY

Each week all new War Production Board orders and regulations will be listed in "VICTORY." Hence this page may be used effectively to keep "PRIORITIES" up to date. Rate: 75 cents per year.

FEDERAL REGISTER

Complete texts of War Production Board orders and regulations appear in **FEDERAL REGISTER**, published daily except Sundays, Mondays and following legal holidays. Subscription, \$1.25 per month, \$12.50 per year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ABOVE PUBLICATIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, January 19, through Saturday, January 20. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

OPA

RUBBER HEEL REJECTIONS PRICED. OPA-1451.

CHEMICALS DEALERS WARNED BY OPA. OPA-1459.

SPACE GOODS' PLAN PROPOSED. OPA-1450.

TESTS SET FOR NONMETAL BEDSPRINGS. OPA-1463.

MINE LUMBER PRICE CONTROL WIDENED. OPA-1467.

PRIMARY SUPPLIER OF OIL DEFINED. OPA-1470.

CANNED PEARS EXEMPTION POSTPONED. OPA-1497.

BICYCLE RATION RULES RELAXED. OPA-1472.

THE INSPECTION RULES EASED. OPA-1470.

CORN PRICES FROZEN AS OF JAN. 11. OPA-1471.

CONTROL OF BURLEY BROADENED. OPA-1474.

TRADE SKILLS MUST KEEP OPEN RECORDS. OPA-1494.

I. C. L. EVAPORATED MILK CEILING SET. OPA-1495.

PACKAGE SAVINGS PASS TO PUBLIC. OPA-1490.

EXTEND TIME ON WOMEN'S CLOTHES PRICES. OPA-1501.

MORE ARTICLES BROUGHT UNDER MFR 188, including health, X-ray, and safety and protective equipment and supplies. OPA-1455.

FARM EQUIPMENT PRICE ORDER. Temporary maximum prices may be established by manufacturers for farm equipment which has been manufactured since March 31, 1942. OPA-1461.

RUBBER BOOTS ORDER EXPANDED. Employers eligible for rationing certificates to permit their purchase. OPA-1464.

AVERAGE HONEY COST FIXED. OPA-1465.

TWO FINE CHEMICALS MEETINGS SET to discuss proposed maximum prices for caffeine, citrated caffeine, anhydrous caffeine, theobromine, saccharin, vanillin, ethyl vanillin, and coumarin. OPA-1473.

GROCERY MARK-UP RATIONING FIXED for new retail groceries and door-to-door driver-merchants. OPA-1477.

THIRD Q. AND A. POINT RATIONING. OPA-1469.

CERTAIN RESTAURANT DRIVING PERMITTED to a nearby restaurant if a car is necessary for the trip because of lack of public transportation and the purpose is eating. OPA-1482.

FOOD PRICES ADJUSTED LOCALLY by OPA regional administrators. OPA-1484.

ADDED PACKING COSTS ALLOWED on toilet tissue in the new cartons required by Army specifications. OPA-1506.

"OVERLAP" ON RATIONS PROVIDED. OPA established "overlap" periods in validity dates. OPA-1468.

NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS GET "C" BOOKS for transporting nonportable equipment. OPA-1469.

200-GAL. RATION GOOD FOR YEAR for house-holders rather than coupons segregated into "heating periods." OPA-1475.

RATION BANKING Q. AND A. RELEASED. Explaining the ration banking program. OPA-1470.

MINOR ENGINES PRICES INCREASED. Chrysler Corporation. Design permitted to raise ceiling prices 3 to 20 percent on 20 models sold in 1942 at other Government agencies. OPA-1493.

BY 10-CENTATION SUGGESTIONS MADE. Ten cents per unit suggested by OPA to save heat. OPA-1470.

COAL P. AND A. CERTIFICATION ISSUED. Re-confirmed 100 lb. of coal for each 100 lb. of coal. OPA-1466.

MILEAGE INCREASE NEEDS OPA RULE. OPA approved reduced mileage resulting from recent "B" and "C" coupon cuts can be restored. OPA-1487.

OPA STABILIZES CORN PRICES. Maximum prices for corn. OPA-1490.

CONSUMERS TO GET RATION LEAFLET. Instruction leaflet will be given to each person registering for War Ration Book Two. OPA-1491.

CITRUS FRUIT CEILINGS ESTABLISHED. Simplification of method by which an auction market computes its ceiling price. OPA-1488.

NEW PRICING ON DRESSED HOGS. Uniform method of pricing. OPA-1489.

COFFEE ROASTERS' BRANDS FIXED. Retailers and wholesalers who roast own brands must retain their March 1942 ceiling prices. OPA-1486.

SUGAR STAMP 11 VALID PER 1, good for three pounds of sugar until March 15. OPA-1476.

RATION BANKING BULLETIN RELEASED. Bulletin 15 on the operation of ration banking for wholesalers and retailers of coffee and sugar. OPA-1488.

COFFEE COMPOUNDS REPORTS REQUIRED of coffee dealers who blend coffee with coffee substitutes. OPA-1496.

MARK-UP ON APPAREL MARK-UP ALLOWED. A uniform mark-up of 20 percent of the selling price on jobs' prices. OPA-1502.

MAGNESIUM SCRAP, INGOT CEILING SET. Specific dollars and cents maximum prices. OPA-1504.

FLOUR PRICE CORRECTIONS ANNOUNCED. Maximum prices on bakery flour other than soft wheat bakery flour for State of Oklahoma. OPA-1483.

BRITISH IMPORT COMMODITY PRICE BASE. Importer who had no maximum price in March 1942, may sell the commodity at a price reflecting a fair allowance above his total landed costs. OPA-1507.

CEILING SET ON CANADIAN SMELTS. OPA-1472.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL PRICES ADJUSTED to encourage preparation of scrap for furnace use prior to shipment to consuming mills. OPA-1477.

COSMETICS MAKERS GET PRICE WARNING not to advance their charges for replacing or re-processing returns of faulty or damaged merchandise. OPA-1495.

OPA BANKING MANUAL COMPLETED. Detailed instructions to commercial banks. OPA-149.

OPA RULES ON PAINT PRICES. May substitute body filler instead of for some of the linseed oil used in ready mixed exterior oil paints without reducing maximum prices. OPA-1499.

FUEL OIL RULING INTERPRETED. Dealers or suppliers may limit sales to customers to a percentage of the currently valid ration coupons as long as all customers are treated alike. OPA-1507.

LEAD REGULATION REVISED for scrap lead and secondary lead, and amendment of the price schedule for primary lead. OPA-1503.

OWI

GUARDING MILITARY SECRETS EVERYONE'S DUTY. OWI-1051.

TRUCKER SHORTAGE BECOMING PROBLEM. FSA. OWI-1085.

JANUARY 15 RATION BOOK DEADLINE. OWI-1082.

POSSIBLE ALASKAN SALMON PACK ESTIMATED. OWI-1081.

WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 54). OWI-1083.

MILEAGE-RATIONED TRAFFIC DROPS 41%. FWA. OWI-1088.

RECORD 1942 SOFT COAL OUTPUT. Office of Solid Fuel Coordinator. OWI-1091.

FOURTH COASTERS PURCHASE PLAN MONITORED. Board of Economic Warfare. OWI-1090.

SHIPPING LACK RESTRICTS EXPORT TO S. A. Board of Economic Warfare. OWI-1062.

FARM MOBILIZATION DAY STATEMENTS RELEASED. Department of Agriculture. OWI-1093.

GULFHEAD ST. LOUIS LOAN AGENCY. Department of Commerce. OWI-1095.

SOFT COAL PRICE REVISIONS IN PLAN. Bituminous Coal Division. OWI-1096.

5 DEFENSE PLANT CONTRACTS ANNOUNCED. Department of Commerce. OWI-1097.

DEFENSE SUPPLIES TO AID IN FUEL CRISIS. Department of Commerce. OWI-1098.

AVERAGE FAMILY'S FOOD COSTS UP 12% IN DECEMBER. OWI-1094.

WAR RELIEF AGENCIES CONTINUE PROGRAMS throughout year urged by Charles P. Taft, acting Chairman of President's War Relief Council Board. OWI-1099.

BRODIE WARNS INSURANCE MEN of dangers of transmitting to any foreign country information concerning insurance contracts. OWI-1100.

KEROSENE IN DRUMS MOVING EAST. Several oil companies have commenced shipping kerosene in steel drums from Gulf Coast. OWI-1101.

PETROLEUM INVENTORIES RESTRICTED. 10-day inventory restriction placed on all gasoline and fuel oil resellers, and industrial and commercial consumers. OWI-1102.

TWO MERCHANT MARINE CAPTAINS HONORED with Bailey Award based on outstanding scholarship, personality, and general bearing, by War Shipping Administration. OWI-1103.

EAST TO GET HARD COAL PRIORITY. Ickes announced anthracite coal industry requested to concentrate shipments into Eastern States. OWI-1104.

65,000 STUDENT NURSES NEEDED to enter schools of nursing between June 30, 1943, and July 1, 1944. OWI-1107.

EMERGENCY COAL ROLLING SET to anthracite consuming region to ease hard coal shortage caused by strike. OWI-1110.

UNIVERSAL FERTILIZER READY for Victory Gardens. OWI-1111.

1,200 OEM EMPLOYEES VACCINATED. OWI-1114.

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WPB

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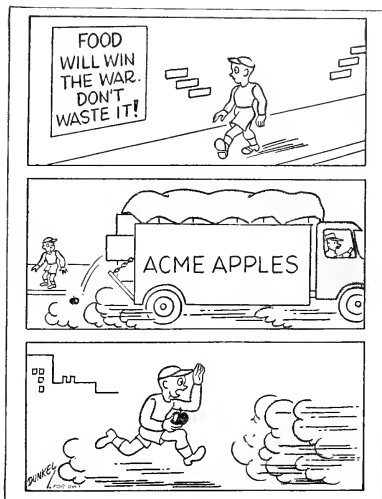
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MANPOWER WASTAGE CAUSES CONCERN. WPB-2350.

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V-350-1/19



V-351-1/19



"Mother, I'm so used to stretching a pound of meat to serve six guests that I don't remember how to cook it for just Harry and myself tonight!"

V-348-1/19



"A semi-demi with the Liberty Lump."

V-349-1/19

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VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 27, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 4

Bishop Excoriates Nazi Philosophy; Urges Germans to Change Their Mode of Thinking

Christmas Pastoral by Bishop of Berlin Called One of Most Remarkable Documents of This War by Senator Mead

Extracts from a Christmas pastoral letter challenging Nazi doctrines of race superiority and might over right, written by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Berlin, Conrad Count Von Preysing, was read to the Senate last week by Senator James M. Mead of New York and the document has been published in the Congressional Record. The letter, dated December 12, 1942, has just been received in this country and it was described by Senator Mead as "one of the most remarkable documents of this war."

"There is a force in Germany today that is fighting the Nazis as determinedly as our own soldiers in North Africa, the defenders of Russia, the men of the United Nations who on land and sea and in the air are battling Hitler's henchmen," the Senator said. "This force is not any underground movement. It is not composed of those brave but suppressed people who meet in dark cellars and secret hiding places to discuss Hitler's downfall and all honor to these heroes who chose physical darkness rather than spiritual darkness.

"No, this force is in the open. It has refused to take cover. It is the one head which rises to challenge Hitler in his own domain—it is the one head in his own country which has refused even a semblance of an obeisance, the one head he has not been able to bow to his will.



Bishop of Berlin

Hitler fears this force, perhaps more than any other.

"This force is religion."

The Catholic prelate strongly defended the rights of the individual, of the family and of racial minorities against the pretensions of the Nazi state, and emphasized that "only by acknowl-

edging and respecting right can we hope for a better future for everyone and a just peace for all."

Although the letter is addressed specifically to the faithful of the diocese of Berlin, it is known in official Washington circles that copies of the text are now being circulated clandestinely throughout Germany.

Bishop Von Preysing's letter is the second significant religious document to come out of the Reich in recent months. On December 4, 1942, the text of the German Hierarchy's Fulda pastoral letter which attacked the immorality fostered by the Nazis was received in this country.

The Catholic bishop stated that "present principles have resulted only in misery and woe" and predicted that "every departure from right and justice will sooner or later be broken against the foundations of God's Dominion."

In a passage clearly aimed at Nazi executions of hostages and subject peoples and at "mercy deaths" in Germany itself, the Bishop declared:

"The life of an innocent individual, be it an unborn child or an old person, is holy and the innocent may not be punished with, or in place of, the guilty."

The German Bishop not only denied the Nazi assumption that right can be determined "by the criterion whether it is useful or otherwise," but also made clear his opposition to Nazi nationalism with the statement:

"Right is something which must be enforced even against the interest of the individual and the nation."

Turning to the Nazi claim of the supremacy of the state over the individual, the Christmas pastoral stated that "the individual cannot and must not be permitted to be completely absorbed by

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EDITOR'S NOTE

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Bishop of Berlin

(Continued from page 97)

the state or by the nation or by the race."

The individual, whom God has endowed with "an immortal soul and an eternal destiny," the Bishop asserted, "must remain free."

Regardless of varying ideas of freedom in different nations and in different eras, the Bishop warned, "no power on earth may venture to force an individual to make declarations or to commit acts which would be against his conscience or against the truth."

Stressing the democratic idea of "free union," the Bishop added: "Even the community will derive benefit from this freedom, for only the free union with the community will in the long run be able to withstand heavy disadvantages."

The Bishop's letter then turned to the rights of the family and pointed out specifically that among the "privileges and duties" of parents is "the religious instruction and training of children." It continued:

"Parents have the right and duty to raise their children as Christians and every endeavor either inside or outside the family to aggravate or nullify this right is an injustice."

The concluding paragraphs of the document contained a protest by the Bishop against the brutal oppression of conquered peoples. Referring to the rights of aliens which, he said, are safeguarded by international law—a law which the Nazis declared nonexistent—the Bishop stated:

"It is an honorable page in the history of mankind that the rights of aliens have been more and more developed and that the laws of nations define and establish these rights. All primeval rights enjoyed by mankind, namely the right to live, to exist unharmed, to be free, to have preferences, to contract marriage, the existence of which does not depend upon the arbitrary dictum of governments, may not be taken from any one who is not of our blood or who does not speak our language."

The Bishop added that "to deprive weaker peoples . . . or races which actually or seemingly do not enjoy as many advantages" as the conquering nation is a "terrible creed."

The Bishop twice addressed his appeal directly to the faithful, once when he said, "I must seriously warn you against such theories," and again, "Change your mode of thinking! This is my appeal to you."

Conrad Count Von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos is described by Catholic circles in Washington as "an outspoken defender of the Church against Nazi persecution." He has been Chairman of the Fulda Conferences of the German Hierarchy, held annually at the Tomb of St. Boniface, patron saint of Germany.

Born in the Archdiocese of Munich on August 30, 1880, Bishop Von Preysing is a member of an ancient Bavarian family and is related to the royal house of Bavaria.

Before entering the priesthood, Bishop Von Preysing studied at the Universities of Munich and Wuerzburg and at Innsbruck, Austria, after which he became an attorney and a member of the diplomatic corps of Bavaria. He abandoned his diplomatic career to study for the priesthood.

On September 9, 1932, he was named Bishop of Eichstaett, and was transferred to Berlin in 1935.

Bishop Von Preysing is a personal friend of Pope Pius XII, whom he knew when the Holy Father was Apostolic Nuncio at Munich.

The Nazis, ever since their ascension to power, have consistently tried to suppress religious utterances because of their fear of the influence of the church among the people they were trying to convert to a belief in Hitler and the State. Despite his high position in the German Catholic Hierarchy, friends of the Bishop of Berlin are uncertain as to what the German government will do as a result of his pastoral letters.

This concern is based on past performances of the Nazis.

ARMY RETURNS SCRAP FROM OVERSEAS

Salvage materials, including tires, tubes, scrap rubber, scrap metals, clothing and textiles and other miscellaneous items, are being collected at overseas bases of the United States Army and returned to this country for further use in the war effort, the War Department has announced.

Already, approximately 1,348,000 pounds of brass cartridge cases have been returned. It is planned that where military operations permit, salvable materials will be gathered from battlefields.

Salvable materials, however, will not be returned to the United States, when disposal in foreign areas will aid in the successful prosecution of the war.

On The Home Front . . .

OUR ALLIES GIVE AS WELL AS TAKE UNDER LEND-LEASE

Britain Supplies Ships, Planes, Guns, and Bases to American Troops. Australia, New Zealand, and Fighting French Contribute Material Aid

This is the second of two articles on Lend-Lease and tells how the reciprocal aid furnished to the United States serves the needs of our forces and strengthens the war front of the United Nations.

Often it is impossible to distinguish between aid we are giving and aid we are receiving under Lend-Lease and under reciprocal aid agreements. A fairly clear case on the home front is supplied by the British antiaircraft guns that help guard our cities. In one sense, however, there is no distinction—the aid given and received is for a single purpose, the defeat of our common enemies.

The best example of a complete fusion of interests among members of the United Nations was the landing of a large British-American fighting force in French North Africa. The greatest single landing operation in history was made possible by combining British elements—British transports and warships, British equipment lend-leased to us and British contingents, with the United States expeditionary forces, American ships and American weapons.

But this is not all of the story, by any means. Long before our troops set foot on African soil, large numbers of them had been training in England, where cantonments were built for them, and bases, headquarters and storage facilities were provided. Similarly, materials and labor to build airfields for the United States Air Forces in Britain are drawn from the British home front and lend-leased to us. A large part of Britain's construction industry has been concentrated on projects for the benefit of our armed forces in all branches of service.

Huge Depot in Britain

One huge depot in Britain, lend-leased to the United States Air Forces along with its operator personnel of 5,000, has 1,500,000 square feet of floor space and covers 600 acres. Another RAF depot that was used to assemble American

planes lend-leased to Britain has now been turned back for American use.

Ground forces in the North African campaign include British as well as American troops of all arms. The United States Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force to some extent have been interchanging planes, depending on the nature of particular operations. Most of the equipment of our troops is American-made, but large quantities of miscellaneous supplies have been lend-leased to us by Great Britain. In the British Isles American pilots are flying American planes, but they also fly British Spitfires lend-leased to us, while our plane gunners may be using either American guns or British 25-pounder cannon. The RAF, again, helps to train United States airmen for the specialized conditions of European air warfare and to instruct them in handling British planes.

Since Britain's merchant fleet is much larger than America's, many of the troops moving abroad to the fighting fronts travel in British ships lend-leased for United States Army use, while British warships and planes play a major part in protecting the convoys over long stretches of the ocean.

Home Defense Benefits

British Lend-Lease aid extends even to our own home defenses. Besides the British antiaircraft guns which help to defend our cities and the Panama Canal, the British have provided us with much other apparatus used in antiaircraft work, along with specifications and other technical information relative to war weapons and war inventions. The naval resources of the two countries are pooled in the antisubmarine warfare in all parts of the Atlantic, reaching to us and incorporated in the United States Navy. RAF Coastal Command planes and pilots have also been on antisubmarine duty in American waters.

Although it is not possible under many circumstances to place a dollar value on reciprocal aid provided in combat areas, at present the reciprocal aid we are receiving from Australia and New Zealand measures up in volume with that which we have been giving them.

In Australia thousands of trucks and motor vehicles, acres of airfields, bases and specially constructed field quarters and harbor works have been provided to United States forces by the Australian Government. Australia not only supplies fresh meats, fruits, and other native foods to United States Army mess tables in Australia, but also the government furnishes food for our fighters in the Solomons and New Guinea, including emergency field rations. Wool and cotton uniforms for United States soldiers and nurses are made in Australian mills and lend-leased to us.

Aussies Share Resources

Similar foods and services have been supplied to our troops stationed in New Zealand and the construction resources of that country have been strained to the utmost during the last 6 months carrying out work for the American forces. For a time all cement supplies were reserved for that purpose, and a great part of the lumber was set aside for American use in the building of camps, large base hospitals, and other facilities. The New Zealand home front has even undergone shortages of eggs and milk because of quantities supplied to American forces.

In all these instances, the fact that quantities of war goods and military installations were supplied on the spot saved the cargo space that we could hardly spare in the Pacific and contributed materially to our offensive operations against the Japs in that area.

In two widely separated parts of the world the Fighting French aid the United States. In New Caledonia supplies for our troops are lend-leased, along with materials and labor for military installations, while in Equatorial Africa labor, materials, and services have been contributed to the building of airfields and roads on a vital United Nations supply route manned partly by Americans.

Iraq Also Aids

An example of a slightly different sort is found in the Middle East. A new railway has been built for 120 miles across the scorching deserts of Iraq. It was built entirely by the Indian Army, with Indian surveyors, railroad engineers and labor, but it will carry British and American Lend-Lease war weapons and

(Continued on page 100)

Lease-Lend Supplies to USSR Increasing

Shipments Pick Up After Slow Start, Stettinius Says

Despite shipping difficulties the United States is stepping up the amount of materials we are sending to Russia. Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., has revealed that more than 3,200 tanks, almost 2,600 planes, and 81,000 motor vehicles have been sent to the Soviet Union under Lend-Lease.

"We have not yet been able to send as much as we should like or as much as the Soviet Army needs," he said, "and part of what we have sent has been lost on the way. But, after a slow start, Lend-Lease shipments have greatly increased. They are continuing to increase in spite of the shortage of shipping and enemy attacks along the difficult supply routes to Russia."

American Food Sent

November shipments reached a new high and were 13 times the total sent in January 1942. Two thirds of the value of the November shipments were accounted for by military items. The balance was industrial materials for Soviet munitions factories and food for the Soviet Army. We have now begun sending food to the Soviet Union in greater quantities than to the United Kingdom.

ALLIES GIVE

(Continued from page 99)

supplies to the Russians rolling back the Nazis in a powerful winter offensive.

Although the greater part of reciprocal aid given by our allies under Lend-Lease agreements has been in services performed and military facilities provided for our forces abroad—naval, land, and air—the greatest benefit of all has been the fight which our allies are waging against our enemies.

While we can give an approximate dollar value to many of the goods and services interchanged under Lend-Lease, who can measure in dollars and cents the value of Australian chocolate bars to our troops fighting desperately in the tropical jungles of the South Pacific islands, of rest billets and friendly entertainment offered them in England, New Zealand, and other spots far from their homes? Lend-Lease is not simply a method of wartime bookkeeping. It is a great and successful demonstration of democratic cooperation.

HAITI MEETS WAR EMERGENCY, GROWS STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Agriculture Revised to Produce Special Crops for United Nations; Haitian-American Development Corporation Does Man Sized Job

Driven by the exigencies of war to reform its entire economy, the Republic of Haiti has made marvelous progress in the diversification of its agriculture and in developing agricultural products needed by the United Nations in their war effort. The development of the new program was outlined by Thomas A. Fennell, president and general manager of the Haitian-American Agricultural and Development Corporation.

A small country, with its 3,000,000 population living in an area of only 10,700 square miles, Haiti has an important role, out of proportion to its size, in the inter-American program for developing hemisphere production of strategic materials.

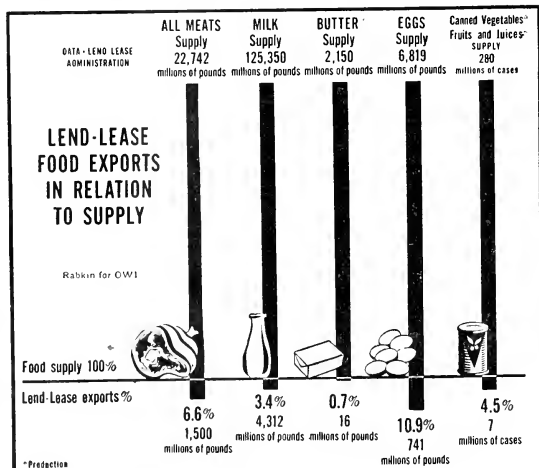
"With a head start before Pearl Harbor, Haiti today is well along toward increasing production of rubber, sisal, and other strategic crops which will replace the tropical-grown materials lost by the Americas in the Far East," Mr. Fennell said: "Such products as rubber and

fibers mean a fundamental change in Haitian economy, including the diversification of agriculture and the production of materials which have a vast near-by market in the United States.

Hard Hit by War

"Haiti was one of the first countries of the Western Hemisphere to suffer economically from the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939. Before the war, coffee, sugar, cotton and bananas comprised more than 75 percent of Haiti's exports. Only about one-third of these exports went to the United States, the rest going mainly to Europe. The wartime loss of European markets was a hard blow to Haitian economy.

"A decade of low commodity prices prior to the outbreak of war in Europe, with the prices of cotton, sugar, coffee, and cacao depressed, had caused the Haitians to look about for new ways of making a living.



Army Explains Plan of College Training

Schools With Necessary Facilities Being Chosen

The Army Specialized Training Program in colleges and universities of the country will provide technical instruction for approximately 150,000 young soldiers each year, Brigadier General Joe N. Dalton, Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel, Services of Supply, said last week.

"These men, who must be under 22 years of age, will spend from 12 to 48 weeks in classrooms, laboratories, and study halls preparing for special duties in such services as the Air Forces, Corps of Engineers, Medical Department, Chemical Warfare, Signal Corps and the Adjutant General's Division," he said.

"It will not be possible to utilize all colleges and universities. A joint committee of the Army, the Navy and the Manpower Commission is now selecting schools where required facilities are available."

Professors Will Remain

General Dalton stated that a contract would be made by the Army with the board, or governing body of the selected college or university whereby the institution would furnish a prescribed course of study under its own accredited professors.

"The college will house and feed the soldier-students in such a manner as to meet Army regulations and will provide textbooks, laboratory supplies and other academic equipment. Beyond that the Army will supervise and discipline its men."

"Each unit of the Army Specialized Training Program will be under a commandant whose military authority will be final. He will have a small staff of officers and enlisted men who will assist him in directing the activities of all members of his unit when they are not engaged with their studies. He will establish a physical conditioning schedule which will include the many types of athletic games now so popular on the campus. Military subjects will be taught and the soldier-students will be organized into cadet corps."

General Dalton said that the basic study course in the program would in-

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clude history, geography, English, mathematics, physics and chemistry. He said that each trainee would be required to devote 24 hours each week to classroom work and an equal amount of time to supervised study.

No "Soft Spot"

"In this program each trainee is a seventh-grade private, drawing \$50 a month," he explained. His official status is no different than any other soldier of the same rank. He's not a college boy in uniform; he's a doughboy in a military unit located at a college. Because of his age and because he is the graduate of an

accredited high school, he is given opportunity to apply his talents along technical or professional lines so that he may be more valuable to the Army.

"This program is not designed to offer a nice, soft spot for young men who have been inducted into the service."

General Dalton said that all men accepted for the Army Specialized Training Program will have completed their basic training at Army replacement camps, or be in the process of completing this training. All must pass screening tests which have been devised by Army experts in consultation with recognized civilian educators.

War and Business . . .

BROWN PREDICTS SLOW, WELL ORDERED RISE IN PRICES

Increase in Farm Machinery, Revised Deferments Are Expected To Ease Food Costs

Price Administrator Prentiss Brown was supported by some strong evidence last week when he publicly predicted that any rise in prices will be "slow, well ordered." Pressure on food prices, at least, should be eased by two new rulings.

First, WPB authorized increases of 30 percent in farm machinery production.

Second, the War Manpower Commission extensively liberalized the requirements for draft deferments of agricultural workers.

Agriculture, which has faced danger of serious curtailment due to machinery and manpower shortages, thus gains relief. The aid to food production should, in turn, help to ease the pressures on prices, benefiting distributors and consumers alike.

Even with this production prod, however, additional safeguards are necessary to offset the pressure of shortages. Two such safeguards were established last week, one on pricing and the other on rationing.

For the first time OPA brought mixed feeds used for poultry and livestock under price controls. Of particular importance to producers of milk, butter, cheese, eggs and meats, this move will help to relieve the trend toward rising production costs. A price ceiling was likewise being prepared for alfalfa hay, another livestock feed.

On the ration front, many canned baby foods will be included under the point ration system in order to assure equitable distribution of a limited supply. The retailer problem thus multiplies.

Oil Situation Improved

The East Coast's fuel oil situation prompted several new regulations last week, all designed to help spread the limited quantities to meet essential requirements. The gasoline distribution business faces even further curtailment as a result, but the chilly eastern householder should be benefited.

Tank car delivery of gasoline to the East Coast was banned by Petroleum Administrator Ickes. Object is to make

more tank cars available for delivery of fuel oil.

"Nonessential" fuel-oil rations of commercial, industrial, and governmental consumers in the East were ordered slashed 40 percent by OPA. Object was to help ease the oil crisis.

OPA ordered reexamination of rations issued through old type 100-gallon bulk coupons to large users of gasoline. Object was to tighten rationing controls and prevent black market pools from developing.

Joint efforts to save as much as possible of small business from the inevitable ravages of a war economy showed new gains last week. The WPB reported that over a billion dollars worth of Army contracts have been placed during the last 2 months with concerns employing from 5 to 500 persons.

OPA put into effect standardized grade labeling for packed fruits and vegetables, tying prices definitely to quality. Labeling will be done by the packer, generally, before cans are delivered to the retailer.

WPB placed production and distribution of dental equipment under rigid control, affecting both manufacturers and dealers of such equipment.

Nonwar Projects Stopped

WPB reported that nonwar projects having a total cost of \$1,214,850,897 have been stopped during the last 12 weeks, in line with the policy of freeing materials, equipment, and other resources for more essential uses.

Sale and delivery of new tires for industrial power trucks were brought under its control. These tires were not being rationed, but rubber allotted for their manufacture has been insufficient to meet the demand.

WPB amended its restrictions which forbade molasses produced in Louisiana from being used or resold for manufacture of mixed feed or vinegar, or for ensilage or direct feed.

During a total war effort constant alert is necessary to keep price pressures

equalized so that business costs, essential production, and distribution maintain a balance. Inevitable "squeezes" compel frequent adjustments. Here are some price actions taken this week:

OPA established maximum prices for rubber drug sundries at all distribution levels. Ceilings for the "Victory Line" of rubber drug sundries are specified in dollars and cents.

Fair margins on cotton flannel shirts were established and standards set up which must be met in shirts to sell at specified prices at manufacturing and wholesale levels.

Corn Products Ceilings

OPA set specific dollars and cents ceilings at processor and jobber levels on corn meal, corn flour, corn grits, and other products made by a dry corn milling process and used for human consumption. Object of the order was simplification of food price controls.

Dollars and cents maximum prices for Pacific Coast fish meal which is of low protein content were fixed.

OPA ruled that country shippers, agents, and primary jobbers may add to their ceiling prices for dry edible bean differentials ranging from 30 cents to \$2 per hundred-weight for putting up special "consumer-size" packages of 25 pounds or less. This will make no change in price levels to consumers.

A simple method for determining manufacturers' maximum prices for thousands of new miscellaneous plastics parts was set up. Broad expansion of the industry made the order necessary.

Price ceilings were set for seven new coffee substitutes and compounds, some of which may appear on retail shelves in the near future.

PLANE SPOTTERS CAN GET NEW CARS

OPA last week cleared the way for dealers and others to furnish new passenger cars to the Army Air Forces Ground Observer Corps for official use by airplane spotters.

This action was taken to enable the Army to supply transportation for civilian spotters who frequently are required to travel to remote stations and at odd hours. Legal technicalities prevent civilian use of cars owned by the Army. It is estimated that about a thousand leased automobiles are needed for the purpose in various parts of the country.

BRITISH PUBLIC NO BETTER INFORMED THAN AMERICANS ON AFRICA POLITICS

Allied Committee Controls Military Censorship But French Seal Up Political News At Source

The British public is no better informed than the American public about the political situation in North Africa, Elmer Davis, Director of OWI, told newsmen at his press conference last week. He explained that a committee headed by General McClure, and consisting of representatives of OWI, the State Department, OSS, a British representative and the censor, handles public relations and censorship of military information, but that the political censorship is controlled at the source by the French Government in North Africa.

"It is not our territory," Mr. Davis said. "I believe the State Department and the War Department have taken the view that ours is not an army of occupation, it is merely a friendly army in an allied country. I think the difficulty of getting out political news probably is that the French have the sources pretty well sealed up. Whether that is the final solution of the relations between the Army and the local political authorities, I don't think we can be sure yet.

"I think that so far as news from North Africa goes, the censorship is the same for both the British and us. The British may have sources of information in which they have faith, but I don't think they really know any more about what is going on than we do. I don't think either nation is as well informed as it ought to be, and we are hoping that there will be a relaxation of the censorship."

Rommel Loses Material

Mr. Davis pointed out to the newsmen that while the gains made by the Russians both in the north and in the Don and Caucasus areas is most encouraging, it is well to remember that the Germans still have a good part of Russia under their control. Turning then to the retreat of Rommel through Tripoli he said:

"We are beginning to get stories for the first time that Rommel is losing a good deal of material in his retreat. The first days it looked as if he got away in time and took practically all his stuff back with him, but he is apparently suffering a good deal from air attacks on the way.

On the other hand, remember, as Rommel goes back, he gets himself more concentrated, and as Montgomery pursues him, he stretches himself out further, so that if Rommel does go clear back into Tunisia, there will be a concentrated striking force there in a central position while our side will be spread out around the edges. And, while we can make a concentric attack, there are some strategic advantages for the side that is holding the interior lines."

U-Boat Menace

Mr. Davis stressed that the submarine battle in the Atlantic is still one of the most serious problems of the war. "The enemy has great numbers of submarines in the Atlantic, the larger part of which, as far as we can gather, is concentrated in groups along the convoy lines," he said. "And while the convoys try to dodge them and try to avoid them as far as possible, they are sometimes attacked with losses. Up to date it looks as if the losses reported so far in January have been heavier than the losses reported up to this date last month—not a great deal heavier, but somewhat."

SOLDIERS' DEPENDENTS GETTING BENEFITS

Out of 1,519,055 applications received through December 31 by the Office of Dependency Benefits for family allowances to dependents of Army personnel under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act, already 1,294,852 have been approved, 133,750 have been temporarily disallowed pending submission of additional necessary information or evidence, and 10,607 have been disapproved, according to the War Department.

In addition to administering these allowances, the Office of Dependency Benefits administers emergency Class E allotments and voluntary Class E allotments.

As of December 31, the Office of Dependency Benefits had in effect a total of 779,544 Class E allotments, of which 183,617 were accounts received since November 2, 1942.

The Congress Last Week . . .

Brown Confirmed As Price Administrator

Telegraph Merger, Industrial Loan Bills Reported

January 18, the Senate

Unanimously confirmed the appointment of Prentiss M. Brown as Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

The Interstate Commerce Committee reported the bill to permit consolidations and mergers of domestic telegraph carriers.

January 18, the House

The Committee on Rules referred to the House a resolution authorizing an investigation of the organization and activities of the FCC; also a resolution continuing for 90 days the Select Committee investigating air accidents.

January 21, the Senate

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported the bill relating to direct loans for industrial purposes by Federal Reserve banks; also the bill authorizing the RFC to make loans for the development of strategic mining work. The Committee on Territories submitted reports on the Puerto Rico bills, and the Truman Committee reported the Farm Machinery bill.

Taxpayers Urged to File Early Returns

Income Tax Returns for 1942 Must Be Filed as Usual

An appeal for early filing of tax returns on 1942 income was made last week to 35,000,000 Americans by Secretary Morgenthau.

Mr. Morgenthau said that, with more than 8,000,000 additional individuals required to make returns, last-minute jams would swamp collectors' offices and consume valuable man-hours of taxpayers, many of whom will be workers in war production.

He also called attention to the joint statement issued last week by Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee and Chairman George of the Senate Finance Committee, concerning the erroneous reports that taxpayers will not be required to file a return for 1942, in which they urged all taxpayers to file returns as usual to avoid being penalized.

War Production . . .

New Type Bedspring Contains No Metals

Developed to Save Steel;
Now Undergoing Tests

Government and industry collaboration in developing the use of substitutes in civilian items hit by critical materials shortages has produced the nonmetallic bedspring, now undergoing tests for durability, spring all-over support and comfort.

Smaller furniture manufacturers without testing equipment have already submitted samples of wooden chair springs to twelve accredited laboratories in nine States in addition to already established Government and industry facilities. The National Bureau of Standards is now planning to examine the new noncritical bedsprings in these and other laboratories.

Made principally of wood, fiber, plastics, and rope, the new "war models" have already been subjected to extreme conditions by the manufacturers. These samples were designed by Morris Sanders, chief of OPA's Product Development Section, in collaboration with several bedding industry producers.

Since WPB restrictions on steel were put into effect, bedspring makers have been producing at approximately 45 percent of their 1941 output but continuing shortages in steel production are expected to force them to turn to non-critical material models. The WPB's steel allocation to bedspring producers now sets limits of 15 pounds for each full-sized model.

War Model Coat

The Army Quartermaster Corps has been experimenting recently with a war model coat which, if accepted may save the war program 18,000 tons of steel. As little as 2 pounds of steel are used in this model, also a product of combined OPA-Industry design and development.

Many samples submitted for examination are virtually nonmetallic. In normal times, full-sized bedsprings contained 60 to 100 pounds of steel, but the use of these substitutes has reduced metal content to one-half pound in some models.

Paper Springs Made

Among other materials being used are braided paper—which has been dampened, pressed and woven into rope-like strip—vulcanized fiber strips and fed-

ralite slats, a pressed material similar to thin, hard beaverboard. The process performed in vulcanizing the fiber strips uses no rubber.

One of the important objections to the first experimental designs using substitutes for the steel bedspring was that it acted as a hammock with just an up-and-down flexibility and no side-to-side "give" as in a steel fabric bedspring. More recent developments, however, by addition of tightly wound "helical" springs, on the models using specially designed rope and ramie fiber, have overcome these difficulties to a very large extent.

Small Plants Given Larger War Orders Billion Dollars Worth of Contracts Recently Awarded

Over a billion dollars worth of Army contracts have been placed during the last 2 months with concerns employing from 5 to 500 persons, according to Lou E. Holland, chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. The statement praised the cooperation of the War Department procurement officers in bringing about this result and predicted that it is the forerunner of an even greater distribution of war contracts among distressed plants.

"During November and December alone," Mr. Holland pointed out, "seven supply services of the War Department awarded 43,056 supply contracts totaling \$846,000,000 to plants employing between 5 and 500 persons. These contracts account for 24 percent of the total dollar volume of all contracts awarded by these services during these 2 months. Additional subcontracts were distributed by the Army among 3,274 firms with a total spending of \$151,500,000."

DENTAL EQUIPMENT UNDER RIGID CONTROL

Production and distribution of dental equipment came under the rigid control of the WPB, with the issuance of General Limitation Order L-249.

The order prohibits the manufacture or shipment of any dental unit (the stand beside a dental chair holding drill, water font, etc.) or dental chair except in accordance with production and shipping schedules approved by the WPB.

Existing inventories of new dental units and dental chairs in the hands of both dealers and manufacturers must be reported to the WPB.

Nelson Names Krug Power Director

Authority Over Gas, Water,
and Electric Power Given
To New Office

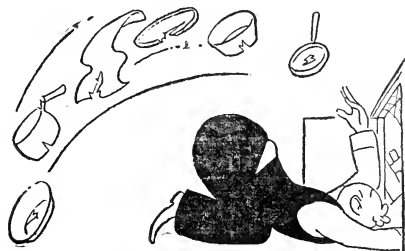
WPB Chairman Nelson last week announced the creation of the Office of Power Director with the appointment of J. A. Krug as its head to take over complete responsibility within WPB for electric power, gas, water, and communications.

The Office of Power Director will include the present WPB Power Division and the Communications Equipment Division. Also transferred to the Office of Power Director are the functions and responsibilities of the Facilities Bureau and the Resources Agencies, insofar as they deal with electric power, gas, water, and communications. Mr. Nelson said that on all policy matters the Power Director will report directly to him, while reporting as to administrative matters to the program vice chairman.

All WPB orders affecting the utilities will be issued by the Power Director. Pursuant to determinations of the Requirements Committee, his authority includes approval of projects, allocation of materials and critical components, within the power and communications fields and allocation and rationing of utilities services.

The Office of Power Director will have the status of a Claimant Agency before the Requirements Committee on a level with the Army, Navy, Office of Rubber Director, and others. The Office will also be the liaison between WPB and other Government agencies which are interested in the utilities under its jurisdiction.

"Maximum war production in the last half of 1943," said Mr. Nelson, "is dependent upon carrying out the expansion of power, gas and other utilities as planned by the War Production Board. This will require the most careful scheduling, since power, gas, and other utility facilities require much of the same kind of equipment and materials as the other urgent programs. In recent months it has become clear that the major difficulties in the scheduling of key components involve rubber, high octane gasoline, ships, and utilities. The establishment of the Office of Power Director as a Claimant Agency puts all on the same footing and permits them to be programmed concurrently."



A V-Home salvages materials needed for war production. Search closets, attics, and basements for scrap, suggests OCD, and keep these spaces cleared of trash to protect against fire, both from fire bombs and from carelessness. The illustration was contributed by Gluyas Williams. Make your home a V-Home!

More Farm Equipment Ordered by Nelson

Answers Truman Committee's Criticism of Previous Program

Referring to the report of the Truman committee in regard to the necessity for increased production of farm machinery, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of WPB in a statement issued last week outlined WPB's production policy and told of some of the difficulties which the war agency has had to overcome.

Production Increased

"... An examination of the facts will show clearly that the WPB has given continuous and careful study to the needs of our food producers in regard to mechanical equipment. In October, at the insistence of the Office of Civilian Supply, the quantity of steel allotted to the farm equipment industry was increased from 120,000 tons to 178,000 tons for the fourth quarter; subsequently, and again at the insistence of the Office of Civilian Supply, the industry was given an AA-1 rating, equal to the highest military priority. Still later, the production of repair parts was increased; and today the WPB Requirements Committee increased the tonnage by approximately 30 percent for the first quarter."

PUBLICATIONS—POSTERS

The following publications and posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

AMERICANS! SHARE THE MEAT.
A MESSAGE TO OUR TENANTS.
ASK THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
AVENUE DECEMBER 7TH.
THE ENEMY IS LISTENING.
FREE LABOR WILL WIN.
GIVE 'EM THE STUFF TO FIGHT WITH.
GIVE IT YOUR BEST.
IF YOU TALK TOO MUCH, THIS MAN MAY DIE.
REMEMBER DECEMBER 7TH.
SOMEBODY BLABBED (SAILOR).
SOMEBODY BLABBED (SOLDIER).
SOMEONE TALKED.
THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
UNITED WE STAND (STREAMER).
UNITED WE WIN.
YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES: 2 by 3 inches. A vest-pocket size publication addressed to labor, containing a concise explanation of wage stabilization and its part in the over-all victory program. (Publication date is January 24.) 36 pages.
TOWARD NEW HORIZONS: The World Beyond the War. First of a series of pamphlets containing statements and speeches illuminating the developing policies of the United Nations. Speeches by Vice President Wallace, Under Secretary of State Welles, Ambassador Winant, and Milo Perkins throw light upon the development of

Consolidate Army, Navy Specifications

To standardize further specifications and requirements for war material used by the two Services, the War and Navy Departments have created the Joint Army-Navy Committee on Specifications.

This step facilitates and increases the flow of war materials from factories, and reduces all unnecessarily different specifications and requirements.

This new committee will establish joint specifications which will be known as "JAN" specifications. These are to be used for items or materials similar in technical requirements and peculiar to the War and Navy Departments. The "JAN" specifications will not cover items already covered by Federal specifications, such as for office equipment or other supply items having a use throughout the Government.

American thinking on the subject of the postwar world. 16 pages.

THE FOUR FREEDOMS: The Rights of All Men—Everywhere. An elaboration of the freedoms we are fighting for. Illustrated by Edward Shenton. 16 pages.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER. A documented analysis of the techniques employed by Hitler to create dissension and distrust among his foes. 16 pages, illustrated.

THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE. Story of the brave struggle waged against Hitler in Occupied Europe. 12 pages, illustrated.

THE PRICE OF FREE WORLD VICTORY. Vice President Wallace's speech. 4 pages.

THE WAR AND HUMAN FREEDOM. Secretary Hull's speech. 20 pages.

THE THOUSAND MILLION. Concise descriptions of the countries and people that make up the United Nations. 64 pages, illustrated.

THE JAPANESE ARE TOUGH. Secretary Hull's speech on the nature of Japanese society and outlook. 4 pages.

NEGROES AND THE WAR. A large photographic study, with pictures and text, of the Negroes' stake in the war. 72 pages, illustrated.

WAR JOBS FOR WOMEN. A concise guide to full-time and volunteer employment opportunities for women in Army, Navy, and Federal agencies; business and professional and technical fields; war industries, etc. 48 pages. Available only from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each.

Last Week in the War . . .

JAPS SMASHED IN PAPUA, TRIPOLI FALLS TO ALLIES

**United Nations' Position in Pacific Theatre
Most Favorable Since Marines First Landed**

"The destruction of the remnants of the enemy forces in the Sanananda area concludes the Papuan campaign. The army of Lt. Gen. Tomatori Horii has been annihilated . . ."

With these words General MacArthur announced the successful ending of the Papuan campaign, the crushing of the last organized Japanese resistance in Papuan New Guinea. Nothing now remains of a once-proud Jap army of 15,000 troops.

Thus, just 6 months after the Japanese began their Papuan campaign by landing at Gona and Buna and starting their drive across the mountains towards Port Moresby, American and Australian troops have brought that ambitious campaign to an end. In reporting the conclusion of the battle for Papua, General MacArthur described a new method of warfare—"the continuous, calculated application of air power"—which, he said, points the way to the ultimate defeat of the Japanese in the Pacific. The new form of campaign permits the application of offensive power in swift, massive strokes, rather than by dilatory costly island to island advances. This was the outstanding military lesson of the campaign—the use of every component of the air forces in intimate tactical and logistical union with ground troops.

Forces Welded Together

Air forces and ground forces were welded together in Papua, the communiqué said, pointing out that when in sufficient strength and with proper naval support, the indissoluble union of air and ground forces will bring other victories in the future.

Papuan New Guinea, the objective of our 6-month campaign, is the southeastern quarter of New Guinea. It is long and thin, pointing out eastward, with such towns as Buna and Gona on its northern coast and Port Moresby on its southern coast. Being the underside of eastern New Guinea, it is an area of great

strategic value, for just south of it across the narrow and shallow Torres Strait lies Australia.

Although Papua comprises only about a quarter of the entire island and the entire island is considerably larger than the State of Texas, its recapture means a great deal. For now that the Allies have won back Papua, they can start the larger task of pushing the Japanese out of all New Guinea. This means working north into Northeast New Guinea, the territory taken from Germany by the League of Nations and mandated in 1919 to Australia.

Northeast New Guinea includes the Bismarck Archipelago, the group of islands—New Britain, New Ireland, Bougainville, etc.—that string out eastward into the Solomons. Its most important port is Rabaul in New Britain, now Japanese-held, where American four-motor bombers in a pre-dawn raid last week sank four Japanese vessels totaling 24,000 tons.

Papua is the first complete geographical unit to be won back from the Japanese.

Henderson Field Safe

The campaign in the Solomons, a part of the over-all strategy of throwing the Japanese out of their recently-won South Pacific islands, has also improved much in the past week, since the capture by U. S. troops of Mount Austen, the last Japanese position dominating Henderson Field. The United Nations' position in the Pacific war is now more favorable than at any time since the Marines first landed on Guadalcanal in August 1942.

During the 5-day period of January 13 to 17, inclusive, the Japanese lost over 1,000 more men in various actions on Guadalcanal, and even in the air, the enemy's strength in the Solomons is growing steadily weaker. Maj. Gen. Millard Harmon, commander of Allied air and ground troops in New Zealand, pointing to the enemy's dwindling supplies of all categories of combat aircraft and his lack of pilots, said the Japanese

are definitely short in meeting the requirements of their air forces.

British Enter Tripoli

The fall of Tripoli to General Sir Bernard Montgomery's Eighth Army will give the Allies another air base from which to smash directly at Tunis. And as Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps races westward from Tripoli to Tunisia, the coming battle for North Africa begins to take shape.

The ring of Allied air bases—Malta in the Mediterranean, Libya on the east and Tunisia on the west—are being put to heavy use. In Saturday's raid on Bizerte, Flying Fortresses and their Lightning escorts brought down 19 enemy planes and crippled 16 more, without the loss of a single American plane.

Reporting the progress of the British Eighth Army toward and into Tripoli, the Middle Eastern Command said American and British squadrons have carried out widespread and effective operations, attacking the fleeing Afrika Korps, bombing and strafing Axis remnants in Tripoli and in Castel Benito, and patrolling the Mediterranean between Tunisia and Sicily to intercept any Axis attempt to evacuate.

RULES REICH BONDS ARE DEDUCTIBLE

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering said that inquiries have been received by the Bureau concerning the deductibility from gross income of investments in German International Bonds on which no interest has been paid since June 1, 1941.

Mr. Helvering said that the Bureau had ruled that for Federal income tax purposes the bonds became worthless in the year 1941, and in accordance with section 23 (k) and section 117 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, the resulting loss is considered as a loss from the sale or exchange, on the last day of such taxable year, of capital assets.

The events establishing the worthlessness in 1941 were the declarations of war between the United States and Germany, the default of interest payments, and the disappearance of a public market for the bonds. If the owner of such bonds failed to claim the deduction in his income tax return for 1941, resulting in an overpayment of his income tax for that year, he should file a claim for refund with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which he filed his return for 1941, Mr. Helvering said.

War Manpower . . .

Skilled Worker Shortage Hampers Industry, Prompts Nation-wide Hunt

Failure to Find Key Men Keeps Thousands from Being Employed in War Work. 25 Critically Needed Skills Listed by USES

Lack of 11 skilled men recently held up employment of 3,000 war workers. A machinery company was ready to expand, but a local search failed to turn up the 11 specialists needed. The company found that unless these key men could be brought in by other means, only 65 new persons could be hired instead of 3,000 as originally planned.

Cases in WMC's files telling the same story again and again prompted the commission to begin a Nation-wide search through the United States Employment Service for persons with one or more of 25 critically needed skills. Workers sought in the campaign range from ship carpenters, ship drillers, ship electricians, ship assemblers, and ship painters to outside machinists and screw machine operators.

Other cases also reveal the difficulties which frequently attend the hunt for skilled workers. A factory making ammunition needed 115 skilled workers, including 40 all-around machinists. Jobs were open also for semiskilled workers to be trained by them. Beginners were available for training, but the skilled workers couldn't be found and so none of the program could go ahead.

Because a machine tool maker could not secure internal grinder operators and five bench machinists, the company fell behind in deliveries. Training and upgrading to the limit did not fill the needs and recruiting efforts failed.

Three ship companies reported that a shortage of electricians, fitters and joiners was holding up their work.

Seek Transfers to Essential Jobs

An ordinance plant tried for months to get 146 skilled workers, including 40 machinists. Questionnaires showed there were men in the area in non-essential industry, but they would not transfer. Thousands more with the necessary skills or closely related training are believed to be in nonessential industry. Others have retired or shifted to different kinds of work.

Many a human story with a climax of patriotism and action is told by a few terse sentences in WMC records:

Elbert P. had followed a skilled trade from his youth. In 1925, having acquired a good financial reserve, he bought a small estate. Until 1941 he lived the life of a country gentleman. When the war began he came out of retirement and went to work for a company building naval craft.

Charles H. designed the first drop forged axle that was used in any automobile. In the first world war he was a trouble shooter in a factory which made naval guns and engines. After the war he was a molder in a rubber plant, then he took up truck farming. But when a representative of USES asked him to return to his old trade he took a full-time job in a war plant.

John J., a skilled workman and foreman all his life, amassed enough money to buy a home in Florida. There he planned to spend the rest of his days in the sun. The minute war was declared he rented his house and returned to industry, where he will train men in critical skills.

Consult USES Office

These cases, it is hoped, will inspire additional skilled men in retirement, still in non-essential work, or now following other lines of endeavor. Such men are urged to consult the USES Office to find where their skills can best be used to help in winning the war.

Other skills are needed, but 25 have been chosen for this campaign. They are: Airplane skin man; airplane sub-assembler, ammunition inspector, ship assembler, metal work bench hand, bus driver, ship carpenter, cord-wood cutter, crane rigger, cylindrical grinder operator, ship driller, ship electrician, flanging press operator, internal precision grinder, outside machinist, metal chipper, milling machine operator, milling machine operator (all-round), explosives mixer operator, radio chassis assembler, rough or finish ship painter, plate hanger, automatic or semiautomatic screw machine operator, tack welder, and licensed marine engineer.

FEPC Asks Hearings On Negro Restriction

Request McNutt Act To Stop Discrimination on Rail Lines

The Fair Employment Practice Committee after a unanimous vote last week strongly recommended to WMC Chairman McNutt that the railroad hearings that had been postponed should be rescheduled and held as soon as possible.

The hearings were originally scheduled for December 7, 8, and 9, and were advanced to January 25, 26, and 27, but on January 11 Mr. McNutt announced another postponement and did not schedule a new date. The hearings were to consider evidence of alleged discrimination against Negroes by certain railroads and railroad unions.

It was charged that clauses in contracts between the railroads and unions restricted Negroes to nonpromotable labor categories and limited the proportion of Negroes to the total labor force to certain percentages. In effect the alleged discrimination was said to prevent Negroes from becoming conductors, engineers, trainmen, and supervisors, and to limit them to unskilled jobs such as track laborers, porters, and yardmen.

FEPC Cites Executive Order

In the conference with Mr. McNutt, FEPC said that it believed that Executive Order 8802 "that there should be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or Government because of race, creed, color, or national origin" continues to be the policy of the administration and that it will be vigorously enforced.

Mr. McNutt assured the Committee that the postponement of the railroad hearings did not imply that other hearings would be postponed. He emphasized that the War Manpower Commission through hearings, negotiations, and all other appropriate means would work toward bringing discrimination to a permanent end.

Eliminate Manpower Waste

"Discrimination," Mr. McNutt pointed out, "constitutes a waste of manpower. It is, therefore important to the war effort that it be ended."

He assured the Committee that its recommendation would be given every consideration.

Asks Uniform Work And Wage Policy

WMC Gets Reuther Plan for Automotive Industry

A program urging a uniform work week and a uniform wage policy for the automotive industry in order to achieve the greatest possible war production was urged last week by Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the UAW-CIO.

Reuther, a member of the national labor-management policy committee of the War Manpower Commission, sent his plan to the commission, declaring that a "major increase in war production this year must come from the maximum utilization of labor through full and complete employment, and through the building of high labor morale."

Reuther Lists Steps

Reuther said the War Labor Board and WMC should take the following steps:

Establish regulations requiring all plants to provide full employment of 40 hours per week which should be increased to 48 hours per week within 60 days.

Immediately release to other war plants with full seniority protection all employees who cannot be given full employment.

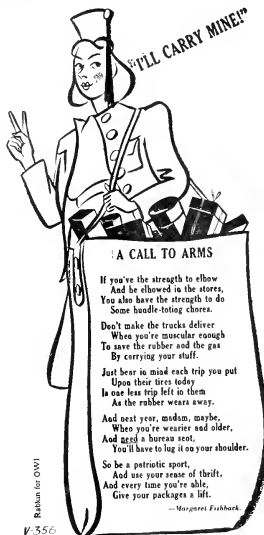
Initiate a national wage policy which will guarantee 40 hours pay per week to employees who work less through no fault of their own; the cost to be borne by Government when the short work week is due to material shortages, change of schedules and specifications, etc., and by management where it is responsible.

Institute a national wage policy to provide equal pay for equal work throughout the industry, with a tri-partite board (composed of management, labor and Government) to work out and administer a master wage agreement for the automotive and allied industries.

Boost Labor Morale

"Management and labor," Reuther said, "should be compelled to plan for full employment. Labor hoarding should be effectively discouraged; surplus labor would be made available to plants and industries which are now facing shortages."

"Labor morale would be immeasurably boosted—and maintained. It is difficult to convince partially employed workers that more sweat is needed, that absentee-



Miners Needed in West

A program to provide an additional 2,000 experienced coal miners for employment in five far Western States was recommended last week by the WPB labor requirements division to the War Manpower Commission.

The action, previously recommended by the Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War, was taken to eliminate the need to transport large quantities of Eastern coal into the Northwest for use in plants and homes. The situation was outlined in a memorandum from Ferdinand Eberstadt, program vice chairman of WPB, to WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt.

ism must end and that strikes can be disastrous. Labor would no longer fear that more sweat would mean unemployment; it would not have to suffer the consequences for material shortages, poor planning and changing Army and Navy requirements and specifications."

Reuther cited the case of the Olds plant in Lansing, Mich., where, through labor-management cooperation, production by June 1942 was increased 500 percent over the goal fixed in February.

500,000 Scientists, Specialists Listed

Roster Has Certified 140,000 to War Agencies

Detailed information concerning the qualifications of more than 500,000 of the Nation's scientists and professional men and women has been catalogued by the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel and over 140,000 names have been certified to agencies engaged in the war effort, according to a report released by the National Resources Planning Board. Not only have the various war agencies received the names of thousands of individuals for full time positions, but they have also obtained the services of many scientific leaders to serve as consultants for short periods of time.

In cooperation with the Selective Service System, the roster is continuing the task of completing the registration of all men from 18 to 65 years of age who have scientific or professional training or experience. Many of the most eminent scientists of America have collaborated in devising classification methods which can produce from a central register any desired combination of scientific skills within a few hours' time.

List Is War Asset

The central organization of the roster was established jointly by the United States Civil Service Commission and the National Resources Planning Board in June 1940, as a precise index of the country's scientists and other specially qualified citizens. The job of developing and administering the roster was placed in the hands of Dr. Leonard Carmichael, president of Tufts College and internationally known psychologist, who was named director; and of James C. O'Brien, experienced Civil Service Commission executive, who was appointed executive officer. The roster now functions under the Manpower Commission and is associated with its Bureau of Placement.

The report says: "Trained personnel is a national resource indispensable to the prosecution of the war. In a period such as the present, which witnesses an emergency expansion of America's armed forces, America's industry, and America's governmental structure, it is obvious that the national interest will be advanced by the use of every appropriate measure to make proper contact between the right man and the right job."

War Prices . . .

HENDERSON WARNS OF INFLATION IN FINAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Growing Costs Putting Pressure on Price Ceilings, He Asserts; Asks Tough Control

In submitting his final report to Congress, Leon Henderson, retiring Price Administrator, told of what has been accomplished in controlling prices and warned of the dangers that lie ahead.

"This is the last report I shall submit," Mr. Henderson's letter of transmittal said. "It is appropriate, therefore, that this report broadly review the manner in which the responsibility laid upon me by the Congress and the President have been discharged.

"I was directed to stabilize prices. That directive was obeyed.

"I was directed to establish prices fair alike to buyer and seller. That directive was obeyed.

"I was directed to stabilize rents. Rents have been reduced and stabilized.

"I was directed to distribute scarce goods on a basis of fairness to all. That directive, too, was obeyed.

"May I express my deep gratitude to Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes for constant and invaluable help and to the Congress and the Chief Executive for the opportunity to have served in the Nation's crisis."

Honeymoon Is Ended

Mr. Henderson warns that the "honeymoon" period of business expansion which has lifted profits far above normal peacetime levels has come to an end and that ahead lie increasing difficulties. Costs are increasing month by month, he states, with consequent growing pressure on OPA price ceilings.

While the extremely favorable profit position has provided industry with an ample cushion to absorb these pressures within the framework of stable prices, according to Mr. Henderson "the future, economic stabilization requires a more rigorous policy."

"Difficult as have been the problems of economic stabilization during the first year of the war," Mr. Henderson says, "they will be dwarfed by those of the second year. In the year that lies ahead, the output of war goods will be doubled and the supplies available for civilian consumption savagely reduced. In the year that lies ahead, peak mobilization for war will be attained,

with inevitable strain and pressure throughout the economy. Furthermore, although the elements of the stabilization program are all in place, their full development is yet to be achieved.

There must be a still more vigorous tax program, supplemented by an unprecedented expansion of savings. There must be firmness and toughness in the control of prices and incomes. There must be a broadening of the rationing program until all essential goods which are in short supply are equitably distributed. These are requirements which impose severe demands upon all. But they must be met and they can be met. Inflation can be held in check if we, as a united country, adhere to the line that has now been staked out."

Unit Prices Higher

A considerable portion of the report deals with an analysis of business profits under price control, which, Mr. Henderson declares, is the truest test of whether

OPA regulations have been fair to buyers and to sellers. He estimates that corporation profits before taxes for 1942 were between \$19.5 and \$20.5 billion, or nearly 300 percent above 1939 and that, on the basis of available reports, "profits per unit of sales will be substantially higher in 1942 than they were in 1941."

Analysis of a sample of 1,324 large corporations shows that the average percent returns on net sales rose from 8.1 percent in 1939 to 10.3 percent in 1940 and 13.5 percent in 1941. Companies producing aircraft and parts, for example, nearly doubled, rising from 13.5 percent in 1939 to 26 percent in 1941.

PLASTIC PRICES FIXED

A simple method for determining manufacturers' maximum prices for thousands of new miscellaneous plastics parts and subassemblies used in many essential war and civilian articles was ordered last week by the OPA. A wide range of miscellaneous plastic parts is affected by the action. Some are parts used in the manufacture of personal and household accessories, notions, jewelry, lamps, smokers' articles, sporting goods, and the like. The action does not apply to those items which can be or have been priced under the general maximum price regulation on the basis of similar products.

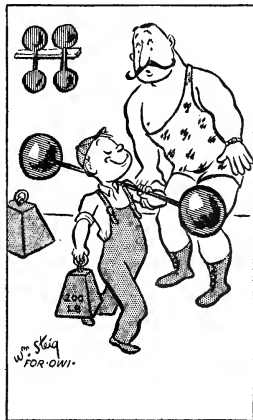
Prices at 1942 Levels

The new method permits the producer to use one method to price all of his articles (except those that can be priced under the general maximum price regulation) and at the same time keeps prices at the March 1942 levels. Thus, all cost factors including labor and transportation must be computed on the basis of rates prevailing during March, and raw materials costs must be based on actual costs not to exceed ceiling prices.

Corn Products Prices

Taking another step toward simplification of the country's food price controls, the OPA has set specific dollars and cents ceilings at the processor and jobber levels on corn meal, corn flour, corn grits, hominy, hominy grits, brewers grits and other products made by a dry corn milling process and used for human consumption.

Although housewives may find more plentiful supplies of these cereals as a result of OPA's latest action, it is unlikely that there will be any material price change in the household budget.



V-362

Kid Salvage

Ceiling Prices Fixed for Coffee Blends

Housewives Told Ration Rule Applies to Compounds

OPA officials cautioned housewives last week that the purchase of a pound of coffee compound which contains any coffee in the blend will require the surrender of a coupon in War Ration Book 1 on the same basis as the purchase of a pound of pure coffee.

This announcement was made by OPA in setting specified ceiling prices for seven new coffee substitutes and compounds, some of which may appear on retail store shelves as a result of coffee shortages.

The maximum prices of these coffee substitutes and compounds when sold to the consumer will probably vary from about 15 cents to 31 cents, depending on ingredients and other costs, OPA stated.

2 Kinds Cost No Coupons

Of the seven ceiling prices authorized, only two apply to coffee substitutes which do not contain any coffee and thus are exempt from rationing control. These are:

(1) "Jeep"—a blend of rolled wheat flour, molasses, and corn oil—developed by Baldwin Laboratories, Sagerstown, Pa., to be marketed as a coffee substitute. Ceiling price is 15 cents a pound, delivered, on sales by the manufacturer.

(2) "Banner Whole Roasted Cereal"—roasted cereal for use as a coffee extender—produced by the Interstate Coffee Co. of Augusta, Ga., for sale in bulk quantities. Ceiling price is 4 cents per pound, delivered, for sales by the manufacturer. This article probably will be used mostly by roasters as a supplement to their coffee products and by some restaurants.

Some Use Rye, Chick Peas

Other maximum prices permitted authorized under the regulation embrace the following coffee compounds:

(1) "Banner Coffee and Cereal"—a coffee compound containing a roasted mixture of coffee and rye cereal—produced by the Interstate Coffee Co. of Augusta, Ga., for sale in bulk quantities. Ceiling price on sales by the manufacturer, 11 cents per pound, delivered, to the customer's place of business.

(2) "Coffee Plus 10 percent Filler"—a roasted combination of coffee, chicory and chick peas—produced by Republic Tea and Coffee Co. of New York. Ceiling price, 30½ cents a pound, on sales to restaurants.

(3) "Forbes Finest Coffee, Cereal and Chicory"—roasted coffee compound containing coffee, cereal and chicory, produced by James H. Forbes Tea and Coffee Company of St. Louis. Ceiling price, 23 cents a pound, delivered, on sales by manufacturer.

(4) "Special Victory Blend"—a roasted coffee compound containing coffee, chicory, cereal and soy beans, produced by King Coffee

PRICE FORMULA FIXED FOR SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Maximum prices on tablets, pads, blank books, and certain other school supplies sold by school-operated stores may be based on the cost of purchase plus the percentage mark-up taken in March 1942 on the same or similar article. Previously school stores were required to maintain their March 1942 selling prices.

These stores generally replenish their stocks at infrequent intervals and their highest March 1942 prices were in many instances based on earlier prevailing costs. Because of price increases which took place at the manufacturing and wholesale level prior to that month, school store prices in March have, in some instances, been below present replacement costs and threaten to prevent these stores from obtaining the mark-ups necessary for them to continue performing their usual functions.

Because of the nonprofit character of the stores they frequently sell at prices below general retail levels, and the forced discontinuance of sales would require students to purchase elsewhere at higher prices.

CORRECTION

An inadvertent transposition in a headline in the January 20 issue of VICTORY made it appear that corn prices were frozen at 100 percent in excess of parity whereas in the body of the article the joint statement by Stabilization Director Byrnes, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and OPA Deputy Director Galbraith stated the price correctly as in excess of 100 percent of parity, taking into consideration only the triple A payments made by the Department of Agriculture.

Ko. of Indianapolis, Indiana. This company operates the wagon delivery system directly to consumers and for such sales OPA has set a ceiling of 31 cents a pound for their new products.

(5) "Chase and Sanborn Victory Blend"—a blend containing roasted coffee, barley and Garbanzo beans (Mexican chick peas)—produced by Standard Brands, Inc., of New York, priced at 22 cents a pound, delivered, on sales by manufacturer, and 21 cents for purchases of 100 pounds or more a month. In the same order authorizing such a price, OPA also permitted Standard Brands, Inc., to sell their "Fancy Mark Victory Blend" at 25 cents a pound list price. This product differs from "Chase and Sanborn Victory Blend" only in the use of higher quality coffee component in the blend. Quality delivered prices on the "Fancy Mark" blend are based on monthly purchases as follows: 100 to 180 pounds, 24½ cents; 200 to 399 pounds, 21 cents; 400 to 599 pounds, 23½ cents; 600 to 999 pounds, 23 cents; 1000 to 1999 pounds, 22 cents; and 2000 pounds or more, 21 cents.

Whisky Receipt Price Subject to Control

Warehouse receipts for bulk whisky are subject to price control as a commodity and are not covered by the exemption expressly granted to securities, OPA warned last week.

In order to avert the danger of a "black market" of the warehouse receipts, buyers and sellers were reminded that the maximum price for the receipts is the March 1942 ceiling for the bulk whisky covered by the receipts.

Warehouse receipts are documents of title representing whisky which has been warehoused under bond. Although they are often used as security on loans, they are not considered as securities in the sense that word is used in the general maximum price regulation.

Blended Wine Prices

To avoid any misunderstanding of the amount of the permitted increase recently allowed on California grape wine to cover the increased Federal excise tax of November 1, 1942, OPA last week revised its California grape wine regulation to cover finished blending wines, domestic champagne and sparkling wines, artificially carbonated and light sweet wines and wine base cordials separately from "table" wines, under which category they previously were included.

GLASS-PACKED FOODS

TO COST MORE

Packers of most canned and packaged foods can determine new maximum prices by a new method when they change the nature or size of their containers.

This pricing method will result in slight increases in cost to the housewife on many foods. For example, canned peas and canned peaches packed in glass will cost about one cent a can more than the same product in tin.

Where the change is to a less expensive container, corresponding savings to the consumer are assured.

The new method, which applies only where a maximum price has been established for the commodity in a container not more than 50 percent larger or smaller than the new size, permits the packer to account for differences in container costs—as from tin to glass, or from glass to cardboard or paper—and for differences in some transportation costs caused by differences in containers. Covered, too, are changes in container size, where the type remains the same.

Tribesmen Patrol Burma Border

Jungle Trained Men Range Naga Hills and Chin

New Delhi (by cable to OWI).—In the bleak, remote countryside of the Assam-Burma border, British officers lead an army of tribesmen which is perhaps unique in British military history.

By a system of super selection, leaders are chosen not only for their degree of physical fitness, which must be far above average standard, but for their ability also to improvise and use the utmost ingenuity in their work. All along the 800 miles of the Indo-Burma frontier this force operates, often ranging far down the rivers and valleys of Burma. Outposts are scattered throughout the Chin country and the Naga Hills.

Know Their Jungle

The force is recruited from tribesmen of the Naga Hills and the Chin levies, who know their own particular area of jungle as well as the average householder knows his garden.

This army is unorthodox. It wears no uniform and lives entirely on the country. Its work is unspectacular, but never a day goes by that has not its dangers and thrills. The force is continually at war. Not only war against the enemy, but a relentless and unceasing fight against illness, climate, terrain, and other obstacles. Scouting patrols day by day penetrate far into enemy occupied territory, bringing back with them valuable information on the disposition of the enemy.

Through Storm and Flood

Operating in fever-ridden Burma, where malaria is of the most virulent kind; crossing high ranges of mountains along precipitous tracts which would make a mountain goat dizzy; crossing roaring torrents in full flood by means of a single bamboo pole bridge; living on the most meagre rations—It is no wonder that the European officers have to be men of more than ordinary physique. Information is wanted in a certain area. Out goes a patrol from some advanced post. It does not matter what the climate is like. The monsoon may be at its height; every rivulet may become a roaring torrent, and every river may have doubled or trebled its breadth. The patrol must get through and does.

BLOOD DONORS ASKED TO TRIPLE THEIR QUOTAS THIS YEAR

Army and Navy Need 4,000,000 Pints in 1943 to Save The Lives of Our Fighting Men

The Army and Navy have asked the American Red Cross to procure 4,000,000 pints of blood during 1943, more than three times the amount obtained from volunteer donors at Red Cross centers last year, Chairman Norman H. Davis reported last week.

The request came from Major General James C. Magee and Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeons General of the Army and Navy, respectively. They declared that plasma is one of the most important contributions to the medical departments, and that it becomes daily more evident that the blood has saved the lives of many fighting men who otherwise would have died.

Instructions have been sent to all Red Cross chapters participating in the program to take promptly all steps necessary to insure meeting the new goals.

Weekly Donations Needed

The surgeons general requested that weekly donations of blood be increased immediately to at least 70,000 pints, with increases thereafter as required to reach the goal. The request dwarfs the total of 1,300,000 pints obtained from volunteer donors through 1942, and brings to 5,300,000 pints the total amount requested since the inception of the project two years ago. It represents more than a 200 percent increase over the amount obtained last year.

Several additional centers will be opened in key cities within satisfactory shipping distance of the processing laboratories. Additional mobile units also will be added to visit nearby communities, Mr. Davis stated.

"The new quotas are the result of two factors," Mr. Davis said, "highly favorable reports as to the efficacy of plasma in the treatment of burns, wounds, and traumatic shock, and the recently expanded capacities of the processing laboratories which enable them to handle more blood."

"In accepting this request, the Red Cross is fully aware of the tremendous responsibility placed upon it and the urgency of stepping up the program immediately, and I wish to take this opportunity to call upon the public for even greater support during the coming year."

Project Began in 1941

The Red Cross blood donor project was inaugurated in February 1941, at the request of the surgeons general, to provide blood for plasma and serum albumin for the Army and Navy. The original request was for 15,000 pints. This amount has been increased periodically and the Red Cross has opened new centers and added mobile units as rapidly as permitted by the capacities of the processing laboratories to process the blood. At present, 31 fixed centers and 39 mobile units are in operation, and total donations are coming in at the rate of approximately 50,000 a week, Mr. Davis said.

Cities in which Red Cross Blood Donor Centers are located are: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Denver, Detroit, Harrisburg, Hartford, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Rochester, San Antonio, San Francisco, Schenectady, St. Paul, St. Louis, and Washington, D. C.

Income Taxes of Military Personnel

Answering questions that have arisen regarding Federal income tax liability for the year 1942 for the personnel of the United States armed forces, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering last week clarified Treasury rules applying to such persons.

Collection of income tax from a person serving in the United States (whether the tax falls due prior to or during his period of military service) is deferred without interest for a period up to six months after the termination of his military service, if he establishes that his ability to pay is materially impaired on account of such service, Mr. Helvering said.

In the case of a person in the military forces, who at the time the tax would otherwise be due, is serving on sea duty or outside the United States, the collection of the tax is postponed until the fifteenth day of the third month after he ceases to be in such service.

| Order No | Addition | Violator | Cited under | Violation | Penalty | Issued | Expiry |
|----------|----------|-------------------|--|---|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| M-15-b-1 | Amended | Amendment No. 1. | Rubber and Balata, etc. | Action pursuant to order to be taken by Director General for Operations, may now also be taken by Rubber Director. | 1-22-43 | L. D. Tompkins, Director. | 1-19-43 |
| M-15-c | Amended | Amendment No. 1. | Rubber and Balata, etc. | Action pursuant to order to be taken by Director General for Operations, may now also be taken by Rubber Director. | 1-22-43 | L. D. Tompkins, Director. | 1-19-43 |
| M-15-f | Amended | Amendment No. 1. | Rubber and Balata, etc. | Action pursuant to order to be taken by Director General for Operations, may now also be taken by Rubber Director. | 1-22-43 | L. D. Tompkins, Director. | 1-19-43 |
| M-15-g | Amended | Amendment No. 1. | Rubber and Balata, etc. | Provides that no rubber tires for industrial power trucks be delivered for replacement purpose except to fill orders. 8 F. R. 665. | 1-15-43 | L. D. Tompkins, Director. | 1-15-43 |
| M-15-h | Amended | Amendment No. 2. | Tin | Restricts use of certain gas meters after 2-15-43, subject to specific orders. 8 F. R. 667. | 1-26-43 | R. F. Sagar, 7127. | 1-26-43 |
| M-16 | Amended | Amendment No. 3. | Chlorinated Rubber | Action pursuant to order to be taken by Director General for Operations, may now also be taken by Rubber Director. | 1-22-43 | L. D. Tompkins, Director. | 1-19-43 |
| M-17 | Amended | Amendment No. 4. | Printing ink | Restricts use of toners, alkali blue or organic toners, and carbon powder, and other materials, may now also be taken by Rubber Director. | 1-21-43 | T. J. Craig, 71128. | 1-21-43 |
| M-18 | Amended | Amendment No. 5. | Molasses | Restricts use of toners, alkali blue or organic toners, and carbon powder, and other materials, may now also be taken by Rubber Director. | 1-21-43 | H. Naitan, 72041. | 1-21-43 |
| M-19 | Amended | Amendment No. 6. | Wool | Canvases produced in Louisiana after 11-2-42. 8 F. R. 1020. | 1-20-43 | G. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-20-43 |
| M-20 | Amended | Amendment No. 7. | Disinfectants and organic pigments | Restricts content to 60% in nondescript blankets and hanging wear. 8 F. R. 1021. | 1-21-43 | G. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-21-43 |
| M-21-a | Amended | Amendment No. 8. | Glycerin, kerosene and acetates | Restricts sale and delivery of Class A, subject to specific orders. 8 F. R. 1022. | 1-25-43 | O. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-25-43 |
| M-21-b | Amended | Amendment No. 9. | Isopropyl alcohol | Restricts sale and delivery of Class A, subject to specific orders. 8 F. R. 1023. | 1-25-43 | O. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-25-43 |
| M-21-c | Amended | Amendment No. 10. | Conservation of new automobiles | Provides for use of standard chemical allocation forms. 8 F. R. 1024. | 1-25-43 | O. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-25-43 |
| M-21-d | Amended | Amendment No. 11. | Conservation of new automobiles | Establishes standard delivery operations to be performed before vehicle may be delivered. | 1-25-43 | O. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-25-43 |
| M-21-e | Amended | Amendment No. 12. | Paper and paperboard | Clarifies 90-day inventory restrictions relating to paper. | 1-25-43 | O. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-25-43 |
| M-21-f | Amended | Amendment No. 13. | Strapping for shipping | Restricts use to specific container weights, uses, destinations, contents, and compliance with ICC regulations. | 1-25-43 | O. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-25-43 |
| M-21-g | Amended | Amendment No. 14. | Textile print rollers | Restricts use to specific container weights, uses, destinations, contents, and compliance with ICC regulations. | 1-25-43 | O. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-25-43 |
| P-46-a | Amended | Amendment No. 15. | Utilities, maintenance, repair, and supplies | Restricts use to specific container weights, uses, destinations, contents, and compliance with ICC regulations. | 1-25-43 | O. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-25-43 |
| P-46-b | Amended | Amendment No. 16. | Iron and steel production | Restricts use to specific container weights, uses, destinations, contents, and compliance with ICC regulations. | 1-25-43 | O. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-25-43 |
| P-46-c | Amended | Amendment No. 17. | Emergency servicing of aircraft | Restricts use to specific container weights, uses, destinations, contents, and compliance with ICC regulations. | 1-25-43 | O. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-25-43 |
| P-46-d | Amended | Amendment No. 18. | Longers, products' maintenance, etc. | Restricts use to specific container weights, uses, destinations, contents, and compliance with ICC regulations. | 1-25-43 | O. E. Piper, 73101. | 1-25-43 |

PRIORITIES

All unexpired priorities orders, regulations and orders above will be included in the February issue. Subscription: \$2.00 per year.

VICTORY

Each week, all new War Production Board orders and regulations will be included in the February issue. Subscription: \$2.00 per year.

FEDERAL REGISTER

Complete texts of War Production Board orders and regulations appear in the "FEDERAL REGISTER," published daily except Sundays, Mondays, and Tuesdays. Subscription: \$12.50 per month; \$12.50 per year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ABOVE PUBLICATIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

War Jobs and Civil Service . . .

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION LISTS NEW POSITIONS

Radio Intercept Officers, Engineering Draftsmen, Economists, Dietitians, Photostat Operators Among Positions To Be Filled

Positions listed below are newly announced by the United States Civil Service Commission or urgently needed to be filled. For a list of over 100 positions, see "Opportunities in Federal Service," posted in first- or second-class post offices.

Information and forms for applying for positions may be obtained from the Commission's Local Secretaries at first- or second-class post offices, from Regional Offices, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications must be filed with the Commission's Washington office.

There are no written tests, and no maximum age limits for positions listed unless otherwise stated. *Salaries are annual and basic and do not include added compensation for overtime.* The present standard 48-hour Federal work week includes 8 hours of overtime, and present overtime compensation increases the basic salary by about 21 percent of that part of the basic salary not in excess of \$2,900, provided the increment does not make the total compensation more than \$5,000 a year.

Applications are not desired from persons engaged in war work unless they may use higher skills in the positions sought. War Manpower Commission restrictions on Federal appointments are posted in first- or second-class post offices.

Newly Announced

Radio intercept officers, \$2,000 and \$2,600.—Persons with 2 to 4 years of appropriate college study in engineering, or in physics; or with 1 to 4 years of appropriate radio technical experience, who can transmit and receive 16 to 20 words per minute in International Morse Code. Duties include participating with the Army Air Forces in effecting and checking radio silence during air alarms, and performing various monitoring assignments.

Urgently Needed

Engineering draftsmen, \$1,440 to \$2,600.—Men, women with drafting experience or with drafting training gained

from a high school, technical school, college, or war training course.

Economists, economic analysts, \$2,600 to \$6,500.—Persons with at least 5 years of appropriate college training or experience in economics and economic analysis. *Specialized fields:* Commodities, Industries, Marketing, International economics, Prices, Transportation, Money, Banking, Fiscal policies, Labor economics, General economic conditions and trends, Public utilities, Public regulation of business, Economic theory; other fields (to be indicated by the applicant).

Staff dietitians, \$1,800.—College graduates who have had appropriate college study in dietetics and have completed an approved graduate training course as student dietitian or have had appropriate experience. *Duties:* To have charge of preparation and service of food from a main kitchen or in a ward; to cooperate with physicians in dietetic treatment of patients; to instruct patients with nutritional disorders.

Radio mechanic-technicians, \$1,440 to \$2,300.—Persons with appropriate radio technical experience or training to construct, assemble, maintain, overhaul, repair, or operate radio equipment of various kinds including all types of modern radio communication equipment.

Blueprint, photostat operators, \$1,440.—(Particularly for service in Washington, D. C.): Persons who have had general photographic, blueprint, or photostat work that included at least 6 months of appropriate operating experience.

Inspectors, ship construction, \$2,000 to \$2,600.—Men with 4 to 6 years or more of appropriate experience to inspect or test electrical installations, mechanical equipment, wood hulls, steel hulls. They must be able to read drawings, interpret specifications, and make necessary computations to determine compliance.

Freight and passenger rate clerks, \$2,300 to \$2,600.—Persons qualified to compute freight rates, or passenger fares; or to audit for payment freight or passenger transportation accounts of

rail, steamship, highway, or air-line carriers.

Departmental guards, \$1,500.—For service in Washington, D. C. Written test. No previous experience required.

Marine engineers, \$2,600 to \$5,600.—Men qualified to prepare designs and specifications for marine machinery (boilers, engines, turbines, Diesel engines, etc.); to make studies relative to the design or selection of such machinery; to analyze designs of contractors; to conduct trials and tests of marine machinery.

Naval architects, \$2,600 to \$6,500.—Men qualified to prepare designs, contract plans, or hull construction plans for new designs of vessels or for vessels under construction, alteration, or repair; to conduct pertinent studies; to supervise ship construction.

Agricultural warehouse managers, \$2,000 to \$4,600.—Men with from 3 to 7 years of responsible experience in warehouses storing agricultural products in cold or dry storage, or men with 1 to 3 years of such experience and 2 to 4 years of college training.

Statisticians, \$2,600 to \$6,500.—Persons with at least 5 years of appropriate experience or college training in statistics and statistical analysis. *Specialized fields:* Industries, Commodities, General economics, Prices, Mathematical statistics, Labor markets, Transportation.

Traffic and transportation specialists, \$2,600 to \$6,500.—Persons with at least 3 years of experience in either railroad (including street railway), highway (including local bus), water (inland and ocean), or air traffic or transportation. *Duties:* To make and direct programs to prevent traffic bottlenecks, to expedite movement of local, intrastate, interstate, and ocean freight and passenger traffic, and to conserve existing equipment and facilities.

Training specialists, \$2,600 to \$5,600.—Persons qualified to plan training programs for a variety of technical and professional personnel in a Government department; also to act as consultants on training policies; to assemble data on training programs. *Specialized fields:* General (Diversified techniques; also Motion picture techniques), Trade and industrial.

Engineers, \$2,600 to \$8,000.—Persons with at least 5 years of appropriate training and/or experience in engineering.

Junior engineers, \$2,000.—College women especially. Those lacking previous engineering study may qualify by completing a special tuition-free Gov-

(Continued on page 115)

War Wages and Labor . .

Davis Says Both Industry and Labor Have Accepted Wage Stabilization

Praises People for Accepting Annoying Restrictions In a Spirit of Cooperation

American industry and labor have accepted the principle of wage stabilization because they realize that this restriction on our normal way of doing things strengthens our internal structure and helps enable us to deliver a knockout blow to the enemy, William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, declared in an address delivered in Boston last week.

"I think it is a great tribute to the patience of American industry and labor that they have accepted this annoying, though necessary, curtailment in such a spirit of cooperation," he said.

Reporting on the progress that has been made since Congress and the President on October 3 handed the Board the immense task of stabilizing wages and salaries, Mr. Davis said:

"The President, in his Executive Order, told the Board that it should not approve increases over the level prevailing on September 15, except 'to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequalities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.' One of the first jobs we had to do was to define these terms. We had to get a workable policy that would accomplish the over-all purposes set forth in the Act of Congress—the determined purpose of the American people to keep the cost of living under control.

The Vicious Circle

"The Board found that, about January 1941, following a relatively stable period, prices and wages began to chase each other upward, and that the cost of living had gone up 15 percent between that

date and May 1942, when the President announced his 7-point program to combat inflation. The Board also found that the wages in roughly two-thirds of all manufacturing had already risen at least 15 percent, enough or more than enough to cover the cost of living increase, during that period.

"In the minority of cases, however, workers had not received increases sufficient to compensate them for the rise in living costs. The Board felt that the former should not be granted further general wage increases, and that the latter were entitled to have their average straight-time rates brought up to a point 15 percent above the January 1941 level. In defining the word 'maladjustments,' as used in the President's Executive Order, the Board adopted, therefore, this 15 percent formula.

"The other job facing the Board under the stabilization program was an administrative one: the job of adopting some simple regulations—we call them General Orders—which would make the task of conforming to the Order easier and would streamline our administrative procedures. The first thing we did along this line was to exempt all employers with eight or fewer employees.

Normal Increases Allowed

"The next most important exemption we granted was that for the normal type of increases which employers grant by way of promotion for length of service, merit, increased productivity under piece-work or incentive plans, or the operation of an apprentice or trainee system, provided the increases are made in accordance with established sched-

ules," he said, pointing out that 75 percent of the increases since October 3 have come from employers themselves.

The NWLB has carried out its program on a decentralized basis, he said, and has avoided building up a bureaucratic machine by using the services of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department of Labor, to carry the main administrative load.

Praising industry, labor and the public for the way they have cooperated to carry out the War Labor Board's program, Mr. Davis said:

"It is a unity, not of mere oratorical phrases, but one based upon common understanding. That understanding between labor and management can only come when men of good will from both sides sit down together around the same table and work out solutions to common problems.

"I am convinced that perhaps the most important reason why England did not go down with France after Dunkirk was that labor and management in Britain had been sitting down together for twenty years to work out their differences. When the hour of crisis came, they did not bicker, as in France. They worked, and they worked together. This has its lessons for America."

FLIGHT STRIPS SAVE PLANES FROM CRASHES

Flight strips which the Public Roads Administration is building in cooperation with the Army Air Forces and the State highway departments have already proved their value, Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads of the Federal Works Agency, said in a radio address last week.

Flight strips, which are narrow hard surfaced strips built along highways or in fields to provide emergency landing places for planes, were credited by Mr. MacDonald with saving several planes in recent months.

War Jobs

(Continued from page 114)

ernment-sponsored, 10-week E. S. M. W. T. course.

Dental hygienists, \$1,620.—Registered graduates of a recognized school of oral hygiene who have had 2 years oral hygiene experience, to assist dental surgeons in hospitals, clinics, and relief stations.

Physiotherapy aides, \$1,620 and \$1,800.—(1) Persons who have completed a full course in an approved school of

physiotherapy, or full course as apprentice physiotherapy aide in an Army hospital; (2) Persons who have a full 4-year college course with major study in physical education, to administer massage, electrotherapy, actinotherapy, and hydrotherapy.

Medical technicians, \$1,620 to \$2,000.—Persons qualified to (1) Identify ordinary pathogenic micro-organisms, make sections of pathologic tissues, make analyses of water, milk, blood, etc., make blood counts and complement fixation tests; (2) To perform X-ray photography and

posturing; (3) To assist in the operating room or clinic.

Investigators, \$3,200 to \$4,600.—Matériel Division, Air Corps, War Department.

Inspector, defense protective service, \$2,600 to \$5,600.

Metallurgists, \$2,600 to \$5,600.

Junior metallurgists, \$2,000.

Junior chemists, \$2,000.

Chemical aids, \$1,800.

Alphabetic card-punch operators, \$1,260.

Rationing of Medical Services Predicted

Health Official Says "Luxury" Attention To Be Eliminated

Medical services for the duration of the war and for several years thereafter will be "rationed," Dr. George Baehr, of the United States Public Health Service, and Chief of the Medical Division, Office of Civilian Defense, said last week.

With thousands of doctors and nurses already in the armed services and more leaving every day, Dr. Baehr said, the "luxury" medical attention to which Americans have been accustomed will be eliminated.

Some of the "luxuries," he said, are the full-time attention in a hospital of one or two private nurses, if the nature of the illness is such that the nurse can attend other patients in nearby rooms; going to a hospital just for a "rest" or for clinical diagnosis that could be made by visits to doctors' offices; and calling a doctor to the home when the patient could be taken safely to the doctor's office or could be treated by someone in the house following telephone instructions.

Suggestions given by Dr. Baehr for rationing available medical service include:

Call on the doctor at times when those who must work specified hours are not calling;

Do as much of the consulting with the family doctor as possible over the telephone;

Don't expect the doctor the minute he is called;

Help educate people to do some things for themselves; and

Don't demand or expect luxury services.

Dr. Baehr predicted as his personal opinion that the need for sensible rationing of medical services would continue for several years after the war.

In spite of the war drain on American doctors and nurses, Dr. Baehr said, adequate health and sanitation facilities will be maintained in this country. Careful watch is being kept that too many doctors are not taken from any community, and thousands of civilian defense workers are being trained to work as nurses' aides, hospital assistants, and in other capacities.

BULK GAS COUPONS REEXAMINED BY OPA

In a further move to tighten rationing controls and prevent black market pools from developing in the eastern gasoline shortage area, OPA last week ordered a reexamination of rations issued through old type 100-gallon bulk coupons to large users of gasoline.

These old type coupons, which were supplanted by a new type coupon when gasoline rationing became Nation-wide last December 1, were voided January 22, under provisions of an OPA amendment.

Persons who hold such coupons may apply to an OPA war price and rationing board for an exchange, but new bulk coupons will be issued strictly on the basis of a restatement of minimum requirements.

Industrial Fuel Oil Ration Reduced

Order Affects Consumers of 9,000 Gallons or More

All commercial, industrial, and governmental fuel oil users in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, who require more than 9,000 gallons in a single OPA ration period for purposes other than space heating and hot water, were affected by a joint action taken by Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes and Acting Price Administrator John Hamm last week.

Administrator Ickes banned deliveries of all grades of fuel oil to these groups after February 2, except for space heating and hot water, unless the consumer:

1. Uses fuel exclusively in an essential operation listed in Schedule A of the PAW order; or

2. Surrenders his fuel oil ration sheet to the OPA for redetermination under OPA Ration Order No. 11, as amended. Regional administrators will announce whether this surrender is to be made at the consumer's local board, or at OPA State, district or regional offices.

Will Reduce Rations

The OPA will reduce the rations of those consumers who do not qualify under Schedule A by 40 percent of the amount allotted to them for the first 3 months of 1943, but not below 9,000 gallons.

Home owners and other consumers who use fuel oil for space heating, hot water, and domestic cooking, and lighting purposes are not affected by the order.

Ban on Nonessential Driving to Continue

OPA Clarifies Restrictions On Use of Cars and Boats

Present restrictions on nonessential use of cars and boats in the Eastern States must be continued at least through the current heating season because of the need to use all available facilities to bring in fuel oil for home heating and industrial operations, OPA officials have indicated.

Urging motorists in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia to abandon all unnecessary trips, as well as those strictly for pleasure, OPA last week clarified its restrictions on driving to meetings during the present emergency. An amendment to the regulations also extends the ban on nonessential driving to pleasure use of gasoline-powered boats. This order will apply principally to boats in Southern waters where they are operated in winter.

Driving Permitted

In the amendment OPA made it clear that in the absence of adequate alternative means of transportation car owners may drive to meetings directly related to their jobs, but only if attendance is essential to, or part of their occupation or profession. They may also drive to religious services and to meetings conducted to train personnel for emergencies and make other preparations for emergencies involving a threat to life, health or property.

OPA officials added that driving to weddings, christenings, and baptisms as well as to regular church services also is permitted in the absence of other transportation facilities.

"Other types of meetings, even though they promote social welfare, or civic good, cannot be included as essential trips in view of the acute petroleum shortage," OPA declared. "This will result in curtailing the use of cars for attending the functions of various clubs and organizations that perform useful services to the community and the war effort. But the sacrifice of convenience by those who are engaged in such organized activities will in itself make a real contribution to winning the war, since it will save our vital supplies of petroleum."

War Ration Book 2 Explained

Any Member of Family May Use All Family's Books

To correct any misunderstandings that may arise concerning War Ration Book 2, OPA last week issued a statement setting forth the main points of the book as they affect the consumer.

Ration Book 2, like Book 1 (now used for sugar and coffee) may be used by any member of the household to whom the book is issued, OPA explained. Any member of the family may use all the family's ration books. Exactly the same ration book, with the same number of stamps, will be issued to every member of the family.

Processed baby foods that are made of strained or chopped fruits, vegetables or meats, or a combination of these, put up in sealed glass or tin containers, are included in the ration order. Canned milk, canned milk formulas, and canned prepared cereals are not rationed.

Point Values Posted

So that each family will know how to budget its ration stamps, the point value of all rationed foods will be published and posted in each store at the beginning of each ration period.

The consumer will not be permitted to use point stamps in Book 2 to buy coffee. Coffee will continue to be rationed only with War Ration Book 1.

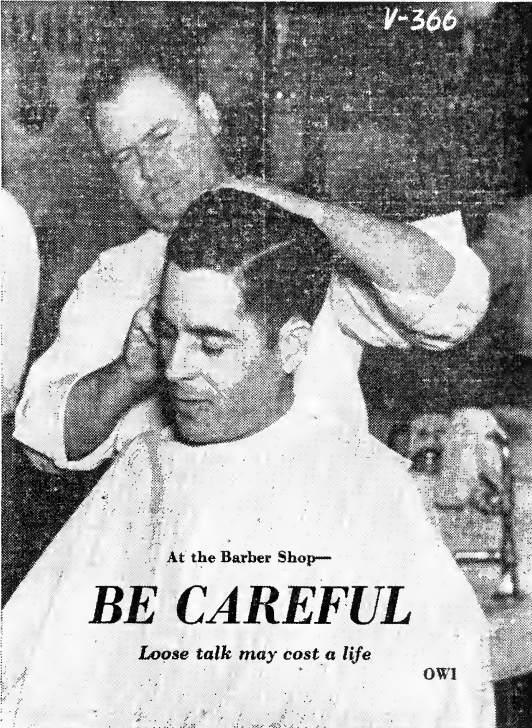
Those who eat meals in restaurants will not be required to surrender their ration stamps, since restaurants will be rationed in the total amount of processed foods they may buy according to the number of meals they serve.

Where some member of the family is away in school, the family will not be permitted to use his or her ration card.

If a housekeeper lives in her own home but eats her meals with the family by whom she is employed, she should give her ration card to the family that provides her food, OPA says, but adds that such arrangements are entirely voluntary.

Typewriter Rentals

Persons wishing to rent typewriters of the kind scheduled for rental rationing will be permitted to do so any time before May 1 without getting rationing certificates.



V-366

At the Barber Shop—

BE CAREFUL

Loose talk may cost a life

OWI

Farmers Assured Gas

The restrictions in nonessential uses of gasoline and rubber, including pleasure driving in the East, further assure farmers that they will get the gasoline and rubber they need to produce and market their crops.

Some farmers have expressed fears that they might be forced to curtail food production because of insufficient fuel and tires for tractors, trucks, gasoline engines and other equipment necessary to farm production. Poultrymen, particularly, have been anxious about a steady supply of gasoline for heating brooders.

Filling Stations Given Schedules

Two operating schedules were provided for filling stations throughout the country last week by the Office of Petroleum Administrator. A station may elect to stay open either not more than 72 hours a week for not more than 12 hours a day, or 24 hours a day for 7 days a week.

A dealer choosing the 72-hour schedule may not divide the 12-hour period into units of less than 2 consecutive hours. He must maintain this schedule for at least 7 consecutive days before he may switch to the 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week basis.



Rationing Reminders

Sugar

January 31—Coupon No. 10 in War Ration Book One, good for 3 pounds, expires.

February 1—Coupon No. 11 becomes valid for 3 pounds, will expire March 15.

Coffee

February 7—Stamp No. 28 in War Ration Book No. 1 is good for one pound through this date. This applies only to books issued to persons at least 15 years old.

February 15—Institutional users may apply for their February-March allotments through this date, but pro rata deductions will be made, depending on how late the applications are received by the local boards.

Fuel Oil

Class 3 coupons issued on 3-months basis may be used 15 days after expiration date provided application for renewal has been filed, or for next quarter 15 days before quarter begins.

Householders whose ration is 200 gallons or less a year will in the future receive coupons redeemable any time during the year, instead of coupons divided into heating periods.

Value of Period 3 coupons, also valid during January and early February, has been increased 10 percent in the 13 middle western States and decreased 10 percent, for all noncommercial users, in the 17 eastern States and the District of Columbia.

Period 4 coupons became valid 1 week earlier than originally scheduled in each zone.

Mileage: Gasoline and Tires

January 31—Last day that Temporary "T" coupons will be issued directly by rationing boards. Beginning February 1, "T" rations will be issued on the basis of ODT Certificates of War Necessity.

January 31—Original limit for the inspection has been extended to February 28 for holders of B and C books, and March 31 for A books.

March 31—Inspection deadline for "A" book drivers extended to this date; for "B" and "C" book holders, to February 28.

Stoves

All coal-fired and oil-burning stoves are subject to rationing. Certificates for the purchase of these two items are available for eligible persons at the local rationing boards.

Typewriters

Rentals of nonportables are banned on machines manufactured after 1934. Beginning February 1, nonportables made between 1927 and 1934 may be rented to civilians who obtain certificates from their local rationing boards.

Rentals of portables made between 1927 and 1935 may still be made on a 6-month basis. Most portables made since 1935 also may be rented on the same basis.

Bicycles

Anyone gainfully employed or doing volunteer war work can qualify for a certificate to buy a bicycle. Bicycles are also available to pupils who need them to get to and from school.

Men's Rubber Boots and Rubber Work Shoes

Certificates for the purchase of these items must be obtained from rationing boards.

POINT RATIONS ARE FAIR

Most Americans know by now that canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, and dried fruits, are going to be divided up among us by point rationing. The Department of Agriculture and the Office of War Information have told this in advance so that everybody would have time to learn, first, why it is necessary for the Government to determine a fair share, and second, how the new system will work.

About a fourth of America's food this year will go for military purposes. This isn't as tough as it seems—the farmers are producing at such a rate, civilians still will have about as much to eat as in the late thirties. But money is more plentiful than food now. As a result, most people would buy more than a proportionate share of the scarcer foods—as long as the supply lasted. Then we really would have a shortage. Rationing prevents this. Rationing divides up the scarce foods we have for the year so that every person will get enough of what is on the store shelves at any given time, and so that enough will be on the shelves all through the year.

Canned fruits and vegetables are in the relatively scarce class—something like half our supply for 1943 has been reserved to military use. Canned and dried foods are valuable for this purpose because they can be shipped and stored without spoiling, and because they take up less space than others. So we at home will eat more fresh foods and divide up the remaining canned goods by point rationing.

Point rationing covers a whole group of these foods, some scarcer than others. Each person starts with the same number of points he can use. If he buys very scarce kinds of things, he uses up a lot of points, if he buys less scarce things he uses fewer points and so he can buy more goods. But all foods in the group are under control because they represent a supply of interchangeable things and everybody must get a fair share of the total. Rationing cannot please alone, for instance, might bring a run on canned corn so that many people would then be unable to get corn, and if corn were then rationed . . . so on through the list. Point rationing does the whole job at once. It rations the whole supply of these similar products but at the same time leaves civilians that freedom of choice which Americans value so highly.

BUY WAR BONDS

REGIONAL LABOR BOARDS ARE SET UP IN 12 CITIES

Chairman Davis Tells Boston Audience That Wage Stabilization Is Administered Democratically

Under a sweeping decentralization program announced last week by the National War Labor Board, 12 Regional War Labor Boards are being established, with full authority to make final decisions in labor disputes and in voluntary wage and salary adjustment cases.

Each of the Regional Boards will be set up on the same tripartite system of public, employer and labor representatives as the National Board. In addition, the program calls for establishment of permanent tripartite panels in all the major cities of the United States to handle dispute cases and make recommendations to the Regional Boards.

The new "Little War Labor Boards" in the regions and the panels will be handling cases by about the 1st of February. The present 10 Regional Advisory Boards are being reconstituted as Regional War Labor Boards. Each WLB Regional Director has been appointed chairman and a public member of the new Board. Other members will be announced in a few days.

Regional Boards will be established in two newly created regions with headquarters in Detroit and Seattle. The former region will cover the State of Michigan, while Washington and Oregon will be included in the Seattle Board's region.

Prof. Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the University of Wisconsin Economics Department, has been appointed chairman of the Detroit Regional Board. The Seattle chairman has not been selected as yet.

WLB Has Final Say

"The National War Labor Board in Washington, under the new procedure, will function as a supreme court for labor disputes, reserving the right to review Regional Board decisions on its own motion or by granting a petition to appeal filed by one of the parties to a case," William H. Davis, WLB chairman, explained.

The Board in Washington also will issue general policy directives and as-

sume original jurisdiction over cases of general importance.

All new cases automatically will be referred to the new Boards upon certification, except in unusual situations or in cases involving those industries in which special commissions have been established.

A tripartite committee from the National War Labor Board is visiting Kansas City, Denver, and San Francisco this week to discuss with regional officials arrangements for establishment of the new boards. A full quorum of the Board will remain in Washington to handle cases while the committee visits the regions. Later, other Board members will confer with the regional groups in the other nine cities where Regional War Labor Boards are being set up.

Discusses Wage Program

The democratic character of the Board's wage and salary stabilization program, with full participation by all groups concerned in the decisions, was emphasized by William H. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board, speaking at a luncheon meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce last week.

"I need not review for this audience the history of or the necessity for the wage stabilization program," Mr. Davis said. "It is one of those restrictions on the normal way of doing things willingly imposed upon itself by this united democracy to strengthen our internal structure and enable us to deal a knockout blow to the enemy."

"I think it is a great tribute to the patience of American industry and labor that they have accepted this annoying, though necessary, curtailment in such a spirit of cooperation. . . .

"I want to report to you today on the progress we have made since Congress and the President on October 3 handed the Board the immense task of stabilizing wages and salaries. It was the first time any such thing had been attempted in the history of this country. As war agencies go, we were a small organization devoted to the peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

"Fortunately the members of the Board—public, industry, and labor—had been wrestling with this problem ever since the Board was created last January 12."

Assent to Wage Policy

Mr. Davis pointed out that the Board's Wage Stabilization Policy, made public November 6, 1942, was adopted by unanimous vote of the twelve public, industry, and labor members of the Board.

"We had our differences during the day and night sessions at which it was drafted," he continued "but partisan interests were dropped in the face of the heavy responsibility imposed upon us."

"I think we have avoided the building up of a bureaucratic machine by using the services of the 73 existing offices of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Department of Labor, to carry the main administrative load around the country. We gave them the tremendous job of being the first point of contact with employers and unions, and we gave them the power to issue binding rulings on whether proposed wage and salary adjustments needed War Labor Board approval. . . ."

Better WLB Record

Emphasizing the important possibilities of each region having its own Board and its own permanent tripartite panels in important cities of the region, Mr. Davis pointed out that each of the twelve boards "will have its own chance to better the record of the National Board, which shows that roughly two-thirds of our decisions have been unanimous and the other one-third have been divided approximately between public-and-employer majorities and public-and-labor majorities."

The citizens, "drawn from the ranks of public, labor and management," who sit on the regional boards and panels "will have a great opportunity to strengthen the fabric of understanding between these two great groups in our society and thus to make our democracy better able to meet the tests which lie before it."

Mr. Davis concluded with the hope that after the war the Boards will "leave behind them, as a permanent contribution, a new way of settling old differences and a bond of mutual trust between labor and industry apt to play a large part in building that future America of which our fellow countrymen in uniform dream when there is a lull in the fighting overseas."

War Agriculture . . .

AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENTS LIBERALIZED TO KEEP MORE WORKERS ON FARMS

Local Boards May Defer a Farm Worker Who Produces as Little as 8 War Units of Essential Products

Requirements for agricultural deferments have been extensively liberalized to keep additional workers on the farms. The new criteria for the guidance of Selective Service local boards not only liberalize the application of the "war unit" standard of production but include numerous additions to the list of essential crops for the production of which farmers may be deferred.

Approved by the Department of Agriculture, the War Manpower Commission, farm organizations and other interested groups, the revised guide provides that a local board would be justified in some cases in deferring an agricultural worker who produced as little as 8 war units of essential products. Heretofore, 16 units was considered a standard.

Selective Service local boards have been advised that when they are of the opinion that agricultural workers who are not producing at least 8 war units at the time could produce them if they were employed elsewhere, the boards should notify the local employment office of the War Manpower Commission and allow 30 days for the placement of the workers on other farms. Also, agricultural workers will not be reclassified out of their deferred classification if they move from one agricultural endeavor to another as long as they continue to be necessary to, and regularly engaged in, an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort.

Procedure Outlined

The procedure which local boards are to follow in granting deferments closely follow the procedure established in November. In Class II-C shall be placed any registrant who has no grounds for deferment other than his occupation or endeavor and who is found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort. In Class III-C shall be placed any registrant who is deferred by reason of dependency and who is found to be neces-

sary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort.

To guide the local boards, the Department of Agriculture through Selective Service, recommended in November that any person, who through his personal and direct efforts was responsible for the production of 16 war units of essential farm products, might properly be considered as "Necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort." It also furnished a list of agricultural products, including those considered essential and those considered less essential, and set up a unit system by which local boards could determine whether a farm worker was producing a sufficient number of livestock, poultry, field crops, fruit, truck and canning crops, or other food and special crops to make up the necessary 16 war units.

To this original list have been added several products including tobacco and short staple cotton. Wood products are also added, including logs, hewn railroad ties, fenceposts, pulp wood, fuel wood and others. Ducks and geese are also added to the list of poultry; and goats to livestock. Vegetable seeds and honey also are included. The original list of fruits is made more detailed.

Discussing the 16 war-unit objective and the general liberalization of the deferment policy, the guide states:

"In determining whether a registrant engaged in the production of essential farm products qualifies for classification in Class II-C or Class III-C, local boards may give consideration to the 16-war-unit objective. It should be considered simply as an objective and to interpret it as a present day standard upon which deferment is rigidly based would obviously be detrimental to essential production requirements for the Nation. At best it simply represents a national objective which it is desired every able-bodied man engaged in agricultural production will equal or exceed."

Wickard Rejects All "Dollar-A-Year" Men

Rules That All Employees Must Serve on Salary Basis

Secretary Claude R. Wickard has ruled that no one shall be employed in the Department of Agriculture on a dollar-a-year basis of compensation. In connection with the transfer of WPB personnel under an Executive order, questions have arisen concerning the assignment of transferees, who include 43 persons employed in the WPB on a dollar-a-year basis. Accordingly, Secretary Wickard has outlined the policies of his Department regarding these employees.

Those persons employed on a dollar-a-year basis, when transferred to the Agricultural Department, will be asked to accept full-time salaried positions, Mr. Wickard said. If they feel that this involves a greater sacrifice than they are willing to make, but wish to contribute their time and experience to the Government, they will be assigned to a Consultants Panel without compensation. Personnel from such panels will be available as consultants to any administrative agency.

Those serving as consultants without compensation may not participate in making any determination affecting the affairs of the companies or firms by whom they are employed, and are to be subject to the same supervision and direction as regular salaried employees, the Secretary declared.

4-H MOBILIZATION

In order to mobilize farm boys and girls behind the 1943 food production program, the Agriculture Department designated February 6-14 as National 4-H Mobilization Week. The 1,500,000 young people in the 4-H Clubs will pledge themselves in their 4-H projects to produce more meat, milk, eggs, war crops, do other jobs to help the war effort, and also make a determined drive to enroll 1,000,000 new members by asking all farm boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 to join them. One major objective of the week, the Department said, is to lay plans for 4-H Clubs to help meet local farm labor shortages, by working themselves and by taking into the clubs and helping to train city young people who will work on farms this summer.

INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION BY LOANS AND VICTORY GARDENS IS WICKARD'S AIM

Individual Loans Limited Only by Amount Needed To Do Production Job. Ice Cream Cut to 65% of Last Year's Output

Broadening of the Department of Agriculture's program to help farmers increase production in 1943 by making available a new source of credit at the county level for the production of essential wartime food and fiber, was announced by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard last week.

At the same time, Mr. Wickard, who is national food administrator, called on every town, city, and suburban family with a sufficient plot of open, sunny and fertile ground or access to a community allotment type of garden to join in the 1943 Victory Garden program and thus help win the war.

Under the new credit program announced by Mr. Wickard loans will be made to producers upon approval of a Department of Agriculture county loan representative, and the chairman of the county USDA War Boards.

Broad Loan Policy

Financing will be through the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. Individual loans will be limited only by the amount needed to do the production job. The loans will be for one agricultural season, not to exceed one year, but renewals may be granted under certain circumstances. Interest will be at five percent. Collateral will be first liens on commodities, livestock or other items being financed.

Mr. Wickard emphasized that farmers will continue to have available all other sources of agricultural credit, including local banks, Production Credit Associations, Emergency Crop and Feed Loans, and Farm Security Administration Loans.

Ice Cream Cut to 65 Percent

The Department of Agriculture last week ordered the ice cream industry to cut its use of milk and milk products for civilian production to 65 percent of the quantities consumed from December 1, 1941, to December 30, 1942.

The order becomes effective February 1, 1943, and applies to every processor making frozen dairy foods or mix. The products affected include ice cream, French ice cream, ice milks, milk ices, frozen custards, sherbets, ice cream mix, ice cream powders, milk ice mix, ice milk mix, milk shake mix, and similar preparations. The order will be administered by the Food Distribution Administration.

More Fluid Milk

The action is one of a series being taken to assure an adequate supply and efficient distribution of the dairy products most needed to meet war and essential civilian requirements. The milk saved from ice cream will be available for consumption as fluid milk or processing milk powder, cheese, butter, or other dairy products now in demand by the armed forces, civilians and Allied nations. It is estimated that enough milk will be saved to make 97,500,000 pounds of butter and 68,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk a year.

Russian Dandelions

The Agriculture Department reported last week that over 18,000 pounds of kok-saghyz (Russian dandelion) roots have been harvested from experimental plantings made in the summer of 1942 to determine the feasibility of producing rubber from this plant in North America. These roots are from only a small part of the test plantings of 1942. The balance have been left in the field in order to determine their ability to over-winter and produce seed the second year when seed production is greater.

The Department emphasized that this work is experimental and offers no immediate relief from the rubber shortage.

The Department also announced that movement of all Bermuda grass and carpet grass seed was frozen, beginning January 20, until a sufficient supply can be purchased by the Government to fill military needs.

The action was necessary, the Department said, to secure seed for the use

of the armed forces and to prevent the bulk of the Nation's supply of these seeds from being put to such nonessential uses as the seeding of lawns and golf courses.

Farm Machinery Released

The Department of Agriculture has provided for releasing some of the farm machinery which has been frozen in manufacturers' factory stocks since October 31. Stocks in the possession of dealers, distributors, wholesalers, and mail order houses were released on November 28 and January 1.

This action releases 80 percent of farm milk coolers of the immersion and tubular or surface type, as well as coolers of the same types in manufacturers' stocks on October 31, 1942. The release permits regular transfers through trade channels, but requires rationing on sales to farmers.

Also released are irrigation turbine and centrifugal pumps. As with milk coolers, irrigation pumps are rationed by county farm rationing committees.

Soybean Market

The Department of Agriculture reported the early-season congestion in the marketing and crushing of soybeans has been relieved. Crushers are again in the market for beans for processing into vegetable oils, meal and cake during the remainder of the current season, and farmers should have no difficulty in finding a ready market for their soybeans. In some areas, additional deliveries of soybeans are needed in order to assure continuous operation of crushing plants.

PUERTO RICO SUGAR

Exports of sugar from Puerto Rico to the United States during 1942, despite ship shortages and the submarine menace, were actually larger than 1941 exports, the Division of Territories and Island Possessions reported. The 1942 movement to the United States was 899,656 tons, topping the 1941 exports by 2,773 tons. The 1942 movement was made possible through coordination of all Federal agencies in the shipping picture, including the Army and Navy.

The importance of sugar to Puerto Rico economy makes the big movement of 1942 an important factor in improving the outlook for the No. 1 crop in the Island. Because of the success in shipping out sugar, it was possible to clear warehouses and make way for the new crop.

Agricultural Labor Will Be Recruited

Dept. of Agriculture Will Operate Over-All Plan

Unified responsibility for supplying labor for war production on farms was given to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard last week under a directive issued by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

The directive consolidates functions previously divided between the United States Employment Service and Department of Agriculture. Operating responsibility for recruiting and placing farm labor, the determination of needs and of areas of supply, the transportation of farm workers to shortage areas, and the determination of war-essential crops are brought together in the Department of Agriculture. Under a previous directive from Economics Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes, the Department also has responsibility for dealing with farm wages.

The War Manpower Commission continues control of over-all manpower policies and standards, including those affecting agriculture, and will continue to determine Selective Service standards applying to agriculture. It will be responsible, also, for "continuous review and appraisal of the agricultural labor program."

Presidential Order

Manpower Chairman McNutt's action in placing upon the Department of Agriculture responsibility for handling farm labor needs was taken under the authority granted in the President's Executive Order of December 5. The order authorized the Chairman to "avail himself of the services and facilities of such Executive departments and agencies as he determines may be of assistance in carrying out the provisions of this Order." The order also provided that departments and agencies were to utilize their "facilities, services and personnel and take such action" as the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission determines to be necessary to promote compliance with the provisions of the Executive Order.

The Department of Agriculture's responsibilities relate to all labor concerned with or incident to regular farming operations but do not include labor for manufacturing or commercial opera-

tions, such as processing, packing, canning, transporting, and marketing farm products.

Central Responsibility

The Department will handle all operating functions for the importation of farm workers from outside the country, subject to policies of the War Manpower Commission, and will mobilize and direct the use of local supplies of labor for agriculture including women and young people.

Operating responsibility for the farm labor program will be centralized in the Agricultural Labor Branch of the Department's Food Production Administration, Secretary Wickard announced. Major John O. Walker is in charge of this division; in this capacity he will also serve on the staff of the Bureau of Placement of the War Manpower Commission.

Secretary Wickard said details on the machinery to be used in carrying out the new farm labor responsibilities would be announced shortly.

MILK ONLY IN QUARTS FOR HOME USE

No more pint and half-pint bottles of milk will be delivered to American homes after February 1.

Agriculture Secretary Wickard ordered the milk industry to take a number of actions on a nationwide basis in order to simplify operations and reduce marketing costs for fluid milk. Beginning February 1, all handlers and distributors of milk must: (1) Eliminate all package sizes for milk below one quart except where the milk is to be resold for consumption on the premises; (2) confine their purchases to not more than two handlers unless the delivery from each handler is in excess of 300 quarts; (3) load milk only on advance or standing orders; (4) eliminate milk returns from stores, hotels, restaurants, or other establishments; and (5) charge minimum rates of deposit on all glass bottles, milk cans and milk cases. Sales to the armed forces are exempt from the restriction on size of package and from the deposit requirement, while sales in the New York City metropolitan area are exempt for a 90-day period from the requirement that purchases shall be confined to not more than two handlers. The Department's Food Distribution Administration will administer the order, which opens the way for further economy measures to be developed and put into operation on a local or regional basis.

Shipbuilding Program Now in Full Swing

Liberty Ship Construction Time Reduced Three-Fourths

American shipyards continue to speed up the production of Liberty ships and in November launched the record number of 68, the Maritime Commission has announced. The average time from keel-laying to delivery is now only 65 days. The November average is an improvement of 10 days over the October figures. The previous monthly record for delivery of Liberty ships was 67 in September.

Liberty ships are now being constructed in one-fourth of the time that it took to produce them last January when the program got under way. At that time the average was 241.3 days from keel laying to completion. Since then every month has witnessed a steady and regular reduction in the average time.

To Build Wooden Tugs

The Commission announces that 106 bids from shipbuilding and lumber companies for the construction of wooden tugs have been received. The bids range from \$31,000 to \$250,000 for each vessel.

Builders in 21 States in the East, West, and Gulf Coast areas, as well as in the Great Lakes, submitted offers to construct the 65-foot vessels, which will be used as propelling units in connection with the Commission's wooden barge program. The vessels, of the V2-M-ALI design, will be constructed in groups of not more than six by one builder.

LIBERTY SHIP NAMED FOR NEGRO SCIENTIST

The Maritime Commission has announced that a Liberty Ship, soon to be launched, will be named for Dr. George Washington Carver, world-famous scientist who died at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., on January 5. The time and place of the launching have not yet been set.

Recognized as one of the world's outstanding scientists in the field of agricultural research, the late Dr. Carver will be the second prominent American Negro so honored by the Maritime Commission. The first Liberty Ship named for a Negro was the *Booker T. Washington*, now in active service under Capt. Hugh Mulzac, a Negro master.

Motion Pictures . . .

"HENRY BROWNE, FARMER"

Negro cadet flyers of the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee's air field highlight the new film, "Henry Browne, Farmer," produced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and released non-theatrically by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information.

"Henry Browne, Farmer" is a simple, down-to-earth story of a Negro farmer and his family—what they are doing individually and collectively to win the war. Farmer Browne, rooted in the soil, goes about the daily tasks of farming so important in wartime. He plants 15 acres of peanuts so that we will have more vegetable oils, needed so urgently today. He conserves his land and takes care of his equipment. He greases his farm tools to prevent rust, saves his burlap bags. Henry Browne's family, too, do their jobs. Mrs. Browne has a Victory garden, young Henry milks the cow, sister has a flock of chickens, and another son is serving with the 99th Pursuit Squadron of the Army Air Forces. The film ends with the family's visiting the Tuskegee air field where they watch the older son soar from the ground and fade over the horizon.

"Henry Browne, Farmer" was directed by Roger Barlow and narrated by Canada Lee. In 16-mm size, the film is available from more than 175 distributors of OWI films throughout the country.

Other OWI films showing wartime production on the farms of America include "Home On The Range," a tribute to the men of the western plains producing beef and mutton, and "Democracy in Action," an explanation of the methods being used to increase farm production.

In addition to these pictures, the following OWI films show our armed forces on land, at sea, in the air, our war production in factories, our responsibilities as civilians, the nature of our enemies, the peoples of our Allies, and the issues at stake in this war we are fighting.

"THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY" (10 minutes). The stakes of American labor and industry in winning this war. An Official War Department film.

"BOMBER" (10 minutes). Manufacture, speed, and power of the B-26 Army bomber. Commentary written by Carl Sandburg.



HENRY BROWNE, FARMER

"CAMPUS ON THE MARCH" (19 minutes). Wartime activities in American colleges and universities.

"DIVIDE AND CONQUER" (14 minutes). Hard-hitting presentation of Nazi methods in spreading hate and fear, distrust and confusion.

"LAKE CARRIER" (9 minutes). Transporting iron ore over the Great Lakes to Midwest steel mills. Narrated by Fredric March.

"LISTEN TO BRITAIN" (20 minutes). A remarkable record of wartime Britain and a tribute to the everyday people of England.

"MANPOWER" (8 minutes). Methods now being used to recruit and train workers for war industries.

"MEN AND THE SEA" (10 minutes). Training the men who man our cargo ships carrying munitions, food, and supplies throughout the world.

"THE PRICE OF VICTORY" (13 minutes). Vice President Henry Wallace's stirring challenge to the freedom-loving people of the world.

"RING OF STEEL" (10 minutes). Tribute to the American soldier from 1776 to 1942. Narrated by Spencer Tracy.

"SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION" (10 minutes). Dramatic exposition of the results of careless talk and the need for secrecy.

"SALVAGE" (7 minutes). Need for salvaging metals, rubber, and greases. Narrated by Donald Nelson.

"TANKS" (10 minutes). Manufacture and performance of the M3 Army tank. Narrated by Orson Welles.

"TARGET FOR TONIGHT" (48 minutes). Thrilling story of a bombing raid over Germany by the Royal Air Force.

"U. S. NEWS REVIEW: ISSUE NO. 1" (21 minutes). Seven subjects—women at war, fuel saving, President's wartime flag, Malta, coal production, war in Pacific, and wartime harvest.

Protection Plan For Young War Workers**Children's Bureau Studies Various Occupational Hazards**

In a move to protect young workers entering wartime industry, Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, announced that the bureau is setting up a series of advisory standards pointing out the hazards of various occupations in which young workers are likely to be employed and listing kinds of work that are relatively safe or unsafe for boys and girls 16 and 17 years of age.

In announcing these advisory standards, the Bureau urges the voluntary cooperation of the thousands of employers in war industries in adopting employment and training practices in respect to youths aged 16 and 17 that take into account both the relative hazards of specific occupations and the added factor of risk owing to youth and inexperience.

Ship and Lead Work

The first advisory standards to be issued cover shipbuilding and the lead-using industries. Other standards will follow as soon as the investigations are complete. The hazards of different trades, skilled and unskilled in shipbuilding, in lead using, and in the chemical and other war industries, are subjected to close analysis by safety engineers of the Children's Bureau, which likewise seeks the advice of men in the war plants who are handling young workers and gaining knowledge of their capacities and weaknesses.

"WESTERN FRONT" (21 minutes). China's heroic fight as a member of the United Nations.

"WINNING YOUR WINGS" (18 minutes). Work of the U. S. Army Air Forces. Narrated by Lt. James Stewart.

"ANCHORS AWEIGH" (3 minutes).

"KEEP 'EM ROLLING" (3 minutes).

"CAISSONS GO ROLLING ALONG" (3 minutes). Song shorts sung "off screen" against backgrounds of appropriate action scenes.

For complete information on Government war films, their availability and use, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

Appointments-Resignations . . .

CALDER TAKES POST KANZLER RESIGNED

CURTIS C. CALDER, formerly WPB Assistant Deputy Director General for Industry Divisions, was appointed WPB director general for operations, succeeding Ernest Kanzler, who resigned.

DR. JOHN M. CASSELS, formerly Chief of the Requirements and Allocations Branch of the Office of Agricultural War Relations, has been appointed chief of the Requirements and Allocations Control, a unit of Agriculture's Food Distribution Administration. The unit will receive and analyze the allocation of food supplies for civilians, the armed forces, Lend-Lease, and other uses.

Agriculture Secretary Wickard approved the administrative set-up of the Food Production Administration as submitted by Director Townsend:

J. B. HUTSON, associate director, will be Executive Officer of the Administration and in general charge of its activities under the Director;

A. G. BLACK, associate director, in addition to his duties as Governor of the Farm Credit Association, will serve as head of the Production Loan Branch, directing and supervising all activities of the Administration which relate primarily to loans, except Farm Security Administration loans;

D. A. FITZGERALD, deputy director, will be in charge of programs and planning.

LAWRENCE A. APPELEY, Vice President of the Vick Chemical Co., has been named executive director of the WMC. He will hold complete administrative authority over all phases of the staff services, planning and operations.

FRANK A. WATTS, on leave of absence from the Humble Oil and Refining Co., was appointed director of the Materials Division of the Petroleum Administration for War, succeeding Greer Orton, who resigned.

President Roosevelt requested the transfer of COL. ROBERT JOHNSON from the Army's Ordnance Department to the WPB, where he will serve as vice chairman of the Board and chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

BRIG. GEN. CHARLES D. YOUNG (U. S. A. inactive), formerly Assistant Director of the ODT, was appointed deputy director of that agency. Gen. Young will act for ODT Director East-

man, in event of his absence, on all ODT matters requiring immediate attention, and in addition will have direction and control, under Mr. Eastman, in all matters pertaining to ODT's responsibilities as a claimant agency for domestic transportation under the WPB Controlled Materials Plan.

DR. ERNEST W. REID, formerly Chief of the WPB Chemicals Branch, was appointed deputy director general for Industry Divisions, succeeding Curtis C. Calder.

WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Chief of the Domestic Radio Bureau of the OWI, was appointed an assistant director of the Domestic Branch in charge of plans and production. To assist him in the planning function, the Bureau of Campaigns will become a division in Mr. Lewis' office with DREW DUDLEY as chief. Mr. Dudley has been Assistant Chief of the Campaigns Bureau.

BERNARD L. GLADIEUX, former Chief of the Emergency Organization Section of the Bureau of the Budget, was assigned as supervisor over all aspects of budgeting, organization, personnel management, and general administration within WPB.

DR. LUTHER GULICK resigned as DIRECTOR of the WPB Office of Organizational Planning, and JAMES G. ROBINSON resigned as administrative officer. LOUNSBURY S. FISH, who has been serving as Assistant Director under Dr. Gulick, was appointed director.

SCHOOL BUSES NEED NEW CERTIFICATION

The Office of Defense Transportation last week started the Nation-wide mailing of applications to local school authorities for the continuation of Certificates of War Necessity for the operation of school buses, in accordance with the procedure outlined in a statement of policy, aimed at conserving school busses and tires, issued by ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman.

Mr. Eastman said:

"Mileage and gasoline allowances certified after February 1, 1943, will depend upon demonstrated proof, presented in applications therefor by school authorities, showing the extent of adjustment of school transportation service in accordance with the policies presented."

Accompanying the applications are simple instructions designed to aid in their preparation.

Priorities Ordered For Radio and Wire Messages

A. T. & T. to Cut Rates on Long Distance Calls and Leased Wires

All telegraph, cable and radio-telegraph companies were ordered by the Board of War Communications to give precedence to messages bearing on national defense and security, beginning February 15. Such messages will be specifically designated by the sender in the following order of precedence: (1) U. S. Urgent—to apply to domestic and international messages filed only by the State, War, and Navy Departments. (2) OP Priority—to apply to domestic and international messages filed only by the War and Navy Departments.

State, War, and Navy

(3) Priority—to apply to any domestic or international message filed by the State, War, or Navy Departments and to any other domestic message requiring immediate transmission for war purposes and concerning immediate dangers due to the presence of the enemy, hurricane, flood, earthquake, or other disaster. (4) Rapid—to apply to any domestic message which requires prompt transmission and delivery for the national defense and security, and concerning important governmental functions; production, movement, and diversion of essential supplies; maintenance of essential public services; supply, movement and diversion of food; and civilian defense or public health and safety.

Telephone Rates Cut

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has agreed to reduce rates on long distance telephone calls of more than three minutes and to cut charges for leased wire services, the FCC reported. The agreement—arranged at conferences between company and FCC officials after last month's hearings on A. T. & T.'s rates and charges—will result in an immediate saving of \$34,700,000 to the public and cut the annual revenue of the company's long lines department by some \$50,700,000. Proceedings will be dropped "upon filing of the appropriate tariffs" by the company, and further hearings on the show-cause order have been canceled.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .



MANPOWER

LABOR FORCE—EMPLOYED—UNEMPLOYED

| | Dec. 1942 | Nov. 1942 | Dec. 1941 | Dec. 1940 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | (Millions of persons) | | | |
| Labor force ¹ | 53.4 | 54.5 | 54.0 | 53.4 |
| Male..... | 37.9 | 38.5 | 40.2 | 40.9 |
| Female..... | 15.5 | 16.0 | 13.8 | 12.5 |
| Employed..... | 51.9 | 52.8 | 50.2 | 48.3 |
| Male..... | 37.0 | 37.6 | 37.8 | 35.7 |
| Female..... | 14.9 | 15.3 | 12.6 | 10.6 |
| Unemployed..... | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 7.1 |
| Male..... | .9 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 6.2 |
| Female..... | .6 | .7 | 1.2 | 1.9 |

¹ Excludes institutional population and estimated number of persons in the armed forces.
Source: Census Bureau.



LABOR TURNOVER

| | Nov. 1942 | Oct. 1942 | Nov. 1941 | Nov. 1940 |
|---|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| | (Rate per hundred employees) | | | |
| All manufacturing industries: | | | | |
| Accessions..... | 8.14 | 8.69 | 3.91 | 4.65 |
| Total separations..... | 7.09 | 7.91 | 3.51 | 3.06 |
| Voluntary..... | 4.21 | 4.65 | 1.57 | 1.10 |
| Discharges..... | .43 | .45 | .24 | .18 |
| Lay-offs..... | .65 | .78 | 1.44 | 1.60 |
| Military..... | 1.55 | 1.71 | .15 | (¹) |
| Miscellaneous ¹ | .25 | .32 | .11 | .18 |
| Voluntary separations in selected industries: | | | | |
| Aircraft..... | 3.93 | 4.41 | 2.20 | 2.06 |
| Shipbuilding..... | 5.41 | 5.39 | 2.39 | 1.32 |
| Machine tools..... | 3.02 | 3.64 | 1.59 | 1.47 |

¹ Includes deaths and retirements. ² Included in miscellaneous. Source: BLS.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

As of January 1, 1943



| Industrial classification ¹ | Number of committees ¹ | Number of employees represented | Committees in im- portant areas | Great Lakes ⁴ |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total..... | 1,919 | 4,003,742 | 782 | 524 |
| Aircraft..... | 96 | 462,606 | 25 | 23 |
| Ships..... | 98 | 850,189 | 28 | 5 |
| Guns and ordnance..... | 318 | 692,927 | 96 | 118 |
| Tanks..... | 26 | 78,570 | 4 | 18 |
| Machine tools..... | 88 | 80,016 | 12 | 45 |
| Engines..... | 60 | 285,315 | 19 | 35 |
| Motor vehicles..... | 37 | 54,919 | 7 | 23 |
| Iron and steel..... | 250 | 465,248 | 101 | 77 |
| Machinery..... | 113 | 144,511 | 37 | 39 |
| All others ² | 835 | 889,441 | 453 | 141 |

¹ Based on major type of contract held by plant. ² The coverage is based on one committee to a plant. ³ New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. ⁴ Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio. ⁵ Includes scientific instruments, communication equipment, synthetic products, and other industries. Source: War Production Drive.



LABOR DISPUTES

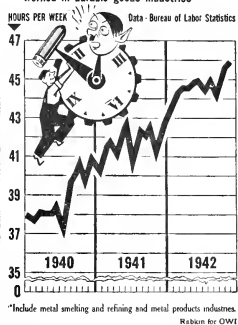
| | Dec. 1942 | Nov. 1942 |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting war production ¹ | 119,572 | 91,925 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | ² 100 of 1% | ² 100 of 1% |
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting war production..... | | |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | Cumulative Jan.-Dec. '42 | ² 100 of 1% |
| | 2,095,294 | |

¹ The war "strike" statistics are gathered by an Interdepartmental committee consisting of the War, Navy, and Labor Departments, War Production Board, Maritime Commission, and the War Labor Board. The term "strike" includes both strikes and lockouts.

War Facts data are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WPB

WAR FACTS

WORK WEEK GROWS—Average hours worked in durable goods industries*



*Include metal smelting and refining and metal products industries.
Rebman for OWI

INDICES OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

| | Nov. 1942 | Jan. 1942 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | November 1941 = 100 | |
| Munitions production..... | † 431 | 183 |
| War construction..... | † 234 | 109 |
| Total war output..... | † 333 | 135 |

WAR CONSTRUCTION

| | June 1940–Nov. 30, 1942 | (Millions of dollars) |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Government-financed: | | |
| Commitments for nonindustrial construction..... | | \$14,857 |
| Commitments for industrial facilities expansion..... | | 13,819 |

PROGRAM—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

| | Dec. 31, 1942 | Nov. 30, 1942 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | (Billions of dollars) | |
| War program..... | † \$238.0 | † \$237.7 |
| Commitments..... | (¹) | † 177.9 |
| Expenditures..... | 68.2 | 62.1 |

WAR EXPENDITURES

| | Dec. 1942 | Nov. 1942 |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | (Millions of dollars) | |
| Expenditures..... | \$6,125 | \$6,112 |
| Number of days..... | 26 | 25 |
| Daily rate..... | 235.6 | 244.5 |

¹ Preliminary. ² Not available.
For additional information on Indices of Program Progress and War Construction see Victory, Jan. 13, 1943, p. 47; for Program and Expenditures see issue of Jan. 20, 1943, p. 91.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, January 17, through Saturday, January 23. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

BOOKLET ON "NEGROES IN WAR" RELEASED. In rotogravure and with 141 photographs to record the achievements of Negro Americans in many fields. OWI-1057.

REAL ESTATE MEN AND NEGRO. Will actively participate in the Government's program to lease existing houses and buildings and convert them into additional quarters for war workers. OWI-1105.

ANTHRACITE STRIKE HURTS COAL PRODUCTION. Strike of the anthracite miners cutting deeply into the supply of hard coal. OWI-1117.

DATES WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT. List of important ration rates from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24 inclusive. OWI-1118.

CHILD WELFARE PLANS APPROVED. For services for the children of working mothers in California, Arkansas, and Mississippi. OWI-1106.

HAWAII GRANTED \$3,000 for services to children of working mothers. OWI-1120.

PUERTO RICO SHIPPING MAY. Sugar exports from Puerto Rico to United States during 1942 larger than 1941 exports. OWI-1122.

EASTERN OIL STOCKS MINIMUM. Critically close to minimum safe working levels. OWI-1123.

SERVICE STATION HOURS REGULATED effective Jan. 23. OWI-1124.

WATTS NAMED MATERIALS DIRECTOR of Petroleum Administration. OWI-1125.

MATERIAL FOR NEW GAS WELL DRILLING BANNED in Southwest Kansas and Oklahoma. OWI-1144.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION RATE LIFTED to rate of 4,162,300 barrels daily. OWI-1132.

RETAIL PETROLEUM CREDIT STOPPED. Prohibits retail gasoline marketers or suppliers to grant or accept or participate in granting or accepting, directly or indirectly, of credit in connection with sale of any petroleum product. OWI-1133.

2 STATES GET CHILD GRANTS. Washington \$2,405, and Indiana \$2,890. OWI-1135.

LEWIS NAMED ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Domestic Branch in charge of plans and production. OWI-1136.

TANK CARS CONCENTRATED ON OIL. Tank car delivery of gasoline to East Coast banned. OWI-1137.

FAR WEST NEEDS 2,000 COAL MINERS in five Far Western States. OWI-1139.

WORK WEEK ABOVE 48 HOURS. Increase of 0.7 percent in average weekly hours in war industries. OWI-1134.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY BULLETIN. In line with expectations during week ended Jan. 16. OWI-1138.

FREE CIGARETTES FOR MERCHANT SAILORS. For use during long voyages. OWI-1141.

CANCER FACILITIES FOR WAR WORK. National Advisory Cancer Council favored turning of cancer facilities wherever possible to war work. OWI-1142.

WPC UPDATES RAILROAD HEARINGS. WMC Chairman McNutt told that railroad hearings should be held as soon as possible. OWI-1145.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

CALDER NAMED DIRECTOR GENERAL for Operations. WPB-2377.

WPB STUDIES DISTRIBUTION. Simplification and standardization made to date. WPB-2378.

TO PROTECT ALCOHOL REGULATIONS. Standard chemical forms PD-600 and PD-601 will be used in the future. WPB-T-1609.

1,217 CARS RELEASED IN WEEK ENDING JAN. 16. Trucks, trailers, and miscellaneous vehicles. WPB-T-1610.

FARM MACHINERY ORDERS LIBERALIZED. Does away with 3 month restriction on distributor's inventory of repair parts and eliminates necessity of filing "Certificate for Emergency Order." WPB-T-1611.

METALLIC BISMUTH FULLY CONTROLLED under complete allocation. WPB-T-1612.

WFB FIELD MEN TO AID STEEL SCRAP USERS. WPB-T-1613.

IRON, STEEL MEN GET REPAIR PRIORITY AA-1 for acquisition of repair and maintenance materials. WPB-T-1614.

EXPLAIN HUNTING, FISHING EQUIPMENT RESTRICTIONS describing how supply of various kinds of sports equipment has been affected by WPB orders. WPB-2333.

WOODEN SEWER PIPES AD STEEL-SAVING PROGRAM. Approximately 100,000 ft. of flexible wood pipe, replacing steel in drainage conduits, etc. WPB-2345.

BUTANE GAS AND PLUMBING CO. PENALIZED. of Cotton Port, Louisiana. WPB-T-1615.

3 BUILDING OPERATIONS ARE PENALIZED. Cove, Incorporated, and A. B. Miles, contractor, Philadelphia, are penalized; T. B. Cornblum, doing business as the Alvin Fixture Co., Birmingham, Ala.; and McPherson Hotel Corp., New Jersey. WPB-T-1617.

Q. AND A. ON OIL BURNER CONVERSION by Plumbing and Heating Division of WFB. WPB-2379.

OFFICIALS INSPECT AIRCRAFT PLANTS WFB Production Vice-Chairman Wilson accompanied by Army and Navy officials, returned to Washington from 8-day inspection trip. WPB-2386.

MORE STEEL FOR FARM MACHINERY. 50,000-ton increase in steel to be delivered during first quarter. WPB-2388.

LOADING LOGS CONTRACTORS Order P-158. Higher rates of logging roads and persons who carry on contract-hauling of logs entitled to benefits of Preference Rating Order P-138. WPB-T-1618.

PLASTICS INDUSTRY STUDIES PROBLEMS. Thermoplastic. WFB-T-1623.

DENTAL EQUIPMENT UNDER CONTROL. WPB-T-1624.

CERTAIN BOTTLE CROWNS QUOTA-FREE. Brewers and bottlers of carbonated beverages may appeal to use quota-free portion of crowns. WPB-T-1625.

PROTECTIVE COATINGS ALLOCATED. Cotection in Jan. 15 report on distribution of acrylic resins. WPB-T-1626.

Q. AND A. ON WALL PAPER issued on Conservation Order L-177. WFB-T-1627.

HIGHER REFRIGERATION REPAIRS PRIORITIES for emergency repair of refrigerating and air-conditioning systems. WPB-T-1628.

LA MOLASSES FREED FOR FEED. Restrictions in GP Order M-54 removed. WPB-T-1629.

ENGRAVED COPPER PLATE ORDER RELAXED. WPB-T-1630.

SYNTHETIC RESINS' MATERIALS CONTROLLED. Applies to phenolic and alkylid resins. WPB-T-1631.

VARNISH MEN URGED TO TRY SUBSTITUTES and to make up and evaluate various formulas using substitute materials. WFB-T-1632.

NEWSBOYS DISCUSS FARM MACHINERY. Statement on farm machinery situation. WPB-2389.

ARMY AND NAVY BUYING RATION. Tough, "high tenacity" rayon for Army and Navy equipment. WPB-2391.

POTENTIAL DIRECTOR OFFICE CREATED. Office of Power Director with appointment of J. A. Krug as head to take responsibility for electric power, gas, water, and communications. WPB-2390.

CAR DEALERS WARNED AGAINST NEGLIGENCE. Action of Government in taking over cars and

trucks is warning to automobile dealers that neglect of new motor vehicles will not be tolerated. WPB-2391.

5 NEW FLOORS PRODUCERS in 1943—Five new producers of metallurgical grade fluorspar are expected to come into production in 1943. WPB-2392.

FEWER FABRIC PATTERNS in 1943. Smaller variety of printed fabrics and definite limitations on introduction of new patterns. WPB-2394.

DYES UNDER FAR-REACHING CONTROLS. Dyes and organic pigments used in civilian clothing and for consumer products. WPB-2395.

WFB CORRECTS ORDER M-9-C. By mistake, the word "value" was inserted in lieu of "barrel" in a section of List A-2 of M-9-C, which details the portions of blow torches which may still be made out of brass. WPB-T-1616.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER RESTRICTIONS EASED. Quota restrictions on manufacture of certain types. WPB-T-1633.

CMP ACCOUNTING PLAN REVIEWED. Meeting in New York with American Institute of Accountants, to review accounting procedures to set up under WFB. WPB-T-1634.

KEENEY NAMED DEPUTY DIRECTOR. Robert M. Keeney appointed Deputy Director of General Industrial Equipment Division. WPB-T-1636.

WAR HOUSING BUILDING STANDARDS REVISED. Joint announcement by WFB and NHA on revision of war housing construction standards. WPB-2398.

WFB ISSUES CONSERVATION ORDER M-216-A. for reserve car, truck, stocks, buyers. WPB-2399.

OVER 1,000 SUBCONTRACTORS FOR WOODEN CAR BODIES. WPB-2400.

VALVE MODELS SIMPLIFIED by L-252 for gate, globe, angle, cross, check valve types. WPB-T-1635.

CORRECTION ON ORDER M-241 on paper production. WPB-T-1637.

ALUMINUM SHEET USE IN BUILDING EQUIPMENT STOPPED. WPB-T-1639.

SUSPENSION ORDER ON WASHINGTON ARCHITECT REVOKED. WPB-T-1640.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

CERTAIN CATALYSTS PRICE-EXEMPT. Dehydrogenation catalysts and catalyst carriers when sold for use in the production of synthetic rubber. OPA-1492.

RATIONING PLANNED FOR DINERS-OUT. Rationing program that will provide a fair share of scarce food commodities to restaurants, hotels, and other institutional users. OPA-1506.

FUEL OIL CONTROL TIGHTENED. Tighter control over use of fuel oil for nonheating purposes in 17 East Coast States. OPA-1512.

WORK CLOTHING DISCOUNTS. Groups of manufacturers discuss placement of specific dollars and cents ceiling prices on staple work clothing. OPA-T-509.

PIPE FREIGHT RULE ON CHARGES. Provides freight from mill being point to buyer's location is included in maximum prices. For specified pipe shipped from jobbers' stocks any freight actually paid in excess of 30 cents per hundredweight to equalize freight from the mill basing point to the buyer's location should NOT be marked-up. OPA-1493.

MEAT REGULATION AMENDED. Through Amendment 11 to Meat Restriction Order 1. OPA-1504.

COTTON SHIRT PRICES RESTRAINED. To approximately \$1.25 to \$1.50 retail. OPA-1500.

MOLASSES DIFFERENTIALS MAINTAINED. For each type of cane blackstrap and beet sugar final molasses. OPA-1501.

CERTAIN SALES REPORTS ELIMINATED. Required of producers of certain "premium" combed cotton yarns. OPA-1502.

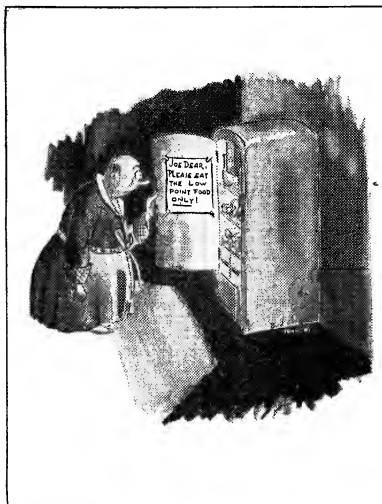
SOFTWOOD LUMBER MPB EXPANDED. Yard sales of cut softwood, northernmost and northern softwood lumber. OPA-1503.

CEILING SET FOR GRAPE PICKING PANS. Established by cost-plus formula. OPA-1505.

(Continued on page 128)



V-359-1/27

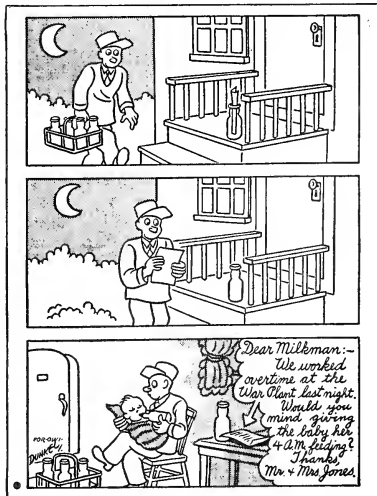


V-358-1/27

LOOSE TALK COSTS LIVES!..



V-361-1/27



V-360-1/27

Official War Releases . . .

(Continued from page 126)

MIXED FEES UNDER CONTROL. Used for poultry and livestock. OPA-1481.

TEN WAYS TO SAVE HAT SUGGESTED. Ten simple steps to save best, particularly in the oil-rationed hatline. OPA-1485.

SPECIFIC PRICES FOR CORN FEEDS. Dollars and cents ceilings at processor and jobber levels on corn meal, corn flour, corn grits, hominy, hominy grits, brewers grits and other products made by a dry corn milling process and used for human consumption. OPA-1509.

TIRE INSPECTION NEEDED PROVED by broken-down condition of tires turned in to Government under Idle Tire Purchase Plan. OPA-1510.

CERTAIN BABY FOODS TO BE RATIONED, including strained or chopped foods of fruits, vegetables, or meats. OPA-1517.

FLOUR CYCLING PRICES TO BE EXTENDED. Extending by one month final date for calculating ceiling prices. OPA-1528.

OPA TIGHTENS GASOLINE RULE. Reexamination of rationing issued through old-type 100-gallon bulk coupons. OPA-1531.

HIGHER COSTS RELIEF GRANTED to Tootle-Campbell Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo. OPA-T-512.

PACKAGING CHARGES ON BEANS SET. Country shippers and primary jobbers may add to ceiling prices for dry edible beans differentials ranging from 30 cents to \$2 per hundredweight for putting up special "consumer size" packages. OPA-T-514.

ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS UNDER MPR-B6. Instruments for measuring, testing, recording and indicating and other precision devices. OPA-T-515.

STEAM UNDER SERVICE RULE, except by public utilities. OPA-T-516.

REDUCED INSURANCE BASED ON for raw spices and spice seeds imported from Central America. OPA-T-517.

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE CEILINGS SPECIFIC. Dollars and cents maximums for canned grapefruit juice. OPA-1514.

DRIVING COURTESY BENEFIT FARMS. Give farmers greater assurance they will get gasoline and rubber. OPA-1519.

FIELD MEN ISSUE WARNING NOTICES. State Directors and District Managers of OPA are granted authority to issue license warning notices. OPA-1521.

PRICES SET FOR COFFEE COMPOUNDS. Manufacturers of seven new coffee substitutes and compounds are given specified ceiling prices. OPA-1522.

EASTERN DRIVING CURBS CLARIFIED. OPA-1532.

NEW PRICE RULE ON SCHOOL SUPPLIES. Maximum prices on tablets, pads, blank books and certain other school supplies. OPA-1533.

TYPEWRITER RENTALS FREE TO MAY 1 without rationing certificates. OPA-1534.

FEEDBURY BICYCLE QUOTA INCREASED to 86,700. OPA-1536.

FOOD RETAILERS' ROUTINE EASED of necessity of filing with local War Price Rationing Boards form reports on ceiling prices. OPA-1540.

OIL RATION COUPONS ADVANCED one week date when number 4 fuel oil ration coupons may be used and rescinded recent 10% increase in allotments in Kentucky and parts of five Middle Western States where winter has been milder than normal. OPA-1544.

CALIFORNIA WINE RULE REVISOR to cover finished sparkling wines, domestic champagne and sparkling wines, artificially carbonated and light sweet wines separately from "table" wine. OPA-T-513.

LOG DIFFERENTIALS REMOVED between three West Coast market areas in Oregon and Washington for lower grades of logs. OPA-T-521.

NEW METHOD FOR SETTING CANNED FOOD Prices by which packers of most canned and packaged foods can determine new ceilings when container size is changed. OPA-1523.

Q. AND A. ON WAR RATION BOOK 2 ISSUED. (Point Rationing.) OPA-1527.

CEILINGS SOON ON SOUTHERN WHITE POTATOS. Early mid-season white potatoes will get specific dollar and cents maximums. OPA-1544.

MAXIMUMS SET ON CONNECTICUT TOBACCO. Shade-grown tobacco given maximum prices. OPA-1550.

ARMY PLANE SPOTTERS TO GET CARS. Dealers to furnish new passenger cars to Army Air Forces Ground Observer Corps for official use. OPA-T-519.

BULK WHISKY RECEIPTS SUBJECT TO CONTROL. Warehouse receipts for bulk whiskey subject to price control. OPA-T-529.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

MOBILIZATION OF WOMANPOWER PLANNED. Comprehensive plans for the voluntary mobilization of American womanpower for war. PM-4298.

HANDICAPPED WORKERS MAN PRODUCTION LINE. One entire production line is manned by 33 physically handicapped workers. PM-4281.

PROMPT ACTION USED ON LABOR NEEDS. Holders of war contracts who need workers with important skills requested to make requirements known at once to all local offices of U. S. E. S. PM-4287.

SHIP NAMED TO HONOR DR. CARVER. Liberty Ship, soon to be launched, will be named for Dr. George Washington Carver. PM-4284.

NAMED TO SANITARY ENGINEERS REPORTED. More effective distribution of sanitary engineers among Army, Navy, Public Health Services. PM-4285.

APPLYMENT NAMED EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF WMC. PM-4286.

MCNUTT ORDERS NO BAHAMIAN LABOR IMPORTS. After reviewing agricultural labor situation in Florida, Paul V. McNutt, stated that War Manpower Commission and Labor Policy Committee had concluded there should be no importation of Bahamian labor until maximum mobilization of domestic farm labor sources had been accomplished. PM-4290.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

RAILROADS LOAN ENGINES AS WAR AID. More than 700 steam locomotives have been leased by railroads with a surplus of motive power. ODT-20.

CERTAIN TIRE INSPECTIONS EXEMPTED. Unlicensed and limited-licensed commercial motor vehicles exempted from tire inspection. ODT-33.

BUS RULES SAVE 14½ MILLION TIRE MILES. ODT-39.

BUS APPLICATIONS GO TO SCHOOLS for continuation of Certificates of War Necessity. ODT-19.

4 NEW ODT INFORMATION OFFICES as clearing houses for information concerning available trucks and shipments. ODT-39.

GENERAL YOUNG DEPUTY DIRECTOR. Brig. Gen. Charles D. Young (U. S. A. Inactive) appointed Deputy Director of ODT. ODT-40.

ODT APPROVES JOINT ACTION PLAN expected to save 90,000 truck miles annually. ODT-41.

104 CARRIAGES IN JOINT ACTION PLAN. Carriers of household goods operating in New York City area. ODT-42.

ODT CUTS NEW YORK-CHICAGO BUS SERVICE over certain routes. ODT-44.

RAILROADS SET NEW HEAVY LOADING RECORD of less-than-carload, or merchandise freight. ODT-45.

BUY WAR BONDS

Latin Editors Praise Roosevelt Address

Message Widely Hailed Throughout Americas

President Roosevelt's address on the State of the Union at the opening of the Seventy-eighth Congress won the wide acclaim of editors and ranking officials of the Americas, according to a digest made by the Office of the Coordinator of American Affairs.

In Santiago, *La Nacion* said: "The peace to which Mr. Roosevelt referred must be forged in America."

Another Santiago paper, *El Dia Ilustrado*, declared that it brought "a ray of light to tragic darkness in which humanity has been plunged for three years."

A dispatch from Buenos Aires reported that President Ramon Castillo, Chancellor Ruiz Guinazu, and Minister of Finance Carlos Acevedo, all listened to President Roosevelt's speech with great interest.

Brazil's new *Radio Nacional* reported that the message of President Roosevelt had brought great satisfaction to the people.

The Rio de Janeiro newspaper *A Manhã* asserted: "Roosevelt's annual message is more than a stimulus. It is a splendid hope . . . a new sign of strength and a beacon of faith in the dark night."

The Rio newspaper, *Jornal do Commercio*, declared that the world heard President Roosevelt's speech as a prelude to victories in 1943 and to a just peace in the future.

The noted Brazilian editor, Macedo Soares, called the speech "one of the greatest political documents man ever presented to free nations."

The *Jornal do Brasil* said that the speech must cause the aggressors to shudder: "In his words there is none of the hollow enthusiasm of totalitarianism."

In Colombia, the newspaper *El Espectador* declared that the democracies should do more than applaud President Roosevelt's message:

"They should also pay a tribute of gratitude and admiration to the soldiers, the sailors, the workers and farmers, and to the civilians of the United States, Russia, Great Britain and China."

El Tiempo, of Bogota, said: "The free men of the world—especially the free men of America—will be overjoyed with the message of President Roosevelt."



WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY 3, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 5

New System of Alarms Reduces Interruption of War Production

Single System of Blue and Red Warning Signals for All States Except Pacific Coast Allows Traffic to Move

Air raid protection regulations adopted last week for the Eastern Military Area have been recommended by the Office of Civilian Defense for voluntary adoption by all States except those of the Western Defense Command. In addition to uniformity, the new warning signal and blackout system has the advantage of permitting earlier blackout and mobilization of Civilian Defense personnel, with greater protection to the public, while reducing disruption of war production to a minimum.

The regulations, effective February 17, were issued by Service Commands of the U. S. Army under authority of Public Proclamation No. 4, issued by Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army. They apply to the 16 Atlantic Seaboard States and the District of Columbia and will eliminate in that area the various conflicting and sometimes dangerous signals which had been adopted by States and localities in their search for an adequate warning system. It became apparent that the problem had to be treated on a wide target zone basis rather than following customary governmental lines.

Two Basic Signals

The result of studies by the War Department and the OCD during the last year, the regulations recognize that

under the old system too short a period elapsed from the time of the public air raid warning until enemy planes would have been overhead. Now, throughout the entire Eastern Defense Command there will be two basic audible signals. As described by James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, one will provide a state of preparedness—almost total blackout, mobilization of protective forces, alertness for enemy attack, yet a continuance of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. The other will effect a complete readiness for attack—total blackout, cessation of traffic, the public in shelters.

The Army and the Office of Civilian Defense thus become partners in assuring adequate passive defense against air raids in the States of the eastern target area—the Army lending its wartime authority to obtain uniform compliance with the new system and the Citizens Defense Corps, together with the regular State and local governmental agencies, carrying out its operation.

OCD Operations Letter No. 107, which is now being circulated through the entire country, urges the States and localities everywhere except in the Western Defense Command to adopt the regulations worked out by the War Department, OCD and Eastern Defense Command for the East Coast. A uniform system adapted to the needs of the Pacific Coast was worked out months ago with War

Department approval and prescribed by the Western Defense Command.

New Regulations

The principal features of the new warning signals and blackout regulations are:

1. A preliminary audible public "Blue" warning signal is prescribed, consisting of a steady blast lasting approximately 2 minutes on air raid horns, sirens, or whistles. This signal, which ordinarily will be the first public audible warning, means "Probability of enemy air raid—Enemy planes appear to be headed in your direction—Get ready." Civilian Defense forces mobilize. Lights in homes, business houses, certain industrial firms, and all but certain street lights and traffic signals will be blacked out. Pedestrians may proceed. Automobiles may move with lights on low beam. War production and transportation may continue provided certain precautionary steps have been taken.

2. An audible public "Red" air raid signal is prescribed, consisting of a series of short blasts on air raid horns or whistles or the wailing notes of the siren. This signal, which corresponds in general to the present air raid alarm, means "Enemy planes are practically overhead." All remaining lights are blacked out except a few authorized emergency lights. Persons take shelter. Traffic except for emergency vehicles stops. The public is warned that in some cases the "Red" signal will be the first audible public signal whenever there has been insufficient time for sounding the preliminary "Blue" signal.

3. A "Blue" signal will always follow each "Red" signal after immediate danger has passed. It returns the community to the conditions prescribed for the "Blue" signal. The community is thus prepared to return to the "Red" without delay if the enemy raiders return.

4. No audible "All-Clear" signal is prescribed. The "All-Clear" will be indicated by turning on those street lights which have been off during the "Blue" by public radio announcements and telephone, or other communication with warden posts and by local police. A community may adopt an audible "All-Clear" signal provided that it is not the same as the "Blue" or "Red" signals and does not resemble those signals so as to result in confusion.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY is made up of releases from OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in VICTORY may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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Implementing the Rio Conference: Program by Americas Benefits People of Both Continents

Practically All Exportable Surpluses of Tropical Countries
Are Committed for Sale to the United States

By

Joseph C. Rovensky

Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

The Americas in the past year have made far-reaching economic readjustments. These grow partly out of wartime losses of markets and sources of supply and the conversion of United States industry to war work. But, more significant, is the change-over in production to the inter-American pattern proposed at the Rio de Janeiro conference of American Foreign Ministers in January, 1942.

The fall of Singapore put an emphatic stamp of urgency upon the Rio development program. It made compelling necessity out of what had been mostly a matter of discussion among those interested in the expansion of inter-American trade.

The resolutions passed in the Rio conference provided framework for cooperative action among the Americas. It was fortunate this framework existed when the inflow of tropical products from the Far East ceased and the expansion of United States armament industry demanded unprecedented quantities of raw materials. Under the Rio program, the Americas in the past year have carried out extensive work in the readjustment of production to wartime change and in the expansion of materials for United Nations war needs.

U. S. Buys Surplus

Practically all the exportable surpluses of minerals, rubber and other strategic materials from our neighboring republics of the south have been committed for sale to the United States. Brazil, Mexico, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and other countries to the south have entered into arrangements for expansion of vital production. These cover minerals, rubber, quinine, and fibers.

Some specific projects announced under this hemispheric development program include the establishment of 100,000 acres of the rubber-vine crypto-

stegia in Haiti by the Haitian-American Agricultural Development Corporation, a joint venture of Haiti and the United States.

In Central America, a great new fiber-growing industry is rising. Projects in this area call for the planting of at least 40,000 acres of abaca, source of manila hemp. Normally, virtually all our manila hemp came from the Philippines.

U. S. Extends Credits

In Cuba, RFC funds are back of a \$20,000,000 development of nickel deposits. RFC and Export-Import Bank credits are helping expand production of iron ores in Brazil, copper in Chile. Mexico is in the midst of one of the greatest mining booms in her history which will be facilitated by rehabilitation of Mexican rail lines.

The many-sided hemisphere development program includes vegetable oils, balsa wood, mahogany from the immense forests of Central and South America. This work attains constantly increasing scope as the war is prolonged and United Nations' demand for strategic materials increases. The prospects this program offers for inter-American trade are impressive.

Also of far-reaching consequence for inter-American relations is the further growth of trade among the countries of South America, among Caribbean countries, between Mexico and her neighbors to the south. This trade has been stimulated by the shortage of shipping, and the closing of supply sources in Europe.

What all this sums up to is that the Americas are learning more forcefully than ever before how they are natural partners in production and trade. The temperate zone market and producers of North America, the greatest single market in the world, are the logical partners of the tropical and subtropical markets and producers to the south.

Lend-Lease Aid Tops Eight Billion Dollars

Every Third Tank and Plane Goes To Our Allies

Congress was informed last week that the cumulative value of Lend-Lease aid given by the United States to her allies from March 11, 1941, to last December 31 was \$8,253,000,000.

The periodic report was presented for the first time by Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., instead of by the President, who was absent at his historic conference in Casablanca.

Emphasizing that the purpose of the program for which \$55,000,000,000 has been authorized and appropriated is "to promote the defense of the United States," Mr. Stettinius said, "Lend-Lease is not a loan of money. Nor has it ever been an act of charity. We have aided other peoples under Lend-Lease because their interests coincided with our interests."

Lend-Lease Expands

Mr. Stettinius said that 79 percent, of the total or \$6,548,000,000, was for goods transferred and 21 percent, or \$1,705,000,000, was for services rendered.

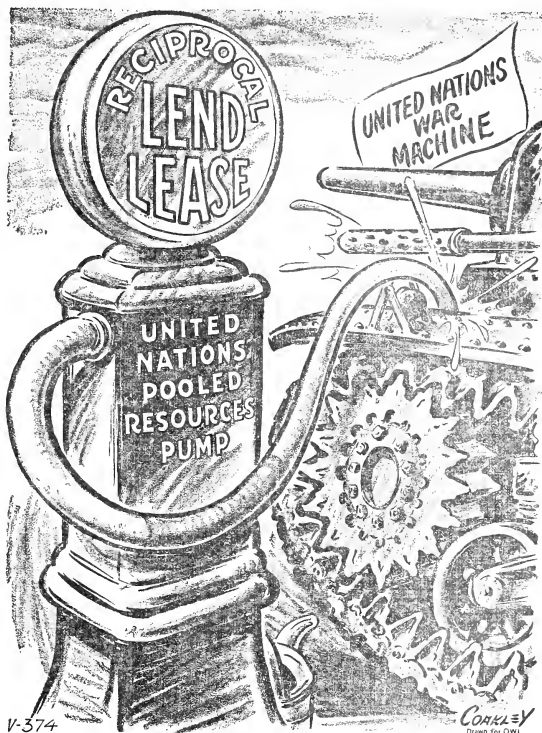
Growth of Lend-Lease is indicated by comparison with previous years. At the end of 1941 the dollar value of goods transferred was \$919,000,000, and of services \$334,000,000, making a grand total of \$1,244,000,000. The value of Lend-Lease aid in 1942 was \$7,009,000,000, including \$5,637,000,000 of goods transferred and \$1,373,000,000 in services. This was more than five times the amount expended in 1941. In the last 3 months of 1942 alone, the value was \$2,482,000,000, which was twice that for all of 1941.

The lion's share—\$3,959,950,000—went to the United Kingdom, and \$2,393,193,000 went to British territories. The Soviet Union received \$1,532,230,000 and aid to China amounted to \$156,738,000.

90 Percent Already Exported

About 90 percent of the goods transferred to other governments has been exported. Lend-Lease exports during the 21-month period were valued at \$5,959,000,000. Military items constituted more than one-half the total, or \$3,300,000,000, and 22 percent consisted of industrial materials and equipment. One out of every three tanks and combat planes produced last year went to our

FUEL FOR A COMMON CAUSE !



allies, who also paid in cash for more supplies than they received under Lend-Lease.

Regarding food, Mr. Stettinius said that "Lend-Lease requirements last year had little to do with food shortages in this country." He warned, however, that the program this year will take a larger share of our food than last year.

BUSES, CABS ASKED TO PLAN MILEAGE CUTS

Bus and taxicab operators of fleets of 10 or more vehicles were requested last week by ODT Director Eastman to prepare immediately three plans for curtailment of mileage in case of an emergency.

The first plan would eliminate 10 percent of present mileage, the second 20 percent, and the third 30 percent.

Operators in the 17 gas-rationed Eastern States were asked to submit their plans no later than February 8.

**GIVE BOOKS
TO OUR BOYS**

On The Home Front . . .

Manpower Needed for Wartime Jobs Recruited by Democratic Process

**Demand for Skills Far Exceeds Available Supply;
Training Program and Use of Retired Workers Get Results**

Under the conditions of "total" war, when all the human and material resources of a nation are mobilized for a single gigantic effort, the problems of civilian manpower may be every bit as complex as those facing armies in the field.

It has been urged by some that labor in wartime can be left to the so-called law of supply and demand—as workers are needed, this theory holds, they will be attracted to war jobs by some natural process of selection. Unfortunately the needs of war production, combined with the requirements of the armed services, are so great that a labor surplus is unthinkable, except locally and temporarily. Therefore, it is necessary to do more than trust to the uncontrolled operations of a national labor market such as we have in times of peace.

The opposite point of view is that all manpower should be conscripted, and everyone in the country should be told precisely what to do, and compelled to do it. For a democracy such a policy would be the last resort of desperation. The fighting power and productive capacity of free nations gather strength from the energy and initiative of the individual, multiplied by the million.

Path None Too Easy

Between the two extremes of universal forced service and a purely voluntary system, we pursue the none-too-easy path of democratic processes which as far as possible safeguard personal liberty and yet, by suitable controls, guarantee the labor which will defeat the enemies of that liberty.

The stupendous production goals we have set for 1943 call for an assemblage of industrial skills far beyond our present skilled labor force, large as it is. Yet already there is scarcely an industry or a service in the country without a pronounced general shortage of labor, or a shortage of certain skills.

The shortage of skilled labor for war work is not the same as the bulk shortage that shows up in boom towns—so

many thousand jobs to be filled in this or that plant—but in many cases it is a serious qualitative shortage. That is, a limited number of highly specialized craftsmen or operators are essential to keeping hundreds or thousands of other workmen on the job.

Key Men Lacking

For example, the lack of 11 skilled men, with particular experience, held up employment of 3,000 war workers in one plant, and the company discovered that unless these key men could be brought in from outside the community—none of the skills were to be found there—only 65 new persons could be hired instead of the number originally planned. Modern industrial processes are often an endless chain, and if a single link is missing, the chain can't move.

An ordnance plant tried for months to get 146 skilled workers, including 40 machinists. A community survey showed there were men with the proper skills in the area, but they were in non-essential industry and refused to transfer to war work. There are many reasons for such refusals—fear of the loss of seniority in present occupations, unwillingness to work in a new and strange place, and the like. But as the supply of civilian goods and services is drastically cut this year, thousands of these workers will have to transfer to the essential trades and jobs—the sooner the better, for they are needed not only for what they can produce themselves but also as trainers of the less skilled—women, youths, and handicapped persons.

Use Handicapped Persons

That handicapped persons can be used to a far greater extent than has been previously accepted is shown by the amount and quality of war work achieved by blind people, deaf and dumb persons and others. It was recently reported that in a certain middle west war plant the majority of workers were deaf and dumb, and the plant had an enviable production record.

Young workers are entering wartime industries in great numbers. Besides helping to train these 16- and 17-year-olds in skills that may be of future use to them, the Government has issued advisory standards to protect them from injury on the job. The hazards of different skilled and unskilled tasks in shipbuilding, lead-using, and the chemical and other war industries have been studied by safety engineers of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, in cooperation with war plant managers who handle young workers.

The drive to add some 2 million women war workers to approximately 4 million women now in war plants involves a vast training program and the willingness of a multitude of women, young and old, to enter an environment wholly strange to them. Many of them will take the places of male bus drivers and streetcar operators—as they have begun to do already—and thousands of others will join their sisters on the war assembly lines, handling high-speed machines and precision instruments, loading ammunition, driving new tanks to proving grounds. While women have been entering ground transportation industries in increasing numbers, they will also comprise almost half of the airlines personnel this year.

Learning New Skills

Everywhere throughout the country hundreds of thousands of workers are being trained to the exacting requirements of war jobs, they are learning new skills, or they are becoming all-around skilled mechanics by handling a variety of machines and operations. Last December some 30,000 firms had short-term "advancing-worker" and apprenticeship programs in operation, promoted through the help of the Apprentice and Training Service of the War Manpower Commission. The "advancing-worker" program is designed to train or retrain workers already at work in war production plants to the end that they will reach higher levels of skill in their trades.

A smaller but extremely valuable source of skilled workers may be tapped by inducing experienced men, who have given up their former trades or have retired because of age or financial independence, to reenter war industry chiefly for the purpose of training younger workers. A great many of the older generation are now contributing their special knowledge and experience to winning the war, but more of them are needed.

Detroit Afflicted By Growing Pains

Leads All Other Industrial
Areas in Munitions Output

Detroit is the hottest field in the arsenal of Democracy. No other industrial area in the world is turning out so vast a volume of combat munitions.

Every day Detroit's converted automobile industry produces planes, tanks, guns, and even ships worth well over \$10,000,000. Last year Detroit delivered weapons valued at more than \$2,000,000,000. The Government has placed more than \$5,000,000,000 of war orders in the Detroit area and has spent there another \$700,000,000 on new war plants.

In this production "capital" are magnified prodigiously the conditions and problems brought on by war to other, smaller war production centers throughout the Nation. Detroit's population is bursting its seams. Since the middle of 1940 when we began to arm, about 336,000 workers have flocked to the sprawling city, and 20,000 more come every month.

Has Many Worries

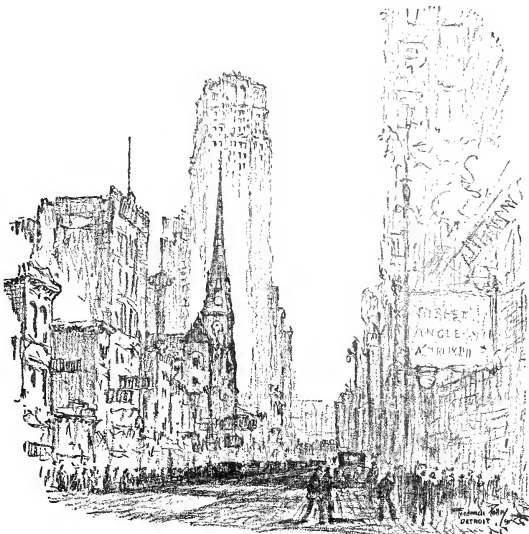
Detroit today is "Boomtown"—lots of activity, lots of money, lots of fun, lots of grief. Contracts, materials, labor shortage, wages, and costs are its worries. Money flows lavishly for entertainment, and the cost of living is rising. The inhabitants do not take easily to restraints on work or pleasure. Some feel the city's fuel oil ration is unfair, and many complain that meat quotas were fixed on the basis of last year's smaller population. The growth of Negro population has created racial tension.

Here in this polyglot city are centered the huge automobile empires—Ford, General Motors, Chrysler, Packard, and many others. Ford's Willow Run Bomber Plant is the largest producing plant under one roof, the longest assembly lines, the greatest production capacity, and the most completely tooled aircraft factory in the world.

River Rouge Plant

At the Ford River Rouge Plant is one of the greatest concentrations of production power, and diversification of products in the world today. Here are

Downtown Detroit



Drawn by Frederick Palley

manufactured iron and steel, chemicals, plastics, glass, and many machines of war that are made from those materials. Today not a mold is poured, a lathe turned, or a press dropped that is not producing implements of war.

General Motors is the largest producer of war materials in the country. Radiating from its central offices on Grand Boulevard are 104 plants in 46 cities and 13 States. In the Detroit area alone 50,000 General Motors war workers turn out \$8,000,000 worth of weapons a day on 1,700 war orders.

Manpower Problem

Detroit has its manpower problem. It wants all the skilled men it can find, but not the unskilled. Right workers in the right places at the right time is the aim of an employment stabilization agreement adopted by the local labor-man-

agement manpower committee. Labor organizations in Detroit have grown enormously, and it was from their ranks that the Reuther plan came for the conversion of the automobile industry.

Around the clock Detroit lives with its labor-management problems, its materials problems, its tussles with the Federal Government. Night clubs are open until the early hours, and taxi drivers harvest fares by driving long distances within the city.

Detroit's rapid growth, its racial mixtures generating misunderstandings, its giant corporations, its strongly organized labor unions, its groups who advance various social and political ideas—all mingle into a fantastic picture of wartime prosperity and social tensions.

Whether Detroit is doing all it should in the war production effort is a matter of debate. But the fact remains that, above all, Detroit is performing engineering prodigies, turning out more combat munitions than any other industrial area in the world.

BUY WAR BONDS

Corrals Axis Goods and Diverts Them to United Nations

BEW Finds Basic War Material Purchased for Axis Account Stranded in U. S. Warehouses and Terminals

Basic war materials and articles valued at more than \$34,000,000, mostly purchased originally by interests in Axis or Axis-dominated countries, and later stranded in warehouses or at terminal points throughout the United States, were located and diverted to United Nations war use by the Board of Economic Warfare from September 15, 1941, to January 1, 1943, under its requisitioning authority.

Carloads of these goods, which had been manufactured for export or were in transit for export, had been immobilized in railroad yards, on docks, in foreign trade zones, and other storage points by Government "freeze" orders and denial of applications for export licenses. The material was released by the Board's office of exports, and turned directly or indirectly to war uses.

Among idle goods which have been put to work were more than 12,000,000 pounds of raw rubber; nearly 32,000 tons of iron and steel (including tinplate); 18,920 automotive units, including trucks, passenger cars, station wagons and snow plows; quantities of scarce chemicals, drugs, foodstuffs, machinery, electrical equipment, railroad locomotives, and many others.

Value \$34,000,000

Two methods of recovery were used under the requisitioning authority—negotiation of voluntary sales and direct requisitioning. By bringing buyer and seller together, the requisition division of the office of exports was able to effect an immediate flow of \$31,510,506.91 worth of materials to war uses. The remainder, \$2,855,225.05 worth, was acquired by direct requisitioning. Nearly all of it was released without objection from owners who were relieved of paying storage charges and having money tied up in stranded goods. Requisitioned property is paid for at prices determined by a BEW compensation board. In cases where the owner is in occupied Europe and cannot be paid directly, the money for his property is placed in the Treasury Department to await such time as he can claim it.

The raw rubber, consisting of various types, requisitioned by the Board and turned into war production throughout

the country by Rubber Reserve Co., had an estimated value of \$2,092,731.50. Much of the rubber was found in foreign trade zones at various United States ports of entry, where it was stranded when the zones were closed. It was enroute from the Far East to consignees in countries other than the United States, and was awaiting transshipment when this country entered the war. Negotiations are continuing for acquisition of additional quantities of rubber.

Iron, Steel and Autos

Iron and steel products requisitioned by or purchased through the Board up to January, 1943, were valued at \$5,221,010.47; automotive units and equipment at \$21,418,294.58; and chemicals at \$892,676.67. The iron and steel products included such materials as steel sheets, steel plates, reinforcing bars, barrel heads and bottoms, galvanized sheets, gas tubes, baling strips, rails, wire, and many others.

The automotive equipment was acquired in five months ending December 31, 1942. The trucks, passenger cars, station wagons, tractors, war workers' coaches, and other equipment were turned over to the Army and Navy after being assembled. Many of these vehicles were built with right-hand drives, having been intended for export to countries in which traffic flows on the left side of the road. Some were shipped to the United Kingdom, where this kind of driving is the rule. Others were converted to left-hand drives for the American armed forces. Removal of the motor vehicles from the warehouses of manufacturers cleared away considerable space needed in the production of tanks, engines, and aircraft.

One of the effects of the requisitioning system has been to relieve, to some extent at least, the demands of war industries and others for materials under control of WPB. In some cases requisitioned articles were manufactured for export or for other purposes before establishment of the WPB priorities and allocations system. For this reason, the drain on new materials allocated from stockpiles has been plugged to the extent that needs could be satisfied through the requisitioning process.

Casablanca Meeting Story Broadcast In 21 Languages

OWI Tells the World Within 24 Hours After Communique

Within 24 hours after the communique had been issued, telling of the momentous war council in Casablanca, between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and their military and naval staffs, the story was broadcast around the globe 721 times, in 21 languages by the Office of War Information. This fact was revealed last week by Elmer Davis, director of OWI. Two hundred and seventy-one of the broadcasts were in the French language, 150 in English, 74 in German, 61 in Italian.

"The Germans made unusual efforts to jam our broadcasts," Mr. Davis said, "but the FCC monitors report that they don't seem to have had much success."

Effect on Europe

Mr. Davis called attention to the broadcasts from Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo, concertedly insisting that the conference "amounted to nothing." "Which would indicate," he said, "their appreciation that it will have a very considerable psychological effect in Europe."

"Remember the old meetings between Mussolini and Hitler which they used and built up very vigorously as part of their war of nerves? That was not very much in the way of travel. Hitler took a train down to the Brenner Pass and Mussolini took a train up to the Brenner Pass."

"Now, when the President and Mr. Churchill travel several thousand miles and spend ten days in conference, the opposition says 'Well, of course, all that means nothing.'"

Stab in the Front

Mr. Davis recalled that in the past Hitler and the German militarists have explained that Germany lost the last war because of a "stab in the back" when the civilians rose against the Kaiser and had a change of heart about the war. "They need only to read General Ludendorff's memoirs to realize that this civilian dissension inside of Germany was the result of a defeat of the German Army and not the cause of it," he said. "The defeat came first, but still they played pretty well that stab-in-the-back story. Well, this time they are going to know they were stabbed in the front, and they will never be able to forget it."

The President Last Week . . .

President Is Back in Washington From Casablanca Conference

Conferred With President Vargas of Brazil and Paid Visits to Liberia and Trinidad on Return Journey

President Roosevelt returned to Washington Sunday from his journey which included the momentous 10-day conference with Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca, a visit to Liberia, a conference with President Vargas at Natal in Brazil, and a stop-over in Trinidad. At Miami the President transferred to a special train which brought him to Washington.

The announcement was made at 10 p. m. EWT, January 26: "The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain have been in conference near Casablanca (French Morocco) since January 14. They were accompanied by the combined Chiefs of Staff of the two countries . . . For ten days the combined staffs have been in constant session, meeting two or three times a day and recording progress at intervals to the President and Prime Minister. The entire field of the war was surveyed theatre by theatre throughout the world, and all resources were marshalled for a more intense prosecution of the war by sea, land, and air."

Unconditional Surrender

In a press conference held at Casablanca on January 24 (Sunday), the President and the Prime Minister reviewed the work of the meeting, announced that the war would not end until the "unconditional surrender" of the Axis, and stated the objectives of the United Nations in 1943: maintenance of the Allies' newly won initiative, pooling of all United Nations resources and synchronization of their use for the quickest possible end of the war, dispatch of all possible aid to Russia and China.

Interviewed at the White House the day after the story was officially released, Presidential Secretary Early said the story of the Casablanca conferences is complete, "so far as it can be told at the present time," and undoubtedly subsequent chapters will be written as events unfold. The belief that more of the momentous decisions of that conference will be revealed as the circumstances of war allow is held by press and public alike. Secretary of State Hull

said that even the State Department has not yet learned all the details on what was said about the political situation in North Africa.

Confers With Vargas

Thursday night, January 28, the White House issued a statement in the form of a dispatch from Monrovia, Liberia, telling of the President's stopover in Liberia on his way home from the Casablanca conferences. Shortly after this announcement, an official communique from Rio de Janeiro disclosed that the President had also stopped in Natal for a conference with President Vargas of Brazil. The visit to Liberia was made to pay respects to President Edwin Barclay, to review a large detachment of American Negro troops, and to inspect the large Firestone rubber plantation. The conference at Natal brought together the presidents of the two largest American republics, the United States and Brazil.

Flying back to the United States from Brazil, the President stopped over in Trinidad to see Admiral William D. Leahy, who was stricken with influenza on the way to Casablanca and was obliged to leave the plane at that point.

NISEIS IN U. S. ARMY TO FORM COMBAT TEAM

Arrangements, made at the request of many Americans of Japanese ancestry, have been completed for admission of a "substantial number" of additional American citizens of Japanese ancestry into the U. S. Army on a volunteer basis, War Secretary Stimson said last week. Facilities for the induction of these men—and no individual will be inducted if any doubt exists as to his loyalty—will be opened throughout the country, including the war relocation centers, and in Hawaii. Upon induction, the "Nisei" (American-born citizens of Japanese descent) will begin training as a combat team to include infantry, artillery, engineers and medical personnel. An efficient, well-rounded, hard-hitting unit will be developed, Mr. Stimson said.

The Congress Last Week . . .

FLYNN RECALLS NOMINATION

January 25, the Senate

Received the annual report of the National Labor Relations Board. Approved continuance of the Truman committee investigating the war effort, the special wool committee, the small business committee, and the campaign expenditure investigating committee. Passed the bill authorizing consolidation or merger of domestic telegraph companies.

January 25, the House

The House Democratic steering committee, in its initial meeting, named Rep. Robert Crosser as its new chairman. Rep. William M. Whittington was elected vice chairman, and Rep. J. W. Robinson was elected secretary.

Received report on Lend-Lease operations from the passage of the act, March 11, 1941, to December 31, 1942.

January 26, the Senate

The Commerce committee approved the nomination of Josh Lee to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

January 27, the Senate

Although the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the nomination of Edward J. Flynn as Minister to Australia the nominee has asked the President to withdraw the nomination on the ground that he is unwilling to permit his candidacy "to be made the excuse for a partisan political debate in the Senate."

Approved a resolution providing \$15,000 for the continuation of the investigation into social and economic conditions in Puerto Rico.

Unanimously elected former Senator Wall Doney as Sergeant at Arms, to succeed Chesley W. Journey on February 1.

January 28, the House

The Judiciary committee approved the Hobbs bill making labor unions subject to antiracketeering penalties.

January 29, the Senate

The Finance committee approved the bill raising the national debt from \$125,000,000,000 limit to \$210,000,000,000.

January 29, the House

The Agriculture committee formally approved a bill to require inclusion of all farm-labor costs in computing parity prices of agricultural commodities. The Interstate Commerce committee approved the bill authorizing the merger of domestic telegraph companies.

The War Last Week . . .

ALLIES EXPECTED TO DRIVE AGAINST NAZIS IN AFRICA

Eisenhower's Military Conference May Have Resulted In Unified Allied Command on That Front

Ever since the announcement of the historic meetings at Casablanca and at General Eisenhower's North African headquarters, the spotlight of the world's attention has been on the coming battle for North Africa. That the Allies are planning that battle is evident by the Eisenhower conference itself, in which the highest military authorities of the United States and Britain met to outline strategy for the Mediterranean theater and reportedly to set up a unified Allied command for Tunisia. That the Axis expects a final Allied offensive is evident from the alarms sounded by the Axis-controlled radios.

Last week, while the conferences were taking place, the British Eighth Army steadily advanced, pursuing Rommel's army in its retreat into Tunisia. It has not been made clear whether the entire Afrika Korps has crossed the Tunisia-Tripolitania border, but presumably, some of Rommel's rear guards are still a trifle short of the border on the southern and northern (coastal) sectors. On Friday, January 29, the Middle Eastern Command reported artillery exchanges between the British Eighth Army and the German rear guard near Zuara, 64 miles west of Tripoli and 32 miles from Tunisia on the coastal road that leads north to Gabes and Sfax.

Drive to East Coast

But while the British push Rommel north and west, and the combined Giraud and De Gaulle French column pushes north against his southern flank, American forces in central and northern Tunisia have started a drive eastward to the coast, in an effort to prevent Rommel from effecting a junction with the Axis forces of Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim, in the Tunis-Bizerte area to the north. If an Allied wedge can be driven from the central Tunisian sector to the coast at Sousse and Sfax, these two forces can be separated and the final conquest of Tunisia made just that much easier. The importance of the Ousseila Valley positions regained by American shock

troops last week is that this region is part of the Allied drive toward Sousse.

The raids on Sfax and Sousse and Gabes are also part of this strategy. Evidently the objective is to devastate the Axis-held east coast ports, so that when the zero hour of the supreme Allied offensive strikes, the Germans and Italians will be cut off from all sea-borne aid.

Weather Slows Operations

Bad weather has seriously hampered ground operations, even slowing down air activity. But on Friday, January 29, American bombers, again striking against the east coast ports, hit the port of Sfax in four smashing assaults within a half hour.

Sfax is a communications and supply point vital to the Axis scheme of consolidating the two German armies, and the raid delivered against this city was the most powerful American bombing attack yet delivered in the war in North Africa, carried out by the largest number of planes ever sent by the Twelfth United States Air Force against a single target. It was so effective that even the Italian high command acknowledged "heavy damage."

U. S. Tunisian Casualties

Figures have been released on American casualties in Tunisia. Thus far, the War Department announced, our casualties number 1,258, including 211 killed, 532 wounded, and 515 missing. Of those missing, 226 have been reported prisoners of the Axis.

Since the War Department has released the 1942 box score on American and enemy plane losses in the war, it is revealed that in plane-versus-plane combat in all theaters of operation the enemy lost 1,349 planes, destroyed or probably destroyed, and the USAAF lost 309—a ratio of approximately 4 to 1! Even figuring only enemy "positives"—planes known to have been destroyed—the ratio is 3 Axis planes to 1 American plane.

New Guinea Campaign

Now that Papua, the southeastern quarter of the island of New Guinea, has been recaptured from the Japanese, the Allied campaign is moving on northward. This is a larger task—the task of pushing the Japanese out of all New Guinea—and it means that, with Papua as a base, General MacArthur's forces must attack the enemy in northeastern New Guinea, in New Britain, in New Ireland, Bougainville, and the rest of the islands that form the Bismarck Archipelago trailing out eastward toward the Solomons.

Five days in succession Flying Fortresses have attacked Rabaul, the principal port in this area. In this harbor on New Britain Island, Japan continues to concentrate ships. Reports indicate that as many as 60 naval vessels and auxiliaries are now in the vicinity of Rabaul, widely dispersed to avoid damage from air attack but ready for another major drive in the Australian area. Other reports say the Japanese have landed troop reinforcements in New Guinea.

The immediate objective in General MacArthur's drive on Northeast New Guinea is the Huon Gulf, directly up the coast from the Buna-Gona area taken as part of the Papuan campaign. In the Huon Gulf area are the two big enemy bases of Salamaua and Lae, bases that the Allied air forces have repeatedly attacked and will undoubtedly attack over and over again in the "continuous, calculated application of air power" which General MacArthur held so important in the success of the Papuan campaign.

In the first battle in the Huon Gulf area, U. S. and Australian troops were attacked by strong Japanese patrols. Against superior forces the Allied outposts held fast to their positions throughout the night, wirelessly for reinforcements. The reinforcements arrived Thursday morning, and by afternoon the Japanese were withdrawing in stinging defeat.

Jap Shipping Attacked

In the Solomons, too, American fliers are hitting hard at Japanese shipping, and many of these attacks have been seriously damaging. On January 29, in various areas in the Solomons, U. S. aircraft caused an explosion on a destroyer, left another destroyer burning, scored 2 direct hits on a cargo ship, scored several near hits on another cargo ship, shot down 10 enemy planes and probably destroyed 6 others.

War Production . . .

Nelson Plans Greater Labor Role in WPB

Says Labor's Advice Can Improve Methods and Morale

WPB Chairman Nelson announced this week that measures to "assure more complete representation of labor within WPB" are now under study.

His statement was contained in an article he wrote for the latest issue of the American Federationist, official monthly magazine of the AFL. Mr. Nelson's article was entitled "Labor and Production."

After describing in detail what WPB has done to give labor a part in the WPB set-up, Mr. Nelson wrote:

"We are studying other measures to assure more complete representation of labor within WPB. Personally, I hope we can put into practice a real labor-management cooperation throughout, because I believe WPB and the Nation will benefit thereby.

Advice Is Wanted

"The pattern is one shaped by our belief that the participation of practical labor men will help us do our job better. Representation of labor within WPB must be measured by its success in increasing labor's participation in war production. We want the advice of working people to help us find the best ways of doing the job, and we want the help of labor leaders to assure the enthusiastic accomplishment by the people of every effort which we undertake.

"In other words labor representation is not an end in itself—but a means of helping our country build enough to smash the Axis as completely and quickly as possible!

Labor Can Do More

"What labor has already done to help accomplish that is only a small measure of what we know labor can and will do to make democracy conquer the brutal enemies of human civilization."

Mr. Nelson's article was followed in the Federationist by a brief statement by Robert J. Watt, AFL international representative and an associate member of the War Labor Board, who said in part:

"I believe that Nelson should have a cabinet to work out top policy with him, a top labor-management committee with a man like Charley Wilson as chairman and with Presidents Green and Murray



A V-Home buys War Bonds and Stamps regularly. Victory is expensive. It costs a lot more than money. But regular purchase of War Bonds and Stamps is what the Government is asking now, and every cent invested is just that much freedom insurance for your children. OCD has established five qualifications for a V-Home. Make yours a V-Home!

and the presidents of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers or the secretaries of these great labor and management organizations.

"Under such a committee," Mr. Watt said, "there could then be operated a real labor-management collaboration with adequate labor participation and representation to harness the terrific power of a working democracy."

Start Building 2nd Pipeline in March

Will Carry Oil From Texas To Midwest Points

Work is scheduled to start in March on a second big oil pipeline to the East Coast. The 836-mile, 20-inch conduit is designed to deliver daily 235,000 barrels of petroleum products from Texas to tank car loading points in Illinois and Indiana.

If work starts and proceeds on schedule without interruptions to the flow of construction materials, the line can be completed on or about September 1.

Defense Plant Corp., RFC subsidiary, will be requested to finance the project. It will be built for the Government by War Emergency Pipelines, Inc. The estimated cost is \$44,000,000.

Antifreeze Ruins Thousands of Cars

WPB Prohibits Solutions Made With Salts

Thousands of cars and trucks have been destroyed through use of antifreeze solutions compounded with inorganic salts or petroleum distillates, according to a study by four Federal agencies.

WPB, OPA, ODT, and the National Bureau of Standards found that solutions containing calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, or sodium chloride, as well as petroleum distillates such as kerosene, cause irreparable damage to radiators, ignition systems, and rubber connections.

Following the study, WPB last week prohibited the manufacture of such harmful solutions. Concurring with the action, ODT Director Eastman warned all motorists against the solutions, which he said "are known to have corrosive action on engine jackets, on the solder in radiators, and on aluminum."

Eastman Warns Car Owners

"It is the interest of every passenger car owner and every commercial motor vehicle owner to make sure that none of the solutions found to be detrimental are used in their motors."

Industry Advisory Committees Appointed

WPB Announces Appointments For Week Ending January 30

The Director of Industry Advisory Committees, War Production Board, announced formation of the following industry advisory committees during the past week:

Light Power-Driven Machinery

Government presiding officer—Harlow I. Snippen.
Members:

E. Ballman, Baldor Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. H. Buehrer, Boice-Crane Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Carey, Walker-Turner Co., Inc., Plainfield, N. J.; L. H. Hamilton, The DuPont Co., Racine, Wis.; J. D. Wallace, J. D. Wallace & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Roy Hedgepath, Duron Metal Products Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Pennington, Atlas Press Co., New York, N. Y.; D. J. Ridings, Porter-Cable Machine Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; James Tate, The Delta Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Pyrethrum Processors

Government presiding officer—Warren H. Moyer.

Members:

W. E. Dermody, Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. B. Gnadinger, McLaughlin Cormick King Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. P. Jones, McCormack & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Harold King, R. J. Prentiss & Co., New York, N. Y.; R. F. Neptune, Allaire-Woodward & Co., Peoria, Ill.; Harold Noble, S. B. Penick & Co., New York, N. Y.; J. B. Rosefield, Anfo Mfg. Co., Oakland, Calif.; H. F. Seeland, Stanco, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.; J. C. Burton, Standard Oil Co. of Calif., San Francisco, Calif.; R. B. Stoddard, Dodge & Olcott, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Alfred Wood, John Powell & Co., New York, N. Y.

Quartz Crystal

Government presiding officer—R. J. Lund.

Members:

Herbert E. Blazler, Monitor Piezo Products Co., South Pasadena, Calif.; Henry M. Bach, Premier Crystal Laboratories, Inc., 63 Park Row, New York, N. Y.; V. D. Barker, Western Electric Co., Kearny, N. J.; L. A. Gagne, Standard Piezo Products Co., Carlisle, Pa.; W. R. Mong, Biley Electric Co., Erie, Pa.; K. B. Ross, Ross Manufacturing Co., 2241 South Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; M. K. Smith, Melvin K. Smith Laboratories, Kane, Pa.; John M. Ziegler, Crystal Products Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Gin and Delinting Machinery

Government presiding officer—W. K. Dana.

Members:

H. Earl Altman, Hurdick Etker Co., Sherman, Tex.; A. S. Caldwell, secretary, Guillett

REGIONAL OFFICES AID SMALLER WAR PLANTS

Twelve regional offices, headed by deputy regional directors, and 131 district offices, empowered to take action on the spot, have been established under the new decentralization plan of the WPB smaller war plants division.

This plan now in effect enables S. W. P. D. representatives to work directly with distressed plants and district procurement officers of the Army and Navy and other procurement agencies. The problems of small business will be met at the source; contracts will be handled directly; and distribution of war work among such distressed plants speeded up.

Operators of distressed plants were asked to furnish immediately simple information regarding their organizations and urged to mail the answers to the following ten questions to their nearest WPB office:

1. Firm name and full address.
2. Kind of business and products normally produced.
3. Kind of war work you are equipped to handle.
4. Average number of employees a year ago and now.
5. Dollar value of factory sales in 1941.
6. Dollar value of factory sales, by months, for the past six months.
7. Dollar value of business of all kinds on hand now.
8. A general description of equipment.
9. Kind of war work on hand, if any, and how much.
10. If your labor force has been depleted, to what extent can it be replenished.

Gin Co., Amite, La.; S. Kelly Dimon, Centennial Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga.; F. Edward Lummus, president, Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga.; J. E. McDonald, vice president, The Murray Co., Dallas, Tex.; John E. Mitchell, president John E. Mitchell Co., Dallas, Tex.; Merrill E. Pratt, president, Continental Gin Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Jute Spinners

Government presiding officer—Arthur R. Howe.

Members:

F. K. Barbour, president, The Linen Thread Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; R. C. J. Emmert, president, Hanover Cordage Co., Hanover, Pa.; Walter Guthrie, Lehigh Spinning Co., Allentown, Pa.; J. S. Jenkins, Dixie Jute Bagging Co., Norfolk, Va.; J. F. Malcolm, Bewnash Spinning Mills, Hanover, Pa.; E. D. Martin Hooven & Allison Co., Xenia, Ohio; E. C. Woodcock, manager, The Ensign Bickford Co., Simsbury, Conn.; S. W. Metcalf, president, Columbia Rope Co., Auburn, N. Y.; C. A. Nelson, vice president, Dolphin Jute Mills, Paterson, N. J.; D. D. Stewart, Kentucky River Mills, Frankfort, Ky.; Malcolm B. Stone, Ludlow Mfg. & Sales Co., Boston, Mass.; R. C. Dross, American Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank E. Willsher, Scribner Jute Cordage Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WPB ORDERS AFFECT WOMEN AND FARMERS

Fewer rayon stockings will be available to women this year, but they may have more hand wringers. Farmers will have more repair parts for their machines. These changes were effected by WPB orders issued last week.

Rayon is needed in the program for production of 50,000,000 pounds of high-tenacity rayon yarns for tires, and also for "flarachutes" and cargo parachutes. After March 1 the yarns of 250 or coarser denier will be allocated primarily to plants operating on war contracts.

The amount of rayon to replace former civilian consumption of silk and nylon will be cut to 85 percent of the amount previously made available, although producers will continue to set aside 17 percent of their viscose and cuprammonium spindles and 6 percent of their acetate spindles over and above their rated orders for this purpose.

Rayon for civilian use will be further curtailed because producers in many instances will have to convert their facilities to the production of the high-tenacity yarns.

Help to Farmers

Clothes wringers weighing 18 pounds or less and containing 50 percent or less of metal by weight will be produced in limited quantity.

Quotas for the production of repair parts for farm machinery were raised from 130 percent of the average annual net sales during 1940 and 1941 to 160 percent. The increase is equivalent to that requested by the Department of Agriculture, though made on a different basis.

NEW FIVE-CENT PIECE CONTAINS NO NICKEL

With nickel no longer used in the minting of the coin as a result of a request by WPB, the new 5-cent piece consists of 56 percent copper, 35 percent silver, and 9 percent manganese, according to the National Bureau of Standards.

The elimination of nickel is expected to result in a saving of 300 tons of the scarce and critical metal for use in essential war production.

The change to the new alloy was not easy. Experts of the Philadelphia Mint spent months testing various alloys and combinations. Many requirements had to be met. The new 5-cent coin had to resemble closely the old one in color and appearance and in freedom from serious tarnish.

Rationing Problems Solved by OPA

Provides Autos, Gas, Fuel Oil And Stoves for Emergencies

Making both ends meet kept OPA busy last week. How to keep people moving with less gasoline and fewer cars? How to warm homes in spite of shortage of fuel oil and heating equipment? How to put that cup of coffee on America's breakfast table? These were the questions, and OPA had to answer.

To keep people moving, OPA made it easier for dealers to get cars from the Government pool, and allowed bulk users of gasoline temporary coupon credit. To keep people warm, OPA doubled the amount of heating oil allowed war workers who live in trailers; permitted persons who live outside rationing areas to file an appeal if they need a coal or oil-heating stove, and made rationed coal stoves available to families whose oil ration is not enough for health and comfort.

Coffee Dealers Stamp 27

To provide coffee, OPA made it possible for wholesalers and retailers who could not get by means of purchase warrants the total inventories of coffee to which they were entitled, to obtain certificates from rationing boards authorizing them to buy coffee, and reminded them that they can use ration stamp 27 for replenishing inventories up to and including February 15.

Dealers may now get new passenger cars from the Government pool to sell to police departments, eligible governmental agencies, and the Red Cross without having to replace in the pool another acceptable car. This was done to meet needs promptly in areas where there are not enough suitable cars in nonpool stocks. The Government pool is composed of cars set aside when rationing began to meet future military and important civilian requirements.

Bulk Gas Users

Bulk users of gasoline—operators of trucks, buses, taxis, fleet cars, and non-highway equipment—may buy gasoline on a coupon-credit basis until February 5, because some rationing boards have not yet received the new bulk coupons bearing the word "gasoline" to replace the old ones recently invalidated.

"Food for Thought"



HOMES WITHOUT OIL MAY GET RELIEF

An emergency procedure enables oil-rationed householders to acquire up to 50 gallons of fuel oil in a minimum of time.

Any consumer who is without oil and who faces a serious threat to health or property may buy a limited amount even though he is without currently valid coupons. Available only to consumers who have obtained, or applied for, a fuel oil ration, the emergency allotments are intended to meet a sudden critical need for oil.

A consumer may make only one emer-

gency purchase during the heating year. The present year ends September 30, 1943.

When the emergency delivery is for heating, the consumer must turn over to the dealer coupons redeemable in a future heating period if he has these coupons.

The dealer will present an "emergency receipt" which the consumer must sign. In cases where the consumer is unable to turn over any coupons, he must state why he lacks these as well as the address and number of the board where he applied for a ration. In addition, he is required to indicate the emergency purpose.



Rationing Reminders



Sugar

March 15—Coupon No. 11, good for 3 pounds, expires on this date.

Coffee

February 8—Stamp No. 25 becomes good for one pound of coffee, for persons over 15 years of age.

February 15—Institutional users may apply for their February-March allotments through this date, but pro rata deductions will be made, depending on how late the applications are received by the local boards.

Retailers and wholesalers may deposit coupon No. 27 in rationing banking accounts through February 15. Those not having accounts but intending to transfer their coupons to their wholesalers should do so in time to allow the wholesalers to make their deposits by February 15. Wholesalers may refuse to accept coupons turned in to them too late.

Fuel Oil

Class 3 coupons issued on 3-months basis may be used 15 days after expiration date provided application for renewal has been filed, or for next quarter 15 days before quarter begins.

Householders whose ration is 200 gallons or less a year will in the future receive coupons redeemable any time during the year, instead of coupons divided into heating periods.

Value of Period 3 coupons, also valid during early February, has been increased 10 percent in the 13 middle western States and decreased 10 percent, for all non-commercial users, in the 17 eastern States and the District of Columbia.

Period 4 coupons became valid 1 week earlier than originally scheduled in each zone. Value of these coupons was cut from 9 to 8 gallons for householders in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York (except the Adirondack Region), New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Mileage: Gasoline and Tires

March 31—Tire inspection deadline for "A" book drivers extended to this date; for "B" and "C" books holders to February 28.

March 21—No. 4 "A" coupons are valid for three gallons of gasoline through this date. "B" and "C" coupons expire according to the dates indicated on the individual books and are good for three gallons each.

"T" rations are issued only by the Office of Defense Transportation on the basis of Certificates of Necessity. Local boards may still issue temporary "T" rations only to owners of commercial vehicles who have filed applications with the ODT which have not yet been acted on.

Stoves

All coal-fired and oil-burning stoves are subject to rationing. Certificates for the purchase of these two items are available for eligible persons at the local rationing boards.

Typewriters

Rentals of nonportables are banned on machines manufactured after 1934. Beginning February 1, nonportables made between 1927 and 1934 may be rented to civilians who obtain certificates from their local rationing boards.

Rentals of portables made between 1927 and 1935 may still be made on a 6-month basis. Most portables made since 1935 also may be rented on the same basis.

Bicycles

Anyone gainfully employed or doing volunteer war work can qualify for a certificate to buy a bicycle. Bicycles are also available to pupils who need them to get to and from school.

Men's Rubber Boots and Rubber Work Shoes

Certificates for the purchase of these items must be obtained from rationing boards.

Ration Banking Mastered Quickly

N. Y. Area Makes Mistakes, But Soon Learns

Reports received by OPA from a New York State area where ration banking has been under the test of actual operation since last October 28 indicate that merchants, wholesalers, and banks quickly master the mechanics of banking ration stamps, coupons, and certificates much as they handle cash and currency in ordinary checking accounts.

Operating results in the test area—comprised of Albany, Schenectady, Troy, and other communities ranging in population from 900 to over 145,000—show that bank tellers handle ration currency as efficiently as they handle cash and commercial paper, and that ration banking puts the entire process of rationing on a more businesslike basis, saving time and labor for merchants and other users.

In the Albany area, more than 1,500 distributors opened sugar ration bank accounts. In each of these a weekly average of five sugar stamp checks were deposited and against each account an average of three sugar ration checks were drawn a month.

Wholesale gasoline distributors opened 38 gasoline accounts. In each of these 38 accounts a weekly average of 225 sheets of coupons were deposited and against each account one check was drawn each month.

Large Sugar, Gas Deposits

The ration currency deposited in the area's 33 participating banking offices represented averages of 900,000 pounds of sugar and 3,900,000 gallons of gasoline a week. Total withdrawals by check against such deposits averaged 500,000 pounds of sugar and 2,000,000 gallons of gasoline per week.

Bank tellers proved singularly adept at detecting minor irregularities, such as wrong signatures on ration checks. A common mistake concerns signatures on ration certificates issued by local war price and rationing boards. Frequently, they are not signed by the persons to whom they are made out. Tellers won't accept such certificates and the depositors correspondingly suffer loss of ration credits.

At the beginning of ration banking, many grocers pasted stamps of different series and different denominations on the same gummed sheet, used in making deposits.

War Transportation . . .

Queer Vehicles Being Designed To Keep Americans on Wheels

Auto Lorries, Bus Trailers, Passenger Cars, House Trailers Are Being Converted Into Public Conveyances

Unconventional as the horseless carriage that used to frighten old "dobbin," vehicles have been developed by the same American ingenuity to carry the workers who keep the wheels of war industry turning. Seven such contraptions sponsored by ODT have graduated from the experimental stage, and have been pronounced practical.

One of these is the haulaway truck, which has been converted into a bus. Haulaway trucks are long, tire-equipped, steel-framed semitrailers that were used to transport passenger cars when there were cars to haul. Now, roofed and walled with noncritical materials and equipped with seats and doors, they are hauling people. A large pool of them are undergoing transformation for use by the Army. Practically all of such trucks are being converted, and already they are operating in many States.

Bus Trailers Used

Trailers that used to transport two cars have also been transformed. Several months ago citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, were startled to see a regular bus dragging one of these through the streets, crammed with 31 people. The experiment was so successful that 60 more are going into service there. Altogether there are about 600 in the country.

Then there's the elongated passenger sedan. This is just a regular car which has been sliced in half and had a section sandwiched in the middle. The section contains only 300 pounds of critical materials and consists primarily of a wooden chassis frame and masonite panels. Doctored up, the car can carry 15 persons.

Remodel House Trailer

Disembowelled of its usual vitals and equipped with longitudinal seats, the house trailer can transport 20 passengers. ODT officials are still pondering whether an ordinary car is up to pulling such a load. Maybe a truck is necessary. But a regular car can haul a two-wheel trailer, which can seat 9 passengers.

The express trailer was designed by ODT. Of the tractor semitrailer type, it looks like a furniture van. It is 55 feet long and 8 feet wide. Eighty-seven of its 125 seats are permanent and arranged crosswise, back to back. An additional 38 passengers sit on retractable seats. Sides are made of plywood, roof of masonite, and seats of wood. A pilot model is now in actual operation on a run of 80 miles in Virginia. It carries as many workers to a construction project as three buses.

Transportation Gain Is Aim of ODT

Manpower Serious Problem for Rails and Trucks; Bus Schedules Are Increased

Shortages continued last week to threaten the Nation's vital transportation. On the railroads and in the for-hire trucking industry it was shortage of manpower, and with the bus systems it was rubber and gasoline shortages that brought new developments.

The Rail Manpower Committee representing class I railroads considered favorably the replacement schedule prepared by the Selective Service System which will give employers a voice in the order in which men of the same draft status will be called to the colors. Training new personnel remains the most serious problem of the for-hire trucking industry, ODT Transport Personnel Director Beyer stated on the basis of the November ODT report on current and anticipated employment in the industry.

More Bus Mileage

Two moves were made to provide essential mileage for the Nation's buses despite lack of tires and gasoline. To insure the continued movement of war workers, ODT increased from 2,000 to 3,000 miles a month the mileage limitation of city buses, and that of intercity buses from 4,000 to 6,000 miles.

Brown, Byrnes Fight Rail Rate Rise

Appoint Max Swiren Counsel To Appeal 1942 Increase

Phenomenal profits made by railroads do not justify continuance of last year's rate increase, Price Administrator Brown and Stabilization Director Byrnes stated last week. The statement accompanied a joint announcement of the appointment of Max Swiren, Chicago lawyer, to argue the appeal for discontinuance of the 1942 rate increase before the ICC on February 2.

Citing the fact that 1942 railroad earnings were above those for the previous peak year of 1929, OPA gave as one of its two principal reasons for seeking discontinuance the opinion that wartime increase in freight and passenger rates runs counter to the national economic stabilization policy. Costs of production and distribution rise with larger transportation costs, adding to the already great pressure upon price ceilings and increasing the difficulties of economic stabilization. Passenger fares, particularly to commuters, add directly to cost of living, and no wartime price increases of any kind are believed justified in the face of the phenomenal profits of the railroads OPA stated.

Higher Rates Unnecessary

Increases were granted last year to enable the railroads to meet increased operating costs, due in part to advanced labor costs. The intensified war production and operating economies due to war measures have so tremendously increased railroad revenues as to make higher rates wholly unnecessary to meet these cost items, according to OPA. Net railway operating revenues, apart from the rate increase, rose 800 million dollars in 1942 and this should be more than ample to cover cost increases of less than 400 million dollars, OPA said.

The increase became effective in March 1942 and is estimated by the railroads to have resulted in \$300,000,000 additional income last year. OPA said that net railway operating income before Federal income taxes amounted to \$742,000,000 in 1940, \$1,172,000,000 in 1941, and \$2,236,000,000 in 1942.

Net Income Up in 1942

Deducting the \$300,000,000 from the 1942 figure would still leave a \$1,936,000,000 net operating income before Federal income taxes, as opposed to \$1,172,000,000 in 1941, OPA pointed out.

Rail Manpower Plan Is Recommended

Management-Labor Parley Adopts a 13-Point Program

Representatives of railroad management and labor, in joint conference last week under the auspices of the Office of Defense Transportation, agreed unanimously to recommend to railroad officers and system representatives of railway labor organizations a 13-point program for alleviation of manpower problems in the railroad industry.

The program was developed by the labor and management committees and has been approved by the railway labor organizations and the regional railroad executives' associations, which the committees represent. Drawn up in the form of a statement of principles, the program will be submitted to individual carriers and their employees for their joint consideration and action.

ODT Director Eastman heartily commended the action taken. "The railroad presidents and railway labor executives comprising the labor and management committees," he said, "have approached the difficult problems of railroad manpower in a spirit of genuine cooperation. If the principles agreed upon are applied in the same spirit, as I am confident they will be, the program should be of real assistance in meeting the manpower needs of the railroads."

The program recommended, to be applied for the duration of the war, included the following points:

1. Relaxation of yard operating rules to permit crews delivering cars to the yards or trucks of another road to haul back cars to their own road, so as to give the engine a load in both directions.
2. Continued employment, as long as physically able, of men eligible for retirement under the Railroad Retirement Act.
3. Cooperation of management and workers to reduce absenteeism to a minimum.
4. Relaxation of road mileage limitations and of hourly limitations in yard service.
5. Efforts by labor and management to work present forces full straight time and to distribute uniformly such overtime as may be required.
6. Upgrading and promotion within or without any group, seniority being retained in the original group, so as to bring about fullest possible utilization of training and skills of present employees and minimize problems of obtaining and inducing new employees.
7. Transfer of shop work from one railroad to another to meet critical labor shortages. Transfer of employees from one railroad to another, with preservation of seniority rights on original job.
8. More intensive on- and off-job training, and provision for some preemployment training. Consideration of payment of compensation during preemployment training periods.

Government May Direct Motortruck Routing, Dispatching

Failure of Joint Action Plan Said to Cause Excess Mileage

Jack Garrett Scott, ODT General Counsel, told the trucking industry last week that routing and dispatching of motortruck traffic may have to be taken over by the Government unless there is greater voluntary cooperation with the ODT's present program for the interchange of information among carriers as a means of reducing empty mileage.

Mr. Scott put squarely up to the carriers the responsibility for accomplishing the mileage savings necessary to pull motortruck transportation through the war emergency and warned that unless many competitive practices within the industry are discontinued, further mandatory action may be necessary.

"As I see it, the field which now holds out the greatest hope for additional mileage savings is that of joint action between carriers," he said. "I have been greatly disappointed at the very small number of such plans which the property carriers of the country have submitted. I suppose the reasons are varied."

"Another point concerns the establishment and use of Joint Information Offices. But not enough of these offices have been established, and those that have, have been noticeably bypassed and ignored. There has not been anywhere near complete registration of empty equipment and surplus traffic. There has been too much haggling about divisions of revenues. There has been too great a use of the corner filling station, and individual solicitation and shopping around. When vehicles have been leased, they have not been promptly loaded and unloaded and returned to the owner. These things cannot and must not continue."

9. Cooperative effort to encourage return of retired employees.
10. Relaxation, so far as practicable, of age and physical examination requirements.
11. Induction of new employees, so far as practicable, into lower skilled brackets so as to minimize the need for preemployment training and to expedite on-the-job training.
12. Consideration of employment of women of railroad employees' families.
13. Relaxation of the present 18- to 21-year age limits for employment of shop craft apprentices, so as to permit training of men who will be able to remain in service.

New Baseball Assures Games Next Season

Golf Ball Core Substituted For Critical Cork Center

Baseball was assured another inning when spring rolls around in a double-play made last week by an ingenious manufacturer and the WPB sporting goods division. The great American sport was all but struck out by wartime demands for the critical materials with which the balls are normally made. But Joe DiMaggio may slam a new ball of equal quality next season that has been developed by a manufacturer from materials authorized by WPB.

In the baseballs used professionally for more than a decade is a center of cork cushioned with rubber. When critical cork and rubber were banned in the making of baseballs and rubber thread for golf balls, a baseball manufacturer experimented with the rubber cores that were used in golf balls as a substitute for the cork center. The golf ball industry had been left stranded with 720,000 on their hands.

These cores were cushioned with a layer of reclaimed scrap rubber, and built up to official baseball center size. Convinced that his new ball compared favorably with the best, the manufacturer petitioned WPB for authorization to use the reclaimed scrap rubber.

WPB Gives Green Light

WPB gave him the green light provided the new centers shall be distributed throughout the industry in fair allotments. Baseball is important, WPB said, to the physical fitness of fighting men and war workers, and is of great interest to millions of fans. Besides, only 20 tons of scrap rubber would be used. The golf ball pills weighed 11 tons, and 9 tons of scrap rubber were allocated.

The new ball has the unqualified blessing of the War Department. After mechanical and field tests, the Special Service Branch changed its specifications to make buying the new ball optional. And they buy a lot of them—80 percent of all the top-grade baseballs. Schools, colleges, industries, and perhaps the major leagues, who use up 180,000 of them a year, are expected to absorb the 120,000 left-over balls. But, kids, there will be none for you to play with on the corner lot.

LEND-LEASE HELPED MAKE BRITAIN SAFE BASE FOR AFRICAN OFFENSIVE

Stettinius Tells Congress That Russia Will Get More Food This Year Than All Other Nations Combined

Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius gave to Congress last week a record of Lend-Lease activities, and said if there is any question to be debated in connection with the Lend-Lease Act, "it is, to my mind, the question of why we have not sent more to our Allies, not whether we should continue to send supplies to them."

The arms, food and other materials we have sent to Britain have helped to sustain first a defensive operation and now an increasingly powerful series of offensive thrusts. "One of the greatest achievements of Lend-Lease has been the help we have given in making the British Isles an impregnable base for offensive operations and one of the great arsenals of democracy," he said.

A large part of the North African campaign was launched from Britain, and so were the campaigns in the Middle East, Italian Africa, Syria, Madagascar, while the forces for India, Iran, Iraq and many other places started and were largely equipped from that country. Australia is receiving U. S. arms, machine tools and raw materials for her rapidly-growing arsenal. New Zealand, also receiving U. S. aid, has given our troops such great quantities of food (without cost to us) that eggs, milk and fruit are in short supply, and the civilian population is feeling the pinch.

Our Aid to China is Pitifully Small

This Nation has not been able, under Lend-Lease, to supply all the aid that is needed in China or that we would have liked to have supplied, he stated. Supplies, being flown across the highest mountains in the world under conditions that might seem impossible, are getting through to that great country—in "pitifully" small amounts in terms of what China needs, but at an accelerating rate. The U. S., since inception of the Soviet aid program in October 1941, has transferred to the U. S. S. R. supplies which cost more than \$1,250,000,000. From now on, Lend-Lease food shipments to the Soviet Union are expected to exceed by a considerable margin Lend-Lease food shipments to all other

parts of the world combined, including shipments to the United Kingdom.

British Give Spitfires

The U. S., from February to November 1942, exported to Egypt under Lend-Lease and under cash purchase over 1,000 planes, hundreds of tanks, 20,000 trucks and hundreds of pieces of artillery. Turning to North Africa, Mr. Stettinius told the Congressmen that 168 of the planes flown by American pilots in the invasion were Spitfires given to us by the British as reciprocal Lend-Lease. Also, one of our divisions was completely equipped with British 25-pounder guns instead of the U. S. 75's, and among the other equipment provided were airfield runways, bombs, ammunition, 600 ambulances, reconnaissance boats and four 1,000-bed field hospitals. Both the British and the Americans have sent vitally needed civilian supplies to North Africa, normally a surplus producer of foodstuffs but ruthlessly looted by the Nazis.

SPECIAL BABY FEEDING NIPPLES PRICED HIGHER

Three types of baby feeding nipples may be priced at retail higher than the limit established in its recent regulation, the OPA has announced. They are the breast type, semibreast type and valve type.

Civilians Could Do With 23% Less Goods

Bedrock Quantity Goods and Services Estimated \$156 Billion

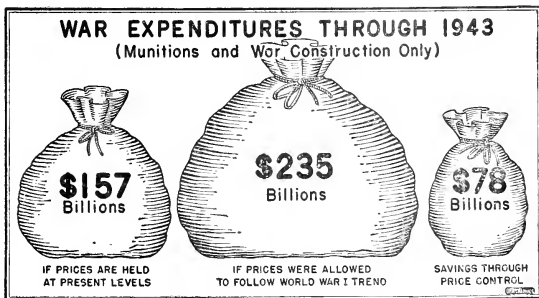
Civilians could get along with 23 percent less goods and services this year, Civilian Supply Director Weiner informed Stabilization Director Byrnes last week in a report in which he stated that \$56,000,000,000 worth is the bedrock minimum required to maintain civilian economy.

Mr. Weiner explained that the study, made at Mr. Byrnes' request, is preliminary and will be revised from time to time. However, he said, figures at hand give a rough estimate of the extent to which our civilian economy can be cut. He added that the \$3 billion dollar figure assumes an equitable distribution of the bedrock quantity of goods and services. The figure is some 32 percent less than the value of the goods and services used for these same purposes in 1941.

1943 Volume Not to Reach Bedrock

"We do not expect the volume of civilian consumption as a whole to fall to bedrock levels this year," Mr. Weiner said, "although in a number of important consumer fields, such as metals and rubber, it is already at or near bedrock levels. In a number of other fields these levels will undoubtedly be reached by the end of 1943.

"On the basis of present programs, we estimate that the bedrock requirements of civilians are 23 percent less than the volume of goods and services they will actually receive in 1943. In other words, civilians could get along with 23 percent less."



| Order No. | Violation | Cited under | Violation | Penalty | Issued | Expiry |
|-----------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---|
| P-98-b | Production, transportation, refining, marketing, repairing, and maintenance of petroleum products. | | 1. Authorizes assignment of AA-1 for emergency repair if less than \$500. 2. Clarifies method of releasing operator to mean any person engaged in the petroleum industry. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| P-98-c | Production, transportation, refining, and maintenance of petroleum products. | | 1. Authorizes assignment of AA-1 for emergency repair if less than \$500. 2. Clarifies method of releasing operator to mean any person engaged in the petroleum industry. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| P-138 | Maintenance, repair, and marketing of petroleum products. | | 1. Authorizes assignment of AA-1 for emergency repair if less than \$500. 2. Clarifies method of releasing operator to mean any person engaged in the petroleum industry. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| T-1 | Controlled shipments. | | 1. Authorizes assignment of AA-1 for emergency repair if less than \$500. 2. Clarifies method of releasing operator to mean any person engaged in the petroleum industry. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| S-155 | Amendment 1. | Fargo Foundry Co., Fargo, N. Dak. | Part 100-125 (d) amended to read in full: "This order shall take effect on 11-29-42 and shall terminate on 1-23-43 after which latter date it shall have no effect." | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| S-205 | United Electric Co., Oakland, Calif. | P-56 | 1. Extended ratings in excess of amounts authorized. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| S-226 | Venician Products Co., Syracuse, N. Y. | L-62 | 2. Used copper wire-g used substantial quantities of steel in manufacture of venetian blinds. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| S-221 | Friedman Bag Co., Los Angeles, Calif. | M-47 | During May, June, and July 1942 made excess deliveries of 237,000 burpup bags. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| S-222 | Columbus Rod Spring Co., Columbus, Ohio. | Pri. Reg. No. 143 | Processed 25,000 lbs. of steel and assembled 1,162 beds on order which did not bear required preference ratings. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| S-223 | Berg Manufacturing and Sales Co., Chicago, Ill. | M-9-a | From 2-6-42 to 3-30-42 sold copper wire and copper tubing on order which did not bear required preference ratings. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| S-224 | Kedel Plumbing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. | L-79, P-44 | Sold new plumbing equipment without preference ratings, effective 1-31-43. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| S-225 | Sterling Brass Co., Cleveland, Ohio. | Pri. Reg. No. 141 | Used copper-base alloy in excess of permitted amount. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| S-227 | Oriental Tea and Coffee Co., Boston, Mass. | M-111 | Delivered coffee tea in excess of quotas authorized under M-111 and M-135. | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |
| S-228 | | M-145 | | 1-29-43 | 1-29-43 | Petroleum Administrator for War Production, R. E. Allen, R.Epub-lic 1820, 4401. |

PRIORITIES

All unexpired priorities orders, regulations and reporting forms of War Production Board are included in "PRIORITIES" published monthly. Those above will be included in the February issue. Subscription: \$2.00 per year.

VICTORY

Each week all new War Production Board orders and regulations are listed in "VICTORY". Hence this page may be used effectively to keep "PRIORITIES" up to date. Rate: 75 cents per year.

FEDERAL REGISTER

Complete text of War Production Board orders and regulations appear in "FEDERAL REGISTER," published 5 times a week, 50 pages, 10 cents per copy, 50 cents per month, \$1.25 per year. Subscription: \$1.25 per month; \$12.50 per year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ABOVE PUBLICATIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .

PRICES AND INCOME

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities



| | Percentage of increase | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Nov. '42 to Dec. '42 | May '42 to Dec. '42 | Dec. '41 to Dec. '42 | Dec. '40 to Dec. '42 |
| Combined Index..... | 0.5 | 3.8 | 9.0 | 19.6 |
| Components: | | | | |
| Food..... | 1.2 | 9.1 | 17.3 | 36.4 |
| Clothing..... | None | -0.2 | 9.7 | 23.9 |
| Rent..... | None | -1.7 | -0.2 | 3.0 |
| Fuel, electricity, and ice..... | 0.1 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 5.6 |
| House furnishings..... | 0.2 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 23.6 |
| Miscellaneous ¹ | 0.1 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 10.8 |

¹ Includes transportation, recreation, personal care, household operation, and medical care.
- Decrease. Source: BLS.

Cost of Goods Used by Farm Families



| | Percentage of increase | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Nov. '42 to Dec. '42 | May '42 to Dec. '42 | Dec. '41 to Dec. '42 | Dec. '40 to Dec. '42 |
| Combined Index..... | 1.3 | 5.9 | 13.3 | 32.8 |

Components—Quarterly

| | Percentage of increase | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Sept. '42 to Dec. '42 | June '42 to Dec. '42 | Dec. '41 to Dec. '42 | Dec. '40 to Dec. '42 |
| Combined Index..... | 3.2 | 5.2 | 13.3 | 32.8 |
| Components: | | | | |
| Food..... | 4.1 | 4.9 | 17.1 | 39.8 |
| Clothing..... | 3.4 | 7.1 | 17.5 | 42.5 |
| House furnishings..... | 3.5 | 8.0 | 12.1 | 29.4 |
| Building materials..... | 0.5 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 14.6 |
| Operating expenses ¹ | None | 1.7 | 3.5 | 12.4 |

¹ Automobiles (share for living) not shown separately but included in combined index.

² Includes household operation, gasoline, tires, oil for automobiles, and kerosene. Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WHOLESALE PRICES



| | Percentage of increase | | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Nov. '42 to Dec. '42 | May '42 to Dec. '42 | Dec. '41 to Dec. '42 | Dec. '40 to Dec. '42 |
| All commodities ¹ | 0.7 | 2.2 | 7.9 | 26.3 |
| Commodities excluding farm products and foods..... | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 14.0 |
| Farm products..... | 3.0 | 9.0 | 20.2 | 63.3 |
| Foods..... | 0.8 | 5.5 | 15.2 | 41.9 |

¹ Prices in primary markets. Source: BLS.

INCOME PAYMENTS



| | Annual Rate in Billions of Dollars | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Nov. '42 | Nov. '41 | Nov. '40 |
| Total income payments ¹ | \$124.9 | \$98.3 | \$79.1 |
| Nonagricultural income..... | 110.1 | 88.8 | 72.7 |
| Agricultural income ² | 14.8 | 9.5 | 6.4 |

Total income payments include salaries and wages, dividends and interest, entrepreneurial income, net rents and royalties, and relief and insurance payments. The rate is adjusted for seasonal variation. The series has been revised back to January 1941. The annual rate for October 1942 has been revised to \$121.2 billion. ¹ Includes net income of farm operators, wages of farm labor and interest and net rents on agricultural property.

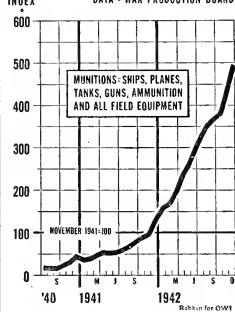
Source: Department of Commerce.

War Facts data are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WFB

WAR FACTS

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX

DATA - WAR PRODUCTION BOARD



P-367

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX

| | 1942 | November 1941=100 |
|---------------|------|-------------------|
| January..... | | 163 |
| November..... | | * 435 |
| December..... | | * 497 |

WAR CONSTRUCTION

| | June 1940-Nov. 30, 1942 | (Millions of dollars) |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Government-financed: | | |
| Commitments for nonindustrial construction..... | | \$14,857 |
| Commitments for industrial facilities expansion..... | | 13,819 |

PROGRAM—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

| | Dec. 31, 1942 | Nov. 30, 1942 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | (Billions of dollars) | |
| War program..... | \$238.0 | * \$237.7 |
| Commitments..... | (*) | * 177.9 |
| Expenditures..... | 68.2 | 62.1 |

WAR EXPENDITURES

| | Dec. 1942 | Nov. 1942 |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | (Millions of dollars) | |
| Expenditures..... | \$6.12 | \$6.112 |
| Number of days..... | 26 | 25 |
| Daily rate..... | 235.6 | 244.5 |

* Preliminary. * Revised. * Not available.

For additional information on Munitions Production Index and War Construction see *Victory*, Jan. 13, 1943, p. 47; for Program and Expenditures see issue of Jan. 20, 1943, p. 91.

War Prices . . .

Slight Rise in Food Prices Reported

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Held Mainly Responsible

While Secretary of Labor Perkins reported last week that food costs for city wage earners and clerical workers rose 1.2 percent in the month from November 15 to December 15, OPA issued two regulations that raised the price of nine groups of foods and the price of maple syrup at the packer level, and pointed out that housewives will pay about the same this year as last for the four major canning crops.

Madame Perkins attributed the rise in food costs chiefly to the higher prices for fresh fruits and vegetables not controlled by OPA. Prices of OPA-controlled foods advanced only 0.5 percent, she said. Total living costs, according to the report, rose one-half of 1 percent during the month, bringing the total rise for America's first year of war to 9 percent.

The increase has been 22.1 percent since the outbreak of war in Europe. The success of OPA in keeping prices down was indicated, however, by the fact that the cost of goods and services under OPA control rose only 0.3 percent from mid-November to mid-December, while uncontrolled goods and services advanced 2 percent.

Consumers Pay More

The prices of the nine food groups were raised by permitting wholesalers and retailers to pass on to the consumer increases already allowed the processor because of higher production costs. The nine groups include canned chili con carne; shoestring potatoes; julienne potatoes; pretzels; nut topping; canned prune juice, canned dried prunes, canned prune concentrate, and all other canned dried prune products; canned chicken and noodle dinner; canned chicken a la king; and canned homestyle chicken.

Because crop costs were 30 percent higher last year than the year before, specific dollars and cents maximums for packer sales of maple syrup were established at levels that reflect these higher replacement costs. At the same time OPA set maximum prices for sales by producers to packers. Consumers who buy directly from packers will find the price about 6 cents a pound higher

NEW PRICES SET FOR INDUSTRIAL FUEL OIL

Industrial fuel oil refined in parts of certain States were subjected last week to a new price structure and a new schedule of dollar and cents ceilings devised by OPA and PAW.

The areas affected are the western part of District 2 and the upper part of District 3, including the States of Kansas, exclusive of the Kansas City area; the whole of Oklahoma, Arkansas, and New Mexico; and Louisiana and Texas, exclusive of the Gulf Coast ports and Mississippi River ports up to and including Baton Rouge.

OPA said the new schedule was devised to accomplish four purposes. It will make more industrial fuel oil available in the areas by encouraging the blending of low gravity and the cheaper residual oils with the higher gravity more costly distillate fuels. It will equalize prices by establishing specific prices f. o. b. refineries on a gravity basis according to the American Petroleum Institute scale rather than on a basis of standard commercial specifications for Nos. 5 and 6, fuel oils, as in the past.

The new schedule will meet increasing wartime demands of railroads and industries by augmenting local supplies and eliminating uneconomic transportation of fuel oils from the Gulf Coast ports. It will release oil tanks for hauling fuel to eastern consumers. Prices for domestic fuel oil will not be affected.

than formerly, the maximum price for direct packer sales to consumers being 38 cents, f. o. b. packer's plant, on Grade A or better maple syrup.

Ceiling Prices Remain

Tomatoes, peas, snap beans, and sweet corn will cost about the same even though the Department of Agriculture last week announced a program to support prices for growers substantially above those for last season. The program provides, however, that these prices shall not be passed on to the consumer. The Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase the entire pack from certified canners at the higher prices, and then resell a portion for civilian consumption in accordance with OPA ceilings.

BUY WAR BONDS

Nearly All Foods Put Under Marginal Prices

Exceptions Are Bread, Soft Drinks, Confectionery, Meat

Almost all foods sold over the Nation's counters will soon be priced according to new fixed margins. These margins over net costs will be announced soon in a simplified, over-all regulation covering both wholesalers and retailers.

Exceptions to the new method will be bread, soft drinks, confectioneries, and meats. The "freeze" technique will continue to govern the first three items. Fixed dollars and cents prices will be set for meats sold at retail. There will be two sets of specified retail prices in each area, a lower maximum for chain stores and supermarkets and another for small retailers who normally sell above the price charged by mass distributors.

For foods under margin control, price differentials between different types and sizes of distributors will be continued, but the number of classes has been reduced. Stores now will be grouped into supermarkets and chain units with sales of more than \$250,000 a year, other chains, and two classes of independents.

Price Changes Predicted

Under margin control distributors will recalculate maximum selling prices from time to time in accordance with changes in cost. This will not be done for every new shipment, but periodically on the basis of a "key invoice." For perishables and produce, the recalculation period will be weekly; for dry groceries, probably monthly. This method in effect enables distributors to price in accordance with the last or largest shipment during the period.

On some foods and gradually on more, price controls will be carried one step beyond fixed margins in accordance with a recent OPA announcement. As rapidly as possible OPA's regional, district, and eventually local offices will name specific prices above which no sales at retail in the area shall be made. These fixed prices will be based on the margins of the independent grocer, and the chain stores and supermarkets will be held to prices below the overriding maximums by margin control.

Tariff Commission Studies Oil Costs

Factual Information Aids Crude Oil Price Regulation

The United States Tariff Commission, at the request of the Office of Price Administration, recently conducted an investigation of the cost of producing crude petroleum in the United States. The purpose of the investigation was to obtain factual information to aid the Office of Price Administration in regulating crude oil prices. Data were obtained from more than 2,500 producers who account for about 70 percent of the domestic output of crude petroleum.

The investigation covered the calendar years 1939 and 1940 and the first, second-, and third-quarters of 1941, and included all the principal pools and fields as well as many of lesser importance. The report includes in addition to costs, information on the number of wells operating, proved acreage, and estimates of economically recoverable reserves.

Later Costs Studied

The report also summarizes the results of a later investigation of the cost of producing crude petroleum covering the period from October 1941 through July 1942. The investigation in this later period covered a much smaller sample and was for the purpose of studying the trend of costs since September 1941.

The report will be available for distribution within the next few days. Copies may be obtained by applying to the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.

EXCESS CANNED GOODS DEDUCTED FROM BOOK 2

An eight-point stamp for each can held in the family unit in excess of five cans per person will be deducted equally from all War Ration Books Two in the family group. Thus each book will retain at least one-half of its original points for each ration period, enabling the holder to provide food variety to meet dietary requirements.

In declaring excess stocks of canned goods at the time of distribution of the new ration book, the person registering for the family unit must state the excess number of cans of rationed foods of 8-ounce size and larger owned in the family.



IDLE TALK IS DANGEROUS—The Government's campaign to bring this message home to Americans went forward last week. In the press, on the radio, in motion pictures, the Government is making the Nation realize that loose talk may cost a life.

CEILING ON RE-USABLE STRUCTURAL STEEL

A uniform Nation-wide ceiling price of 2.75 cents per pound at shipping point on sales to consumers of re-usable structural steel shapes and plates and shafting was fixed by the OPA last week. Included are crop ends of new shapes, plates and bars which accumulate in shipbuilding and other fabrication plants.

The regulation permits an extra charge up to one-fourth cent per pound to be added to the price for pieces delivered, only when the dealer cuts pieces to length or drills holes at the request of the purchaser.

Material which does not meet the specifications when sold to consumers must be sold at scrap prices.

Specifications which second-hand structural steel shapes and plates and shafting must meet in order to be "re-usable" and command the ceiling price include, in general, provision that such pieces must be commercially straight or true to line, free of excessive rust and pits and undamaged by fire.

PRICE CUT ON COPPER CASTINGS ANNOUNCED

More than \$25,000,000 will be saved the Government and heavy industry this year through reductions in foundry prices of 3 cents per pound for aluminum, 3 cents per pound for magnesium, and 1½ cents per pound for copper base castings.

The reductions were ordered last week by OPA in a revision of the price regulation for nonferrous castings.

The action requires foundries to pass on to their customers reductions in metal costs. These reductions were the result of price reductions made by primary, secondary and scrap metal producers.

The reduction in prices affects the price of castings used for tanks, airplanes, munitions, ship's propellers and other vitally important products made or used by heavy industry, manufacturers of war equipment, the Government, and transportation companies. Savings passed on to the Government would be chiefly in reduced cost of war equipment. Savings passed on to the consumer are made possible by lowered costs to private industry.

*The War and Business . . .***PRICE SUPPORT HELPS GROWERS,
PREVENTS SQUEEZE ON PROCESSORS****Canners and Flour Millers Assured Profits, Consumers
Unaffected by Possible Government Subsidies**

Two more important steps toward assuring economic stabilization were taken last week when the Department of Agriculture announced that price supports will be extended to growers of the four major canning crops—tomatoes, peas, sweet corn, and snap beans; and the Commodity Credit Corporation announced an offer to sell its free wheat stocks at parity prices.

The price support program helps to accomplish two important ends: It assures minimum prices to growers, thus encouraging sufficient production of these war foods to keep canning and dehydrating plants operating at capacity; it offers certified processors prices sufficient to assure profitable operations.

The Department of Agriculture thus, in effect, guarantees subsidies where necessary to secure agricultural production and to prevent price "squeezes" on processors. Growers and processors are benefited, consumers will not be affected.

The second stabilization move places an effective ceiling on wheat prices at parity as huge Government stocks will be released if prices go beyond that level. So far only soft red and soft white wheat have actually been sold by the CCC as other varieties are below parity prices. But the offer stands as a warning, and millers and processors of wheat products are thus protected from the threat of spiraling costs.

Two other developments of the week were designed to assist in the task of stabilizing the food industry:

Quotas for production of repair parts for farm machinery were raised, helping to ease one of the agricultural production problems.

A simplified over-all regulation for retailers and wholesalers, containing fixed margin controls, is in process of formation. This will ease some of the distributor problems.

Emergency Fuel Oil

Cold weather and the fuel shortage on the East Coast last week combined to prompt amendment of two regulations:

OPA established an emergency procedure to enable oil-rationed householders

to acquire up to 50 gallons of fuel oil in a minimum of time.

As a safeguard to health, the OPA doubled the maximum amount of heating oil allowed to war workers who live in trailers and heat by oil-burning stoves.

To save critical war materials, the WPB last week reported that projects having a total cost of \$56,344,612 were stopped during the week ended January 22. This brought to \$1,271,195,509 the total cost of nonessential projects which have been stopped since October 23.

Likewise, war housing construction standards were relaxed somewhat by WPB and NHA action last week, permitting increased use of some lumber, particularly side-cuts. In supplying softwood timber for the Armed Forces side-cuts are produced. Without a ready market it is feared they may glut yards and hamper essential timber production. Builders thus gain some relief.

To aid distressed plants in getting aid, the WPB's Smaller War Plants Division has empowered its 12 regional offices and 131 district offices to take action on the spot, thus expediting the handling of contracts with Army and Navy procurement agencies at the source.

With public transit systems carrying the greatest load in history, the WPB last week announced that critical materials required in the construction of various types of equipment will be made available under a high priority rating.

More Conservation

Total war economy brought new changes to more industries last week. The trend to conserve prompted these changes in the business picture:

Valves.—The number of types of gate, globe, angle, cross and check valves produced was ordered reduced from 4079 to 2504.

Tin.—Use of tin in repairing certain gas meters was prohibited, saving more than 250,000 pounds of tin a year.

Rayon.—High tenacity viscose rayon yarns were placed under direct allocation, effective March 1, thus implementing the program for production of 50 million pounds for use in tires and further limiting rayon yarn for civilian use.

Alloy Steel.—Use of alloy steel in anglezors or trallbuilders, in bulldozers and in repair parts for these equipment items was prohibited.

Uranium.—Delivery of uranium and its compounds for use in ceramics was forbidden.

Metal Strapping.—To eliminate use of metal strapping in light weight shipments and conserve metals, metal strapping on containers or bundles was limited to certain kinds of commercial use.

Elevators.—Closer control over manufacture of elevators and parts was established.

Price Adjustments

During total war a constant alert is necessary to keep price pressures equalized so that business costs, essential production and distribution maintain a balance. Inevitable "squeezes" compel frequent adjustments. Here are some price actions taken this week:

Food.—Nine groups of food products were added to the regulations under which wholesalers and retailers are allowed to pass on "permitted increases" which have already been allowed at the processor level to cover higher production costs.

Syrup.—Dollars and cents maximum prices for packer sales of maple syrup were set which reflect higher replacement costs. At the same time, maximum prices for sales by producers to packers were set.

Hampers.—Manufacturers of hampers acting to meet requirements of Florida bean growers were permitted to add actual overtime costs to their ceiling prices.

Platinum.—Maximum prices for the six platinum metals, essential to the war program, were set in dollars and cents at levels existing during the first quarter of 1942.

Greases.—Uniform Nation-wide dollars and cents maximum prices for tal-lows and greases were established in a move designed to simplify price control in the field.

Coal.—OPA Regional Offices were authorized to establish ceiling prices on all types of coal in an area, bringing local solid fuel prices under more direct supervision.

Clothes.—Maximum margins from 27 to 36 percent over costs were established for newly set up manufacturers of women's, girls' and children's coats and outer garments, setting standard controls.

War Agriculture . . .

City Folk and School Children To Be Recruited for Land Army

3½ Million Volunteers Will Be Asked to Take Jobs On Farms as Their Contribution to War Effort

Emphasizing their determination to recruit a volunteer land army of 3,500,000 to work on farms next summer, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and Chairman McNutt of the WMC told a press conference last week that they hope to get many persons who live in cities and want to work on farms. Another source, they said, would be school children who can do farm work during the summer vacation period.

"We are planning to use all the agencies of the Department of Agriculture with particular stress upon the Extension Service to do the local mobilization work," Mr. Wickard said. "One of the most important phases is getting an enrollment of all the people in the communities and towns in the agricultural areas to volunteer to help out when there is a shortage of labor which threatens the saving of a crop or the planting of a crop."

Volunteer Workers Will Be Paid

"The extension people are being invited to send in their wartime advisory committees for consultation with the Department and the Chairman of the executive committee of the Land Grant Colleges so that we can carry out this program, not volunteer on the basis of pay, but volunteer work on the basis of leaving some job which may be more lucrative, to save a crop and thus make a contribution to the war effort."

Mr. Wickard said that he was thinking about getting people who work in stores or who have other civilian pursuits not directly connected with the war effort. "I think too we are going to have some arrangement with the schools in each area to see if they might not close the schools for two or three weeks, perhaps keeping them open during the holiday season to make up for lost time," he said. "I don't want to give anybody the idea that we wish to interfere with school work, but agriculture is a seasonal pursuit and we may

have to make our school season conform with the season of agriculture."

Only Full Time Workers Will Be Deferred

Mr. McNutt called attention to the order previously issued granting draft deferments to certain classes of farm workers, and he pointed out that these classifications in the Selective Service would only apply to those who are doing it as full time work. "It is like moving from nonessential activity to essential activity," he said. "Farming is essential."

Secretary Wickard said that he has not observed any back-to-the-farm movement yet, "although I am very much in favor of it." He said that when factories turn out their workers they go back to the farms, and likewise when factories recruit labor they get it from the farm areas.

"I want to emphasize," he said, "that though there might not be or appear to be so many people on farms today compared with a year ago, we have got to realize that the people we have left are not as efficient per person as the people who have been ordinarily on farms. This means that our deficiency in labor is not directly in relation to the number of people lost. There are old people and children and others having to carry on, and one thing that happened and is happening is that they have much longer working hours because we are stepping up production."

Inexperienced Help Necessary

Mr. McNutt said that the total farm labor is about 8,900,000, and Secretary Wickard added that the seasonal peak figure is closer to 12,000,000.

Asked whether the farmers disliked having "city folks" to help them pick their crops, Secretary Wickard replied: "I suspect that there is some resentment in some places, because the only type of labor that is offered the farmers to replace what he calls the dependable type, is inexperienced. But after all, this is a matter of necessity."

MERCHANTS TO SUPPLY SCHOOL LUNCH FOOD

Changes in the Community School Lunch Program whereby sponsoring organizations will purchase food supplies from local merchants and farmers and be reimbursed by the Food Distribution Administration were announced last week by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

Previously foods for the program have been purchased by the Agricultural Marketing Administration (now absorbed by the Food Distribution Administration) and distributed to State welfare agencies, who in turn distributed them to school lunch sponsors. Since its inception the program has shown a steady growth. Last year a peak of over 6,000,000 children benefited from the school lunch program using foods made available by the Food Distribution Administration.

The new procurement program will be installed on a Nation-wide basis, but some outlets for commodities distributed directly by the FDA will be retained, principally in the large metropolitan areas.

PROTEIN CUT IN FOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD PETS

War Food Administrator Wickard issued an order, effective January 29, requiring pet food manufacturers to limit the animal protein content to 8 percent, and the total protein content to 24 percent, by dry weight, of such foods processed prior to July 1, 1943. Pet foods supplied to the armed forces are exempt from this restriction. For the 6-month period ending June 30, each manufacturer must restrict his pet food production to 50 percent of the amount by dry weight which he produced during the calendar year 1941 or 50 percent of four times the amount by dry weight he produced during the last quarter of 1942, whichever is greater. Food Production Director Townsend will administer the order, which will make available thousands of tons of both animal and vegetable protein for increased production of processed feeds for livestock and poultry. The limitation on quantity, Mr. Townsend said, will permit as large a volume of pet food to be produced as formerly, but will prevent production from expanding.

Wickard Takes Steps To Obtain More Food

Plans Expected to Produce More Truck and Vegetables

The four major canning crops—truck and vegetable crops, food and fiber crops, foods for pet animals, milk, garden fertilizer—all were involved in efforts by the Agriculture Department last week to produce food for victory.

The Department acted to support prices for growers for the canning crops. It determined the acreage on which production payments will be made for designated truck and vegetable crops for fresh consumption. Payments totaling approximately \$100,000,000 were begun on food and fiber crops vital to the war effort. The protein content of commercially prepared food for pet animals was curtailed.

The milk industry was ordered to simplify operations and reduce marketing costs. The Department explained that Food Production Order No. 5 does not restrict the chemical nitrogen content of victory garden fertilizer.

Government Will Buy and Sell

The Commodity Credit Corporation will buy canned tomatoes, peas, sweet corn, and snap beans from certified processors at prices later to be announced. The Government will then resell them to such canners at a discount, provided the canners have paid specified minimum prices to growers.

Although minimum prices are specified by States, for the country as a whole, minimum prices to be paid to growers of the four canning crops, contrasted to the actual prices paid in 1942, are: Tomatoes, \$24.25 per ton compared with \$19.37; green peas, \$81.50 per ton compared with \$63.93; sweet corn, \$18 a ton compared with \$13.50; snap beans, \$91 a ton compared with \$75.38.

For planted acreage between 90 and 110 percent of the goal, the Government will pay \$50 an acre for carrots, snap beans, lima beans, beets, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, and green peas, when grown for fresh consumption.

To compensate farmers for the added costs of increased production, payment of \$15 an acre will be made for sweet potatoes, soybeans, grain sorghums, peanuts, flax, and dried peas planted over 90 percent and up to 110 percent of the goal.

Protein in Pet Foods Cut

Manufacturers must limit the animal protein content of pet foods to 8 percent, and the total protein content to 24 percent, by dry weight, of such foods processed prior to July 1, 1943. During this 6-month period, each manufacturer must restrict his production to 50 percent of the amount by dry weight of his 1941 production, or 50 percent of four times the amount produced during the last quarter of last year, whichever is greater.

Milk in Quarts Only

All handlers and distributors of milk are required to take these five steps:

- (1) Eliminate all package sizes for milk below one quart except where the milk is to be resold for consumption on the premises;
- (2) Confine their purchases to not more than two handlers unless the delivery from each handler is in excess of 500 quarts;
- (3) Load milk only on advance orders or standing orders;
- (4) Eliminate milk returns from stores, hotels, restaurants, or other establishments;
- (5) Charge minimum rates of deposit on all glass bottles, milk cans, and milk cases.

CARGO INSURANCE RULES EASED FOR SHIPPERS

The War Shipping Administration has modified its rules relating to maintenance of a collateral deposit fund or surety bond applying to open cargo war risk insurance policies issued by the Administration. This amendment was made necessary by reason of the difficulties faced by importers as a result of restrictions on cable communications and the irregularity of vessel sailings.

Up to now WSA rules have required open policyholders to maintain a collateral deposit fund or surety bond sufficient in amount to cover at all times any accrued premiums on shipments under the policy. A number of instances have arisen where policyholders who in good faith had maintained what they felt to be sufficient collateral deposit or bond may have had their policy voided by reason of shipments from foreign ports which they had not anticipated and of which they could not receive cable advices.

Changes in WSA regulations to meet this problem are two. First, all policies are being amended to provide that in the future a policyholder who inadvertently fails to maintain sufficient collateral or surety bond may correct the deficiency within 7 days after learning of it, upon payment of a special continuation fee. This privilege will not be available in any case where it appears

FATS ARE NEEDED AS WAR MATERIALS

Fats are one of our most important war materials. From fats we make glycerine and from glycerine we make gunpowder. Glycerine also is in gun recoil mechanisms, ships' steering gears, and depth charge releases; and in medicine for fighting men.

We are using up glycerine faster than we are making it. We are using up our reserve. If this continues, the time will come when we do not have enough to fight the war—when some gun will not fire because there is no glycerine. That is a way to lose the war.

There is a way to make up what we lack. If every household would collect half a pound of kitchen fat a month, that would be enough. A survey indicated the average home can do much better than that. But a campaign last fall was bringing in waste fat at less than a fourth of the necessary rate.

Failure was partly due to the fact that the system for collecting the fats from housewives was not thoroughly organized. In places where a campaign has been going all the time since last spring, results are good enough to indicate the job can be done. Now collecting has been organized better, and the Government is ready for every household to begin saving waste fats in earnest.

Here is how it works:

After the housewife has used all the kitchen fat she can in preparing food, she strains the rest through an ordinary strainer into a can. Solid fats she melts down. When she has a convenient amount she takes it to the butcher, who pays her 4 cents a pound. The butcher sells to a renderer for just enough to cover the cost of handling. The renderer makes tallow, sells either to a soap manufacturer or a fat splitter. The soap maker gets glycerine as a by-product. The fat splitter gets glycerine by a chemical process. Both sell the glycerine for war use.

In four weeks after the housewife sells waste fat to the butcher, it may be firing an aircraft cannon. But she must keep on saving and selling it, for the cannon has to keep firing until the war is won, and it keeps on using up glycerine.

to WSA that the failure to maintain sufficient collateral or surety bond was willful rather than inadvertent.

Second, a policyholder who may have had his policy already voided through deficiency in collateral deposit or surety bond and who may in consequence have shipments now at sea uninsured, may purchase insurance covering those shipments subject to the warranty that at the time the insurance is purchased there is no known or reported loss and subject to the payment of an additional rate of premium.

Motion Pictures . . .

BRITISH FILM

"DOVER" RELEASED

The spirit of England is dramatically shown in the one-reel motion picture, "Dover," produced by the British Ministry of Information and released non-theatrically throughout the United States by the Office of War Information.

Edward R. Murrow, CBS correspondent in London whose voice is familiar to millions of American radio listeners, takes the audience with him to Dover, England's front line facing the Germans across the Channel. Here men are learning to operate assault landing boats, they are rehearsing tank tactics. Here the R. A. F. sends Spitfires and Hurricanes across the Channel by day, giant Stirlings and Lancasters over German industrial cities by night. Mr. Murrow talks to Able Seaman Fletcher and Lieutenant Lewis of the British Navy, to Flight Lieutenant Johnston of the R. A. F.—and learns from each that "our time is coming."

In Dover the civilians, too, are offensive-minded as the squadrons of Hurricanes and Wellingtons roar over the city bound for Nazi targets. Mr. Murrow talks to the mayor of Dover, to a girl in an anti-aircraft battery, to a housewife, and to an elderly woman who summarizes the spirit of England: "We've been bombed, dive bombed, and high-level bombed. We've been machine gunned. We've been through two invasion scares, and we've had the house down around our ears. But we're sticking it and we're going to stick it."

Other OWI films showing the people of our Allies and their fight against fascism include "Western Front," China's heroic fight against the warlords of Japan; "Listen to Britain," a remarkable picture of the common people of wartime England; and "Target For Tonight," a thrilling true story of a bombing raid over Germany by the Royal Air Force.

In addition to these pictures, there are OWI films showing our armed forces, our war production in factories and on farms, our responsibilities as civilians, the nature of our enemies, and the issues at stake in this war we all are fighting:

THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY (10 minutes). The stakes of American labor and industry in winning this war. An official War Department film.

BOMBER (10 minutes). Manufac-

ture, speed, and power of the B-26 Army bomber. Commentary written by Carl Sandburg.

CAMPUS ON THE MARCH (15 minutes). Wartime activities in American colleges and universities.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (11 minutes). Food and the farmer's role in the war.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER (14 minutes). Hard-hitting presentation of Nazi methods in spreading hate and fear, distrust and confusion.

HENRY BROWNE, FARMER (11 minutes). Simple, down-to-earth story of a Negro family in wartime.

HOME ON THE RANGE (11 minutes). The western range country and the men producing beef and mutton for our soldiers, civilians, and Allies.

LAKE CARRIER (9 minutes). Transporting iron ore over the Great Lakes to Midwest steel mills. Narrated by Fredric March.

MANPOWER (8 minutes). Methods now being used to recruit and train workers for war industries.

MEN AND THE SEA (10 minutes). Training the men who man our cargo ships carrying munitions, food, and supplies throughout the world.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRING LINE (3 minutes). Disney's famous characters—Pluto and Minnie—show why and how to save fats.

THE PRICE OF VICTORY (13 minutes). Vice President Henry Wallace's stirring challenge to the freedom-loving people of the world.

RING OF STEEL (10 minutes). Tribute to the American soldier from 1776 to 1942. Narrated by Spencer Tracy.

SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION (10 minutes). Dramatic exposition of the results of careless talk and the need for secrecy.

SALVAGE (7 minutes). Need for salvaging metals, rubber, and greases. Narrated by Donald Nelson.

TANKS (10 minutes). Manufacture and performance of the M3 Army tank. Narrated by Orson Welles.

U. S. NEWS REVIEW: ISSUE NO. 1 (21 minutes). Seven subjects—women at war, fuel saving, President's wartime flag, Malta, coal production, war in Pacific, and wartime harvest.

WINNING YOUR WINGS (18 minutes). Work of the U. S. Army Air Forces. Narrated by Lt. James Stewart.

ANCHORS AWEIGH (3 minutes). For complete information on Government war films, their availability and use, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

War Manpower . . .

More Jobs Listed as Essential to News

Include Magazines and Movies As Essential Occupations

Occupational bulletin No. 27 on essential communications services, issued to guide local boards on occupational classification of employees of newspapers and other periodicals, radio broadcasting, telephone and telegraph companies, and other communications activities, has been amended by the Selective Service Bureau to include a number of additional activities. It also increases the lists of essential occupations.

Added to the list of essential communications activities are magazines of general circulation which are devoted primarily to the dissemination of public information; newspapers and news syndicates; production of motion pictures, including technical and vocational training films for the Army, Navy and war production industries; protective signal systems which supplement fire and police protection to military, public and private industrial and commercial establishments; radio broadcasting; radio communications (radiotelephone and radiotelegraph); submarine cable; telegraph; telephone; and television.

Registrants 18 to 45 Must Carry Cards

Joint Army-Navy Induction Centers Have Been Set Up

Selective Service Bureau last week served notice on all registrants except the 45 to 65 age group to carry both their classification cards and their registration certificates, and announced that henceforth through its local boards it will furnish all men between 18 and 38 to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The registration certificate is Form 2, and was issued at the time of registration. The classification card, Form 57, indicates definitely that a man has been in communication with his local board and that he has been classified. Selective Service explained that the purpose of the order is to check on men who through ignorance or negligence have failed to keep in touch with their local boards.

War Wages and Labor . . .

Pay Adjustments Decentralized; Victory Tax Not Deductible on Retroactive Wage Increases

WLB Gives Hospitals Pay-Raise Power, and Lumber Commission Authority Over Wage Increases on Pacific Coast

The National War Labor Board last week took several steps to further decentralize and simplify administration of its wage and salary stabilization powers.

Nonprofit hospitals were authorized to make wage and salary adjustments without WLB approval. The WLB West Coast Lumber Commission and the Administrator of the National Housing Agency were both given authority to rule on pay adjustments within their jurisdiction. The Board also ruled, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the 5 percent Victory Tax need not be withheld on those portions of retroactive wage or salary awards by the two agencies which cover work done in 1942.

Hospitals Adjust Wages

To meet an emergency employment situation among hospitals which threatened the health of many communities, the Board authorized nonprofit hospitals throughout the Nation to make wage or salary adjustments for their employees without Board approval.

The action was taken because of appeals from hospitals in some sections of the country, which reported they were losing their employees due to comparatively low wage schedules.

This is the first blanket exemption of this type, although the Board previously had exempted companies with fewer than eight employees. The Board also has left the question of salary and wage adjustments of State, county, and municipal employees for determination of the officials of those governmental units.

Rule on Victory Tax

An employer who pays the 5-percent Victory Tax on behalf of his employees, without deducting it from their pay envelopes, must obtain prior approval of the WLB or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it was announced last week in a joint statement issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Board. The payment of the tax by the employer constitutes a wage or salary increase and thus requires approval, the agency ruled.

They also ruled that where the WLB or the Commissioner "awards or approves" an increase in wages or salaries retroactive to 1942, the tax need not be withheld on that portion of the increase which is applicable to work performed in 1942. "Whether the 5-percent tax will ultimately be collected on such retroactive pay is a matter to which the Congress may give its attention during the current session," the statement concludes.

Authority Decentralized

The National War Labor Board West Coast Lumber Commission has been authorized to rule on applications for voluntary wage increases in the lumber industry in five western States under its jurisdiction. The WLB delegated to the Commission this authority over wage rates, subject to rules and regulations of the Board. The present action of the Board extends to the lumber commission wage authority granted to other special commissions established in other industries since October 3, the date on which Executive Order 9250 was issued giving the WLB authority over all adjustments in wages and in most salaries under \$5,000.

Also last week the Board authorized the Administrator of the National Housing Agency to rule on wage and salary adjustments of employees of the Federal Public Housing Authority, the Defense Homes Corporation and property managers of Defense Homes Corporation projects.

This action in decentralizing the wage and salary functions assigned to the Board by the wage stabilization order is in line with previous Board orders granting the Army, Navy, Federal Reserve System, U. S. Employment Service, and the Secretary of Interior similar authority.

The Board's order applies to employees whose salaries are not fixed by statute and who come within the jurisdiction of the NWLB under the Wage Stabilization Act. The National War Labor Board retains the right of final review over the decisions of the Housing Wage Agency, which will exercise the authority granted to the Administrator of the National Housing Agency.

USES Places Right Worker in Right Job

Long Experience Available to Job Seekers and Employers

Filling more than 10,000,000 jobs last year was a colossal task for the United States Employment Service. It had to be an expert achievement. To meet the exacting demands of war production for the right workers at the right work, USES drew on a fund of knowledge and analysis of many thousand occupations.

In ten years of existence, USES has analyzed 60,000 types of jobs in industry alone. Working out labor programs for some of America's biggest companies, it has learned the relationship of one job to another and the place of each in the complicated pattern of industry. USES has studied 10,000 military jobs to help the Army use its men at the work most like their civilian occupations.

Armed with this knowledge, USES has added a special assignment to its day-to-day work of registering and placing workers on all levels—combining the Nation for 25 types of skilled workers urgently needed in war production.

From employers, USES has learned the details of men needed in every job. In the case of the 25 skills, WMC has made arrangements for each local USES office to have a complete list of vacancies all over the country.

When a worker comes to the USES office to offer one of the 25 skills or a related skill, he gets a personal interview with an experienced employment officer. The interviewer finds out his training and former jobs. Then, from the national list the interviewer shows the worker the places where his talents can best serve the war.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION SAVES MAN-HOURS

Over a million man-days were saved for war production last year through the accident prevention program of the Department of Labor, according to Secretary Perkins.

She reported that about 66 percent of the 10,755 war plants serviced by a Labor Department committee reduced accident frequency rates greatly. She cited as an example a California plant that increased its working force 2,500 percent and reduced accidents from 35 per million man-hours worked to 10, saving over 8,000 man-days.

War Jobs and Civil Service . . .

STATISTICIANS, METALLURGISTS, ENGINEERS NEEDED FOR WAR WORK

Many Positions Requiring Special Skills Open Without Maximum Age Limits or Written Tests

Listed positions are newly announced by the United States Civil Service Commission or urgently needed to be filled. For a list of over 100 positions, see Opportunities in Federal Service, posted in first- or second-class post offices.

Information and forms for applying may be obtained from the Commission's local secretaries at first- or second-class post offices, from regional offices, or from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Applications must be filed with the Commission's Washington office.

There are no written tests, and no maximum age limits for positions listed unless otherwise stated. *Salaries are annual and basic and do not include added compensation for overtime.* The present standard 48-hour Federal workweek includes 8 hours of overtime, and present overtime compensation increases the basic salary by about 21 percent of that part of the basic salary not in excess of \$2,900, provided the increment does not make the total compensation more than \$5,000 a year.

Applications are not desired from persons engaged in war work unless they may use higher skills in the positions sought. War Manpower Commission restrictions on Federal appointments are posted in first- or second-class post offices.

Urgently Needed

Economists, economic analysts, \$2,600 to \$6,500.—Men, women to compile, analyze, interpret economic information; to make studies; to develop and direct economic programs; to advise and assist operating officials dealing with economic problems arising from prosecution of the war. A minimum of 5 years' experience, college training, or combination of the two, is required.

Staff dietitians, \$1,800.—Persons to have charge of preparation and service of food from a main hospital kitchen, or in a ward; to cooperate with physicians in dietetic treatment of patients; to instruct patients with nutritional disorders. Appropriate college study in dietetics plus completion of an approved graduate training course as student diet-

itian (or its equivalent in experience) is required.

Training specialists, \$2,600 to \$5,600.—Persons qualified to plan training programs for a variety of technical and professional personnel in a Government department; also to act as consultants on training policies; to assemble data on training programs. *Specialized fields:* General (Diversified techniques); also Motion picture techniques; Trade and industrial.

Freight and passenger rate clerks, \$2,300 to \$2,600.—Persons qualified to compute freight rates, or passenger fares; or to audit for payment freight or passenger transportation accounts of rail, steamship, highway, or air-line carriers.

Statisticians, \$2,600 to \$6,500.—Men, women to collect, edit, analyze statistical information; to plan, supervise statistical projects; to prepare reports; to serve as consultants; to indicate significance of information collected and its bearing on problems that arise from prosecution of the war. A minimum of 5 years of appropriate experience, college study, or a combination of the two, is required.

Departmental guards, \$1,500.—For service in Washington, D. C. (Written test. No previous experience required).

Metallurgists, \$2,600 to \$5,600.—Persons to attack specific metallurgical problems connected with some phase of the war program. Appropriate college study is required, plus a minimum of 2 years' appropriate experience, college teaching, or graduate study in metallurgy.

Junior metallurgists, \$2,000.—Persons with appropriate college study.

Engineers, \$2,600 to \$8,000.—Persons with at least 5 years of appropriate training and/or experience in engineering.

Marine Engineers, \$2,600 to \$5,600.—Men qualified to prepare designs and specifications for marine machinery (boilers, engines, turbines, Diesel engines, etc.); to make studies relative to the design or selection of such machinery; to analyze designs of contractors; to conduct trials and tests of marine machinery.

Investigators (Matériel Division, Air Corps), \$3,200 to \$4,600.—Persons with 4 to 6 years or more of appropriate in-

vestigational work (or appropriate college study in law, accounting, or industrial engineering plus 2 to 4 years of such experience) to perform responsible investigational work safeguarding military information, protecting Air Corps projects and materials against theft or sabotage.

Library assistants, \$1,260 to \$1,620.—Persons with from 6 to 18 semester hours of recognized library school training; or 3 months to 1 year of library apprenticeship; or 6 to 18 months of library experience—to fill library positions in Government bureaus, army camps, naval centers. Written test required.

Accounting and auditing assistants, \$2,000.—(For service in Washington, D. C., only.) Women, men to audit expense, time, pay roll, cost accounts; to keep cost, fund, time, and other records and accounts; to prepare pay rolls, accounting schedules, statements. A minimum of 2 years of appropriate education or experience is required. Written test required.

Traffic and transportation specialists, \$2,600 to \$6,500.—Men to make and direct programs to prevent traffic bottlenecks; to expedite freight and passenger traffic; to conserve equipment and facilities in the field of railroad, bus, water, and air transportation. At least 3 years of appropriate experience is required, especially in traffic and operating management; rate construction or analysis; traffic or transportation cost study; maintenance of equipment or way; purchasing; appraisal; terminal or port management; inspectional or investigational work; warehousing; ship stowage; packaging, crating; stevedoring; freight forwarding; exporting, importing; executive or administrative work.

Engineering drafts men, \$1,440 to \$2,600.—Men, women with drafting experience or with drafting training gained from a high school, technical school, college, or war-training course.

Control specialists, \$2,000 to \$6,500.—Men whose industrial production or engineering experience demonstrates their ability to determine material needs of manufacturers, schedule production, follow-up production to insure flow of critical materials according to plan. *Specialized fields:* (1) Materials Control—nonferrous metals, alloy steel, carbon steel, plastics, rubber, construction materials, etc.; (2) Production Control—(a) metal fabrication and machinery production; (b) electrical and communications equipment; (c) transportation equipment, such as aircraft, floating equipment, and railroad motive power and rolling stock.

Health and Welfare . . .

Women Workers Warned to Cover Their Hair

Failure to Take Precautions Results in Many Accidents

The feminine hairdo and machinery are a bad combination. Stray curls or wisps of hair may be caught in moving parts. Machine operators should cover their heads, but not with the popular bandana and turban because their loose ends may catch in the machine. A hair-net alone is not safe, but may help if worn under a good cap.

This advice to women in war plants is given by Mary Anderson, director of The Women's Bureau, Department of Labor. In a recent bulletin, the ninth in a series of pamphlets on standards for employment of women in war industries.

The formula for a safe cap calls for height, stiffness, and generous head size. Height warns the girl when her head gets dangerously near machinery. Stiffness prevents the material from catching in the machine. The cap with a generous head size will be thrown off if it strikes a machine part.

Many Serious Accidents

Vigilance must not be relaxed, the bulletin warns. Due to negligence, the following typical accidents occurred to women in war plants:

An operator of a spinning frame in bending over the machine had her hair caught. She was totally disabled for 16 weeks, and partially disabled for 45 weeks longer. The injury cost was \$570 in compensation.

In an ordnance plant a woman operating a barrel-turning machine leaned too close and her hair was pulled around the barrel. A large clump of hair was torn from her head. She spent days in the hospital recovering from the wound and shock.

The bulletin can be obtained by writing to the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, and giving reasons for its need, or can be purchased for five cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Thirteen Hospitals Rehabilitate Women

Rapid Treatment Provided For Carriers of Disease

Thirteen hospitals for rapid treatment and rehabilitation of women who have become carriers of venereal diseases to the armed forces are now operating, and 21 others have been approved or are pending approval.

The program has been developed by the U. S. Public Health Service in cooperation with three other Federal agencies—FWA, WMC, and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services—and State and local health departments. Funds are largely provided under the Lanham Act, and only existing facilities such as established hospitals and vacant CCC camps are being used.

Several of the hospitals now in operation are housed in abandoned CCC camps. All of them are under the control of State or local health departments. Those now operating are in Phoenix, Ariz.; Denver, Colo.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Leesville, Pa.; Monnet, Mo.; Rush Springs, Okla.; Goldville and Pontiac, S. C.; and Knoxville, Tenn. Two are at Aguidilla and

Caguas, Puerto Rico, and one in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

New Projects Widespread

Of the 21 projected centers, one is in Alabama, one in the Canal Zone, three in Florida, one in Georgia, two in Louisiana, three in Mississippi, one in Missouri, three in Tennessee, four in Texas, one in Utah, and one in Virginia.

Stating that the U. S. Public Health Service will supply physicians, nurses, and technical personnel, Surgeon General Thomas Parran said, "Our great objective now is to reduce the spread of syphilis and gonorrhea among our soldiers, sailors, and war workers. Our best chance of success is to treat the people who are spreading infection and render them noninfectious as quickly as possible."

Vocational Training Given

The typical patient may be a young professional prostitute, misguided teenage girl, unmarried or deserted mother with no means of support and no skill, a "call girl," "B-girl," or a morose or psychotic "good-time girl." After conviction, she may choose treatment in jail or at one of the hospitals. In the latter case, sentence is usually suspended. The girl comes to the hospital, not as one sentenced to a penal institution, but because she is ill. There she is likely to remain 2 months, during which she receives exhaustive medical and psychiatric treatment as well as vocational guidance in an effort to reduce "revolving door" failures.

Total bed capacity of the centers is estimated at 4,200. Few hospitals will have less than 100 beds; some as many as 400. At the 13 hospitals now in operation, it is estimated that 11,000 patients will be treated this year.

NEW HOUSES FOR WAR WORKERS

Construction of 8,222 new dwelling units for war workers was started during December by private builders operating under the FHA war housing insurance program, Federal Housing Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson announced.

Of these units, 7,188 were contained in 6,412 one- to four-family structures being financed by FHA-insured mortgages.

The remaining 1,034 units begun in the month under FHA inspection were in large-scale rental projects for war workers, financed under the terms of the National Housing Act.



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Appointments and Resignations . . .

WICKARD NAMES PRODUCTION AIDS

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has approved the administrative set-up of the Food Production Administration which was submitted by Director Townsend, J. B. Hutson, associate director, will be executive officer and will be in general charge of the Administration's activities under Mr. Townsend. A. G. Black, associate director, in addition to his post as Governor of the Farm Credit Association, will serve as head of the Production Loan Branch, directing and supervising all activities of the Administration relating primarily to loans (except Farm Security Administration loans). D. A. Fitzgerald, deputy director, will be in charge of programs and planning.

Mr. Fred K. Hoehler, a veteran welfare worker, has arrived in Algeria to act as Director of Relief in North Africa under Herbert Lehman, Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. The State Department announcement said Mr. Hoehler is taking over the post of William Hudson, who, with 34 others, was killed in a plane crash in Dutch Guiana en route to Africa. Mr. Hoehler will work under the direction of President Roosevelt's special representative, Robert D. Murphy.

DR. JOHN M. CASSELS, formerly chief of the Requirements and Allocations Branch of the Office of Agricultural War Relations, has been appointed chief of the Requirements and Allocations Control, a unit of Agriculture's Food Distribution Administration. The unit will receive and analyze the allocation of food supplies for civilians, the armed forces, Lend-Lease, and other uses.

NATHANIEL G. SYMONDS, chief of the Orders and Regulations Branch in WPB's Distribution Bureau, was appointed chief of the Industrial and Hardware Supplies Branch in the recently created Wholesale and Retail Trade Division. The Industrial and Hardware Supplies Branch replaced the former Distributors Division, abolished at the time the Wholesale and Retail Division of the Consumer Goods Bureau was set up with John A. Hurley as director.

CARL W. MAYERS, formerly with the Republic Steel Corp., Massillon, Ohio, and JAMES A. ROWAN, formerly News

and Markets Editor of the magazine "Iron Age," were appointed special assistants to the director of the WPB Steel Division.

WILLIAM POWER MALONEY, special assistant to the Attorney General, was named chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Division. He succeeds M. Neil Andrews, who last month was made U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia.

B. C. HEACOCK, Peoria, Ill., formerly director of the WPB Priorities Control Division, was appointed deputy director general for Distribution. Mr. Heacock succeeds J. A. Krug who has been named WPB Power director.

H. H. KELLY, assistant director and chief of the Allocation Section of the ODT Division of Motor Transport, was appointed director of the Division of Material and Equipment Requirements. WARREN W. KELLY, formerly director of the Division, resigned on account of his health but will remain on the staff as a consultant.

GLENN E. TAYLOR, formerly deputy assistant to the assistant ODT Director in charge of Waterways Transport, was appointed director of the ODT Division of Inland Waterways, succeeding Edward Clemens, resigned.

HERBERT R. GALLAGHER, a director of the American Petroleum Institute since its inception in 1919, was appointed to the new position of director in Charge of PAW's District Five (Pacific Coast) office.

F. HIGGINSON CABOT, director of the WPB Commodities Bureau, was appointed assistant deputy director general for Industry Divisions. HUGH HUGHES, who has been deputy director of the Commodities Bureau, will succeed Mr. Cabot as director.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH resigned as assistant director of the OWI to devote his time in full to his duties as Librarian of Congress.

C. E. JOHNSTON, associate director of the ODT Division of Railway Transport, in charge of the Western Region, has resigned in order to devote full time to his duties as chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives. W. F. KIRK, assistant general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, has been named to succeed Mr. Johnston.

PUBLICATIONS—POSTERS

The following publications and posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

Posters

AMERICANS! SHARE THE MEAT.
A MESSAGE TO OUR TENANTS.
AVENGE DECEMBER 7TH.
THE ENEMY IS LISTENING.
FREE LABOR WILL WIN.
GIVE 'EM THE STUFF TO FIGHT WITH.
GIVE IT YOUR BEST.
REMEMBER DECEMBER 7TH.
SOMEBODY BLABBED (SAILOR).
SOMEBODY BLABBED (SOLDIER).
SOMEONE TALKED.
UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
UNITED WE STAND (STREAMER).
UNITED WE WIN.
WE FRENCH WORKERS WARN YOU.

Pamphlets

YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES: 2 by 3 inches. A vest-pocket size publication addressed to labor, containing a concise explanation of wage stabilization and its part in the over-all victory program. 36 pages.

TOWARD NEW HORIZONS: The World Beyond the War. First of a series of pamphlets containing statements and speeches illuminating the developing policies of the United Nations. Speeches by Vice President Wallace, Under Secretary of State Welles, Ambassador Winant, and Milo Perkins throw light upon the development of American thinking on the subject of the postwar world. 16 pages.

THE FOUR FREEDOMS: The Rights of All Men—Everywhere. An elaboration of the freedoms we are fighting for. Illustrated by Edward Shenton. 16 pages.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER. A documented analysis of the techniques employed by Hitler to create dissension and distrust among his foes. 16 pages, illustrated.

THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE. Story of the brave struggle waged against Hitler in Occupied Europe. 12 pages, illustrated.

THE PRICE OF FREE WORLD VICTORY. Vice President Wallace's speech. 4 pages.

THE WAR AND HUMAN FREEDOM. Secretary Hull's speech. 20 pages.

THE THOUSAND MILLION. Concise descriptions of the countries and people that make up the United Nations. 64 pages, illustrated.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, January 24, through Saturday, January 30. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Office of War Information

ICKES REPORTS WESTERN POWER OUTPUT IN 1932. OWI-1140.

MILLION MAN-DAYS SAVED BY ACCIDENT PREVENTION last year. OWI-1156.

SILENTIES ON RACIOGRAPHICAL LEND-LEASE. Covers the reciprocal phases of the Lend-Lease policy. OWI-1147.

IMPORTANT RATIONING DATES EXPLAINED. Sugar and fuel oil during the week of January 24-31. OWI-1148.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 56). Office of War Information. A summary of the week. OWI-1143.

VICKHART GETS FARM LABOR SUPPLY AUTHORITY. Unified responsibility for supplying labor for war production on farms. OWI-1150.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS WARNED TO WEAR SAFETY CAPS when the job requires it. OWI-1150.

WOMEN WORKERS ON INCREASE IN LATIN AMERICA. Have progressed politically and socially. OWI-1151.

EASTERN FUEL SITUATION STILL ACUTE and emergency distribution measures instituted. OWI-1152.

LEND-LEASE REPORT TO CONGRESS RELEASED. Highlights and quotations from the report. OWI-1153.

70 MARINE ENGINEERS FOUND IN CAPITAL. OWI-1154.

VICKHART LET FOR 35 WOODEN TUGS to seven companies located on the Great Lakes, East, West, and Gulf Coasts. OWI-1155.

SEEK TO AVOID ANTHRACITE STAMPEDE. Urge an attractive consumers to refrain from stockpiling their dealers for more coal than is actually needed. OWI-1157.

ICKES FOOD SUPPLIED TO PUERTO RICO in amounts greater than normal monthly consumption of five basic foods. OWI-1156.

NEW ENGLAND FUEL CUT BY STRIKE in hard coal mines. OWI-1158.

SHIP BUILDING PLAN APPROVED. Arrangement between the Brunswick Marine Construction Corp. of Brunswick, Georgia, and J. A. Jones Construction Co., Inc., of Panama City, Florida. OWI-1161.

TO RATION FUEL OIL IN NORTHWEST in a move designed to reduce domestic consumption in the States of Washington and Oregon. OWI-1160.

USMC SENDS SHIPS CO. AUDIT TO BIDDER. Grave irregularities appeared in connection with audit of repair operations of Marine Maintenance Corp. OWI-1159.

ICKES ANNOUNCES SECOND PIPELINE. Work starts in March on construction of second pipeline to boost movement to East Coast. OWI-1165.

SALTS ANTIFREEZES CALLED CORROSIVES. Motor vehicle owners cautioned that costly damage to engines and supporting parts may result from use of anti-freezing solutions containing calcium chloride and other salts. OWI-1166.

DRAFT CARDS MUST BE CARRIED. All men between ages of 18 and 45 subject to classification under Selective Service Act required to carry classification as well as registration cards at all times. OWI-1167.

MARINESHIPS TO GET "M" PENNANT. Marine-ship Corporation, of Sausalito, California. OWI-1168.

NEW 5-CENT PIECE HAS NO NICKEL. Consists of 80% copper, 5% silver and 9% manganese. OWI-1169.

800 MARINE OFFICERS GRADUATING from Maritime Service Officers School at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn. OWI-1170.

BRITISH OIL MISSION VISITS U. S. British Mission visiting Washington for consultation with American agencies and British Mission concerned with oil and tanker questions. OWI-1187.

ARCHIBALD MACLEISH LEAVES OWI. Reassigned as Assistant Director to devote his time to his duties as Librarian of Congress. OWI-1189.

13 VENERAL HOSPITALS OPERATING for treatment and rehabilitation of women who have become carriers of venereal disease to the armed forces now in operation. OWI-1159.

YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES. Democracy's technique for meeting its war problems is explained by pamphlet. OWI-1162.

PRICE SUPPORTS SET FOR CANNING CROPS. Four major canning crops—tomatoes, peas, sweet corn and snap beans. OWI-1173.

QUEZON GRATEFUL FOR CASABLANCA. OWI-1174.

SHORT PIPE LINE COMPLETED. 82-mile eight-inch pipe line, to carry gasoline, from point near Fostoria, Ohio to a point near Akron, Ohio. OWI-1175.

LIVING COSTS RISE 1/2%. Nov. 15-Dec. 15, bringing total rise for America's first war year to 9%. OWI-1172.

THREE STATES GET CHILD GRANTS. Florida, New Hampshire and Georgia. OWI-1176.

SHIPYARD MANAGEMENT FAILED. South Portland Shipbuilding Corp., South Portland, Maine, failed to exercise due diligence in carrying out ship construction contracts. OWI-1177.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM BULLETIN No. 8. Developments in East Coast oil supply situation during week ending Jan. 25. OWI-1178.

GALLAGHER HEARS DISTRICT 5. Herbert R. Gallagher, Director in Charge in District Five (Pacific Coast) office, Petroleum Administrator for War. OWI-1179.

300,000 STEEL DRUMS ORDERED. Defense Plant Corporation has issued purchase orders covering 300,000 55-gallon, 18-page, steel drums, to be used for transportation of fuel oil. OWI-1181.

War Production Board

"BALL" GAMES MATERIALS RESTRICTIONS REVIEWED. Second of a series of three articles describing supply of various kinds of sports equipment. WPB-2395.

NELSON ASKS CUT IN GAS USE by residential users in western, southern New York, northern Pennsylvania, for natural and mixed natural gas. WPB-2401.

NEWS REELS DEEMED VITAL INFORMATION. Medium. Must suffer as little curtailment as possible. WPB-2403.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT WORK ON ASSENTEMENTS PRAISED by Chairman Nelson. WPB-2404.

APPEAL MADE FOR SUPPLIES QUININE SUPPLIES to a National Quinine Pool from pharmacists throughout the United States. WPB-2406.

OXOGEN, CALCIUM CHLORIDE SHORTAGES FORESEEN during the early part of this year. WPB-T-1641.

JANUARY NITROCELLULOSE ALLOCATIONS DISCUSSED by members of the Pyroxylin and Vinyl Resin Coated Paper and Fabric Industry Administrative Division. WPB-T-1642.

TANNERS' RESTRICTIONS ARE EASED. Permitted to continue to put into process, during February, March, and April, 20 percent of their monthly average of raw goatskins, raw kidskins, and raw chamois skins put into process during 1941. WPB-T-1643.

MARINE PAINT INDUSTRY DISCUSSES PROBLEMS. Application for additional machinery and building equipment should be decided by the Chemicals Division. WPB-T-1644.

PAINT PAINT LIMITATIONS CLARIFIED. Provisions of Limitation Order L-241 governing the use of commercial print paper are clarified. WPB-T-1645.

METAL STRAPPING ON CONTAINERS LIMITED to certain kinds of commercial uses. WPB-T-1646.

PLUMBING FIXTURE RESTRICTIONS EASED for war housing jobs and new construction projects of the Army, Navy, and shipping services. WPB-T-1647.

ARMY, NAVY CHINAWARE NEEDS HEAVY but civilian supply is narrow. WPB-2405.

1471 VEHICLES RELEASED WEEK ENDING Jan. 25. WPB-2407.

ORDERS ISSUED FOR NEW BUILDING. Defines new preference rating orders. WPB-2408.

AUTO PARTS DELIVERY PROTECTED. Replacement parts for civilian use are given further protection. WPB-2409.

HAND CLOTHES WEIGHERS LIMITED. Limited production is permitted under Supplementary Limitation Order L-30-d. WPB-2412.

SOAP-MAKERS RELEASE FREIGHT CARS. About 50% of the tank cars and from 35 to 40% of box cars used for shipping of their products. WPB-T-1648.

DRUGS MAKERS PLAN PAPER SAVING. Recommendations made by Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-T-1649.

ARMY WAR REQUIREMENTS DISCUSSED for 18 million underwear garments and 48 million pairs of socks during second and third quarters, 1943. WPB-T-1650.

HOSIERY SIMPLIFICATION CONSIDERED. Men's, children's and women's full-fashioned and circular knit hosiery. WPB-T-1651.

SOYBEAN PROCESSORS STUDY PROBLEMS. Soybean Processors Industry Advisory Subcommittee. WPB-T-1652.

TWO FLOOD-CONTROL PROJECTS HALTED in Tennessee. Dale Hollow project, on the Obey River, and Center Hill project, on the Caney Fork River. WPB-T-1653.

URANIUM SALE FOR CERAMICS BANNED. WPB-T-1654.

BAN SAVES 250,000 LBS. OF TIN in repairing certain gas meters. WPB-T-1655.

PAPER QUOTA NOT PURCHASABLE RIGHT. Purchase of magazine does not automatically carry with it right to its tonnage quota. WPB-T-1656.

MATERIALS SET FOR TRANSIT PROGRAM. Materials required in construction of equipment in transit industry program for 1943 will be made available. WPB-T-1657.

LIGHT PLEASURE AIRCRAFT "FROZEN." Light pleasure aircraft and "Link Trainers" frozen in hands of their owners. WPB-T-1658.

ROTENONE PLACED UNDER ALLOCATION. Because available supply for 1943 will be less than 50% of demand. WPB-T-1659.

MAYORS MEET WITH WPB OFFICIALS to discuss problems of essential facilities and services. WPB-2402.

WIRE SERVICES COPPER NEEDS 12,000 TONS. Will return to Nation's stock pile an equal amount in form of scrap. WPB-2411.

\$56,344,612 IN CONSTRUCTION STOPPED during week ended Jan. 22. WPB-2413.

CERTAIN RAYONS UNDER ALLOCATION. Yarns of 250 or coarser denier placed under direct allocation. WPB-2415.

FARM MACHINERY PARTS QUOTA RAISED under terms of Limitation Order L-170 as amended. WPB-2416.

WATER COOLERS SAVINGS STUDIED to conserve steel, copper, and other critical materials. WPB-T-1660.

CAST IRON BOILER RULE RELAXED to permit manufacture of low-pressure cast iron boilers for war housing and civilian replacement needs. WPB-T-1661.

LIGHTING FIXTURES METAL RESTRICTED for fluorescent lighting fixtures if manufactured after May 4, 1943. WPB-T-1662.

RUBBER AUTHORITY DEFINED: provide that further action under orders may be taken on amendments to orders issued by Rubber Director as well as by Director General for Operations. WPB-T-1663.

Official War Releases . . .

USED CONVEYING MACHINERY FREED from restrictions on purchase. WPB-T-1664.

N. G. SYMONDS HEADS WPB BRANCH as chief of Industrial and Hardware Supplies Branch. WPB-T-1665.

MEYERS AND ROWAN JOIN WPB. Carl W. Meyers, Canton, Ohio, and James A. Rowan, New Rochelle, New York, named special assistants to Director of Steel Division. WPB-T-1666.

TALBOT CHIEF OF SALVAGE BRANCH. W. P. Talbot. WPB-T-1667.

MACHINE TOOLS SCHEDULES "FROZEN". 60-day "frozen" period to apply. WPB-T-1668.

CERTAIN METALS TANKS PERMITTED. Installation of underdried storage water heaters containing tanks made of copper, copper base alloy, nonferrous metal, stainless steel or metal metal, is not prohibited if heaters were assembled prior to Dec. 19, 1942. WPB-T-1669.

M-131 EXEMPTS CERTAIN QUININE. Order M-131, as amended, does not prohibit transactions if product involved was manufactured prior to Jan. 9. WPB-T-1670.

WPB REVOKES ORDER M-231 governing distribution of chemical fertilizer. WPB-T-1671.

FARGO FOUNDRY CO. PENALTY REVOKED. WPB-T-1672.

AMSTERDAM BUSCH SAVES MILEAGE through discontinuance of Pacific Coast deliveries. WPB-T-1673.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL NAMED. B. C. Heacock, Deputy Director General for Distribution. WPB-T-1674.

HEAVY CAR LOADINGS PLANNED on number of commodities at meeting between members of Containers Division Transportation Industry Advisory Committee and WPB officials. WPB-T-1675.

CORC, ASBESTOS DIVISION RENAMED CORC, Asbestos and Fibrous Glass Division. WPB-T-1674.

Q AND A ON SORTWOOD LUMBER. Conservation Order M-208 as amended Jan. 12, clarified and explained. WPB-T-1674.

DISTRICT MEN TO AD SMALL PLANTS. 12 regional offices and 131 district offices, empowered to take action on spot. WPB-T-1677.

ENOSCOCK U. S. NEEDS ESTIMATED. Approximately 56 billion dollars' worth of goods and services (in 1941 dollars) required annually to maintain this country's civilian economy on minimum basis. WPB-T-1679.

TRANSFER OF AIR-CONDITIONING PLANTS STUDIED. Means of transferring air conditioning equipment from less to more essential uses. WPB-T-1678.

"DURATION" BASEBALLS FOUND EFFICIENT with rubber-core and cork centers. WPB-T-1679.

PPF UP TO CMP PROCEDURES SET to govern PPF units during period of industry's transition from FR to Controlled Materials Plan. WPB-T-1677.

CMP INVENTORY FORMS MAILED to 30,000 PPF units. WPB-T-1678.

MINERALS COORDINATING BODY SET UP to be aided by Minerals Resources Operating Committee and Minerals and Metals Advisory Committee. WPB-T-1679.

CUSTOMER SAVINGS REMAINS RATE AA-2X. Without taking title to logs or cut lumber will be permitted to apply AA-2X preference rating for operating supplies. WPB-T-1679.

PARACORD FLAG COMPANY PENALIZED under S-222. WPB-T-1680.

LEATHER AND SHOE LOADINGS THRIFTY. Substantial increases in weight per car-loading. WPB-T-1685.

WPB ANNOUNCES 3 PENALTIES. Sara D. Cohen, operating Vernon Products Co. in Syracuse, New York, Borg Manufacturing and Sales Co., Chicago, and Columbus Ben Springs Co., Columbus, O. WPB-T-1686.

ON INVENTORY TRANSFERS ALLOWED from one branch of one company to another branch of same company. WPB-T-1687.

WPB TO AID CERTAIN STOVE BUYERS. Persons outside areas of fuel oil rationing who require new coal or oil-heating stoves are permitted to file an appeal by letter addressed to WPB Plumbing and Heating Division. WPB-T-2423.

232 158 LBS. OF STOCKINGS SALVAGED during second month of hosiery collection program. WPB-T-2424.

WPB ADVANCES F. H. CABOT. F. Higginson Cabot appointed Assistant Deputy Director General for Industry Divisions. WPB-T-2425.

WOOD, COAL, STOVE OUTPUT FREED. Unrestricted use of iron and steel in manufacture of coal and wood burning heating stoves will be permitted during February and March. WPB-T-2426.

ELEVATORS UNDER CLOSER CONTROL. Closer control over manufacture of elevators and elevator parts, equipment or accessories. WPB-T-1676.

RADIO DIVISION TAKES OVER 3 ORDERS. Will administer three "L" orders previously under General Industrial Equipment Division, L-203 covering combat instruments, L-234 covering industrial type instruments and L-134 which limits use of chromium in controlled valves and regulators. WPB-T-1676.

STEEL BAR PRODUCTION CONCENTRATED. Extension to three Pacific Coast States of the program for concentration of reinforcing bar production. WPB-T-1677.

MACHINE TOOL OUTPUT HIGHER during December. WPB-T-1680.

PLASTIC MACHINERY ALLOCATED. WPB-T-1682.

RADIO MEN OFFER ASSISTANCE. Producers of industrial instruments used in radio manufacture will receive assistance of Radio Division in scheduling of deliveries. WPB-T-1683.

HIGH PRIORITIES FOR OIL INDUSTRY for materials required for certain operations. WPB-T-1688.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PRIORITIES RAISED for purchase of maintenance, repair and operating supplies. WPB-T-1689.

ANTISEPTIC ACID TABLET CANCELLED. WPB-T-1690.

PORTABLE CAUSHER LINES SIMPLIFIED. Drastic reductions in number of sizes and types. WPB-T-1691.

HORSEHIDE QUOTAS EXTENDED FOR FEBRUARY of wettings of horsehide. WPB-T-1694.

Office of Defense Transportation

ODT DEVELOPING SUBSTITUTE TRANSPORTATION. Preparing for the time when present urban transportation facilities may be unable to carry the increasing passenger load. ODT-45.

BUS DRIVERS HOLD FATE OF RURAL SCHOOLS. Whether many rural children attend school next fall may depend largely on how well school bus drivers observe ODT conservation policies. ODT-46.

EASTMAN ASKS EMERGENCY PLANS. ODT Director Eastman asked bus and taxicab operators throughout Nation to prepare plans for curtailment of mileage. ODT-47.

TRANSPORTATION TURNING TO WOMEN to augment dwindling manpower. ODT-48.

ODT ANNOUNCES 6 FIELD OFFICES. ODT-49.

BUS MILEAGE INCREASED. Monthly mileage new buses may operate increased for city buses, from 2,000 to 3,000 miles; inter-city buses, from 4,000 to 6,000 miles monthly. ODT-50.

RAIL COMMITTEE STUDIES REPLACEMENT. Schedule prepared by Selective Service System to provide orderly control of withdrawal of Selective Service eligibles from industry. ODT-51.

KELLEY MADE EQUIPMENT DIRECTOR. H. H. Kelley appointed Director of ODT's Division of Material and Equipment Requirements. ODT-52.

TRUCKING TRAINERS BIG PROBLEM OF future trucking industry. ODT-53.

ODT WARNS AGAINST EMPTY MILEAGE. Trucking industry told routing and dispatching of trucks may have to be taken over by Government. ODT-54.

CRITICAL TRANSIT LABOR SHORTAGE of almost 200 bus drivers, motormen, and conductors. ODT-55.

TAYLOR HEADS INLAND WATERWAYS. Glenn E. Taylor, Director of Division of Inland Waterways. ODT-56.

RAIL MANPOWER AIDS PLANNED. Management-labor meeting, agreed unanimously to recommend to railroad officers and system representatives of railway labor organizations a 13-point program for alleviation of manpower problems. ODT-57.

W. F. KIRK SUCCEEDS C. E. JOHNSTON as Associate Director of Division of Railway Transportation, in charge of Western Region. ODT-58.

SHORT LINE MANPOWER PLANS MADE at meeting of Shore Line Railroad Manpower Committee. ODT-59.

Office of Price Administration

APPOINTMENT OF MAX SWENEN by OPA as special counsel before F. C. C. in appeal case for discontinuance of 1942 railroad rate increase. OPA-1645.

OPA GIVES FARMERS TEMPORARY GAS RATION and commercial vehicle operators for adequate mileage. OPA-1647.

TALLOW, GREASE, MAXIMUM PRICES ESTABLISHED. OPA-1526.

SELLERS WARNED ON PRICE INCREASES. Cannot charge in excess of their existing maximum. OPA-1529.

REGIONS GET STORAGE SERVICE AUTHORITY. Contract carriers and operators of storage and terminal services supplying services entirely within one State may file applications for adjustment of their maximum prices. OPA-1530.

FEBRUARY PASSENGER CAR QUOTA IS 29,650. OPA-1535.

HOSPITAL MEAT RULINGS EXPLAINED. OPA-1516.

REPORT RECEIVED FROM A NEW YORK STATE area of actual operation since last Oct. 28. OPA-1551.

NEW SOUTHWEST OIL CEILINGS SET for industrial fuel oils refined in parts of Kansas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas. OPA-1553.

REGION OFFICES MAY SET COAL CEILINGS on all types of coal sold by retail or wholesale dealers. OPA-1557.

FORTH PERIOD OIL COUPON VALUE SET in the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia. OPA-1562.

EASTERN CAR-DRIVING RESTRICTED. Non-essential use of gasoline in 17 east coast States and District of Columbia restricted. OPA-1537.

FUEL OIL RATIONING ORDER AMENDED. Emergency procedure which will enable oil-rationed householders to acquire up to 50 gallons of fuel oil in a minimum of time. OPA-1538.

RENT CONTROL EXTENSION FEB. 1 in States of Arkansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Texas. OPA-1539.

CONTROL TO COVER MOST FOODS. Simplified overall regulation for retailers and wholesalers, ultimately will embrace nearly every food product sold over Nation's counters. OPA-1538.

NATURAL FLOWERS CONTROL EXEMPT from price control, pending study. OPA-1548.

CERTAIN ANTIFREEZE PRICES CUT. Substitutes sold as antifreeze, production of which was banned last week by WPB, were sharply reduced by OPA; ordered those products plainly labeled. OPA-1549.

CERTAIN PRICE DEADLINES EXTENDED. Flour mixes, canned vegetables, dried fruit, dry edible beans and other products. OPA-1563.

GARMENT MAKERS TO CONFER ON PRICES. OPA-1570.

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V-368-2/3



V-369-2/3



V-370-2/3



V-371-2/3

Official War Releases . . .

(Continued from page 151)

POINTS DEDUCTED FOR CANS OVER 5 possessed for each person in family. OPA-1570.

PIG IRON BASE PRICE SET for Provo, Utah. Pig point base price \$21.50 per gross ton. OPA-T-522.

SPECIFIC PACIFIC OIL CEILINGS. Generally prevailing 1941 prices of Pacific Standard No. 300 and No. 400 (heavy) fuel oils. OPA-T-525.

SPECIFIC PRICES FOR GULF SHRIMP. Canned shrimps from Gulf of Mexico and southeastern Atlantic coast priced under specific dollars and cents regulation at canner's level. OPA-1554.

RULING ON OVERTIME GARAGE WORK. When a garage offers to repair job in overtime hours, customer requests such service, and work is actually done during overtime hours by mechanics paid time and a half, the garage may in most cases charge one and one-half times its regular customers' hourly rate. OPA-1568.

RATION BANKING OPENED JAN. 27 for food and gasoline distributors. OPA-1569.

FEBRUARY TIE QUOTAS ANNOUNCED. OPA-1571.

CEILINGS SET FOR PLATINUM METALS at levels existing during first quarter of 1942. OPA-T-523.

FOOD CONTROL EXTENDED TO 9 GROUPS: included canned chili con carne; shoestring potatoes; julienne potatoes; pretzels; nut topping; canned prune juice, canned dried prunes; canned prune concentrate, and all other canned dried prune products; canned chicken and noodle dinner; canned chicken à la king; and canned homestyle chicken. OPA-T-526.

GREASE COLLECTORS PRICE MODIFIED. Independent collectors selling grease to retailers may secure maximum price of seven cents a pound only in areas in which there was no collection service before introduction of the WPB's drive. OPA-T-527.

REGIONAL RUMORS ALLOWED FREE to make price adjustments. OPA-T-528.

CERTAIN CHARGES REQUIRE OPA APPROVAL. All operating and maintenance service charges made by persons renting construction equipment must be submitted to OPA for approval. OPA-T-529.

MEAT FOR INSTITUTIONS EXEMPT. Government-operated asylums, orphanages, prisons, and hospitals. OPA-T-530.

PRICE RULING SAVES \$35,000,000 through reductions in foundry prices of 3 cents per pound for aluminum, 3 cents per pound for magnesium, and 1½ cents per pound for copper base castings. OPA-1542.

PRICE CONTROL SAVES \$6,000,000,000 through ceiling prices of food, clothing, rents in critical war areas, and other cost-of-living items. OPA-1573.

PRICE LUMBER PRICES EQUALIZED. To adjust differentials between "Board" and "Dimension" in Southern Pine Lumber. OPA-1575.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATION 14 AMENDED by OPA. Visitors and sellers of fruit wine, berry wine and certain types of grape wine are allowed to increase prices. OPA 1580.

CURRY, NUTMEG PRICES RELAXED. Three types of 1-1/2 feeding apples may be priced at retail higher than limit established in recent regulation. OPA 1593.

GARMENT COST PROBLEMS DISCUSSED for women's and children's dresses, suits, coats, skirts and blouses. OPA 1601.

OTHER GARMENT PRICES EXTENDED for coats, suits, coats, blouses, and skirts until Feb. 29, 1943. OPA 1603.

TOBACCO 2 BITUMENUS HIGHER. Reflecting the production cost of six-day week. OPA 1605.

IRON MAGNESIUM PRICE CUT two cents a pound. OPA-T-547.

MAPLE SYRUP PRICES SET. Specific dollars and cents maximums for packer sales of maple syrup and set maximum prices for sales by producers to packers. OPA-1552.

CONSUMERS PAY TRANSPORTATION TAX on by-product foundry, by-product blast furnace and beehive furnace coke, of 4 cents per net ton. OPA-1556.

CERTAIN USED TIN CANS UNDER MPR. Sales of size No. 10 and larger to bottlers and others authorized to receive them, are subject to price control. OPA-1558.

BEAN HARPERS CONTROL. To safeguard health of war workers who live in trailers and heat by oil-burning stoves, OPA doubled maximum amount of heating oil allowed. OPA-1559.

SOME HIGHER CRUDE OIL CEILINGS SET. Higher ceiling prices for crude oil at receiving tanks in several Texas, Louisiana, Kentucky and Arkansas pools. OPA-1561.

BEAN HARPERS CONTROL. To meet requirements of Florida bean growers, manufacturers may add actual overtime costs to their ceiling prices. OPA-1564.

ROASTED COFFEE QUOTAS POSTPONED for an additional month and will not be imposed until March 1, 1943. OPA-1565.

RENT FREEZE METHOD SUSTAINED by Price Administrator Brown in denying protests by three Chicago landlords against maximum rent regulations. OPA-1578.

BITUMENUS INCREASES SOON to make possible operation of 6-day week and to cover other production cost increases. OPA-1582.

RATION STAMP 27 Good to Feb. 15 for coffee retailers and wholesalers. OPA-1583.

STABLE VEGETABLE PRICES FORECAST. Retail prices for four major canning crops—tomatoes, peas, snap beans, and sweet corn—next year will approximate those charged for the year's peak. OPA-1585.

PRICE CONTROL SAVES BILLIONS. Nation's expenditures for munitions and war construction will total around \$100,000,000 from June 1940 through 1943, if prices are held at current level. OPA-1555.

OPA DEDUCTS RUBBER TAX. Deduction required from maximum prices. OPA-1560.

LABORERS' NEW AND WAGE GAINS. Estimated saving of one billion dollars for 1943. OPA-1566.

COFFEE INVENTORIES MAY BE FILLED. Wholesalers and retailers unable to obtain total inventories of roasted coffee to which entitled at start of rationing are enabled to obtain certificates from local War Price and Rationing Boards. OPA-1567.

CERTAIN CLOTHING CEILING SET. Maximum margins authorized for newly established manufacturers of women's, girls' and children's coats, dresses and other outerwear garments. OPA-1574.

CANVAS PROVIDES POLICE CARS under which dealers may get new passenger cars released from Government "pool" for sale to police departments and other eligible governmental agencies. American Red Cross. OPA-1574.

STEPS NOW AVAILABLE to provide supplementary heat for families who use central oil-heating system but whose oil ration is insufficient for health or comfort. OPA-1586.

REGIONAL MEN RULE OIL PRIORITIES in East Coast shortage area in emergency "which endangers public health or welfare or war effort." OPA-1568.

DELEGATION TO BIRTHDAY BALLS PERMITTED. OPA-1592.

PLEASURE-DRIVING BAN UPHOLD by Price Administrator Brown. OPA-1594.

HIDE GLUE REPORTS DROPPED. Monthly reports previously required in job orders of hide glue have been eliminated. OPA 1594.

CERTAIN GASOLINE COUPON CREDIT SET. Bulk users of gasoline who have been unable to get new type bulk coupons may buy gasoline on coupon credit basis for next few days. OPA 1597.

MEASURABLE STRUCTURAL STEEL PRICED at 275 cents per pound at shipping point on sales to consumers. OPA T 524.

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE CEILING RAISED by 15 cents per dozen canner ceiling prices for all varieties of California and Arizona grapefruit juice in No. 10 cans. OPA-T-531.

WIDE PIPE DELIVERY AIDED. Vitrified clay sewer pipe delivered to Government projects in areas beyond manufacturers' normal territory where shortages have developed, ceilings set at 95 percent of the f. o. b. plant price. OPA-T-533.

UNIFORMITY OF CRUDE OIL PRICES SOUGHT. Maximum prices of crude oil purchased at point other than receiving tanks shall be at no greater differential than prevailed at same point October 1941. OPA-T-535.

War Manpower Commission

NEED FOR SKILLED WORKERS STRESSED to get everybody into the right war job. PM-4289.

USERS PLACED 10,000,000 in 1942. PM-4293.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Sets example for outstanding results achieved under voluntary plans for employment stabilization. PM-4291.

SELECTED FOR FOUR SERVICES FEBRUARY 1. Beginning February 1, Selective Service, through its local boards, will furnish all men between their eighteenth and thirty-eight birthdays who are required to fill combined calls of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. PM-4265.

ESSENTIAL OCCUPATIONS BROADENED on communications services, in bulletin issued to guide local boards on classification of employees of newspapers, other periodicals, radio broadcasting, telephone and telegraph companies. PM-4266.

Office of Civilian Defense

MEDICAL SERVICES ON "RATION" BASIS for the duration and several years thereafter. OCD-37.

EMERGENCY FUEL OIL PRIORITIES SET UP

Broad authority to establish priorities among fuel oil consumers in the East Coast shortage area in an emergency "which endangers the public health or welfare or the war effort" has been extended to OPA regional administrators.

This delegation gives a regional administrator authority to restrict deliveries of fuel oil in any manner he finds necessary to meet the emergency, regardless of other provisions of OPA fuel oil rationing regulations.

The action was taken, OPA said, "in view of the gravity of the fuel-oil shortage in the eastern area. Since the regional administrators will have close knowledge of the circumstances creating an emergency in any particular community, it is desirable to permit them to issue limited period emergency orders declaring the existence of the emergency and directing transfers of fuel oil to consumers in the order of priority or under such limitations as they may designate."

The authority is specifically limited to the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia. Regional Administrators whose jurisdiction extends to these States are located at Boston, New York, Atlanta, and Cleveland.



WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY 10, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 6

War Dogs Now in Action; Attack, Guard, Carry Messages, First Aid

Army's K-9 Command, Outgrowth of Civilian Dogs for Defense, Trains Hundreds of Animals Loaned by Owners

Army-trained war dogs are now in action on several fronts. They have performed attack, sentry, messenger, and first aid duties with such skill and valor that troops want more of them.

Hundreds of them are patrolling posts with Army guards at forts, ports, motor bases, base commands, and quartermaster depots. Their almost inaudible growls and rising hackles warn of trespassers. Attack dogs trail, scout off leash, and attack savagely when ordered. They come when their keen ears hear vibrations of the "silent" whistle, inaudible to humans. They guard parked vehicles, stores, scattered supplies, and warehouses.

Small dogs streak over difficult terrain, using cover, as they lay wire or carry messages. They are difficult targets for enemy snipers. Others seek out wounded men, carry them a pack of medical supplies, and report their position. Some carry pigeons, some packs, some swim or work on a leash. They are proof against blows, explosions, and confusion, and none run or cower, or accept food or obey commands except from their masters.

Many Breeds

Big Doberman - Pinschers, Boxers, German Shepherds; Alredales, called Kriegshunde—war dogs—by the Germans for their deeds in battle; clever French poodles; strong waterwise Lab-

radors; black-and-white Dalmatians, too conspicuous for the front line; formidable Norwegian elk hounds; huge Great Danes; terriers, good for interior guard duty in warehouses and yards; keen-scented hunting dogs, setters, pointers, cocker spaniels, collies, schnauzers, bulldogs—are in the Command. They are of both sexes, and most of them are purebred.

Many of these dogs were household pets, and they will be returned to their owners when the war is won. The story of their transformation begins with a civilian group, Dogs for Defense, Inc., with headquarters in New York City, which was organized by Mrs. Milton Erlanger and Mr. Harry I. Caesar. Together with other dog enthusiasts, they established a system for recruiting and training dogs for the Army without cost to the Government. From this beginning has grown the Army's aptly named K-9 Command.

Part of Remount Branch

Enthusiastic over the civilian effort, Quartermaster General Edmund B. Gregory applied to Under Secretary of War Patterson for expansion of the Remount Branch of the Quartermaster Corps, becoming obsolete now that trucks, tanks, and jeeps have largely replaced mules and horses, to include a section for war dogs. On last March 13 his application for the K-9 Command was authorized. Under Col. E. M.

Daniels, chief of Remount, the war dog training and reception center was opened at Front Royal, Va.

Now training stations for dogs and enlisted men to handle them are in operation at posts in Virginia, Nebraska, Montana (for sledge dogs), California, and Hawaii. Branches established by "Dogs for Defense" throughout the country now are the Army's recruiting stations for war dogs. Mrs. Erlanger has become special consultant on dogs for the Remount Branch.

Owners Loan Dogs

Through "Dogs for Defense," patriotic owners turn their dogs over to the Government for the duration. There has been no lack of recruits. Ninety percent of the dogs have met the required qualifications—fairly large size, good health, age from 1 to 5 years, fearless disposition and lack of gun-shyness. They may be of either sex. Veterinarians, more than 200 of whom have volunteered their services, must pass the dogs before acceptance.

Few dogs in civilian life are given as fine care as the Army gives its war dogs. Accepted dogs are inoculated, examined physically, and given collar and leash, and identification "cards," which consist of tattoo marks on the left ear. Feeding is carefully supervised; kennels kept scrupulously clean. Every day each dog is thoroughly groomed. Handlers, like cavalrymen, must attend to their charges before they care for themselves. Besides care and feeding, the men are taught how to keep dog records, treatment of minor injuries, dog physiology and psychology, voice control, and other subjects. Those who train the dogs and their handlers are experts. Such persons are scarce in this country. Some of them formerly served in foreign armies.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY is made up of releases from OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in VICTORY may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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Army and Navy Announce First List Of Colleges for Special Training

Men and Women in the Armed Services Will Be Given Courses in 281 Colleges and Others To Be Announced Later

The first list of non-Federal educational institutions which have been approved for use by the War and Navy Departments for specialized training of men and women needed for the armed forces was issued last week by the Joint Committee For the Selection of Non-Federal educational Institutions, composed of representatives of the War and Navy Departments and of the War Manpower Commission. The list includes 281 educational institutions.

In making its list public, the joint committee cautioned that the institutions included in the initial statement represent only a portion of the total number of educational institutions which eventually will be approved for specialized training for the armed forces. It stated that many applications for placement on the approved list have been received from other schools and colleges but that no action has been taken yet with respect to them.

The committee said that it must be clear that the actual contracts will be let only to those institutions whose facilities prove acceptable to the designated branch of the armed services and to whom the proposed contracts are acceptable.

They also declared that they will continue to approve other institutions and in some cases additional training programs will be added for institutions already approved. Every institution, the committee said, in the country is being considered for possible use. Therefore no institution not approved up to the present time should conclude that its facilities will not be used. Representatives of institutions were advised not to make special pleas for their particular institutions, as all of the available facilities are now being canvassed.

Institutions assigned to the War Department for training engineers:

Alabama—ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Auburn; UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, University.
Alaska—UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, College.
Arizona—UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, Tucson.
Arkansas—UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, Fayetteville.
California—STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Stanford University; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco; UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA, Santa Clara.

Colorado—COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES, Golden; COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, Fort Collins; UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver.

Connecticut—UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT, Storrs; YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven.

Delaware—UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, Newark.

District of Columbia—GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Washington; CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, Washington; HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington.

Florida—UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, Gainesville.

Georgia—GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, Atlanta.

Idaho—UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, Moscow.

Illinois—ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Chicago; UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana.

Indiana—PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette; ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Terre Haute.

Iowa—IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, Ames; UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, Iowa City.

Kansas—KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE, Manhattan; UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, Lawrence.

Kentucky—UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, Lexington.

Louisiana—LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, University.

Maine—UNIVERSITY OF MAINE, Orono.

Maryland—JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore; UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, College Park.

Massachusetts—HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge; MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge; NORTH-EASTERN UNIVERSITY, Boston.

Michigan—MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY, Houghton; MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE, East Lansing; UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT, Detroit; UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.

Minnesota—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

Mississippi—MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE, State College.

Missouri—UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, Columbia; WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis; MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY, Rolla.

Montana—MONTANA STATE COLLEGE, Bozeman.

Nebraska—UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln.

Nevada—UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, Reno.

New Hampshire—UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, Durham.

New Jersey—NEWARK COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, Newark; PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton; RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, New Brunswick.

New Mexico—NEW MEXICO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, State College; NEW MEXICO SCHOOL OF MINES, Socorro.

New York—POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN, Brooklyn; CLARKSON COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Potsdam; COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York; COOPER UNION OF TECHNOLOGY, New York; CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca; MANHATTAN COLLEGE, New York; NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF CERAMICS (AL-

Colleges—Continued

FRED UNIVERSITY), Alfred; NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, New York; PRATT INSTITUTE, Brooklyn; SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, Syracuse.

North Carolina—NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING, Raleigh.

North Dakota—NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Fargo; UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, Grand Forks.

Ohio—OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus; UNIVERSITY OF AKRON, Akron; UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, Stillwater; UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman; UNIVERSITY OF TULSA, Tulsa.

Oregon—OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis.

Pennsylvania—CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Pittsburgh; DREXEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Philadelphia; LA FAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton; LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, Bethlehem; PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, State College; UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia; UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh; VILLANOVA COLLEGE, Villanova.

Rhode Island—RHODE ISLAND STATE COLLEGE, Kingston.

South Carolina—CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Clemson; THE CITADEL, Charleston.

South Dakota—SOUTH DAKOTA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, Brookings.

Tennessee—UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, Knoxville; VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville.

Texas—AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS, College Station; TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Lubbock.

Utah—UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City; UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Logan.

Vermont—NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Northfield; UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Burlington.

Virginia—VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, Lexington; VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Blacksburg.

Washington—STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman; UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle.

West Virginia—WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown.

Wisconsin—UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison.

Wyoming—UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, Laramie.

Institutions assigned to the War Department for the training of Army aviation cadets:

Alabama—BIRMINGHAM SOUTHERN COLLEGE, Birmingham; TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Tuskegee; UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, Tuscaloosa.

Arizona—ARIZONA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Tempe.

Arkansas—ARKANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Jonesboro; HENDERSON STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Arkadelphia; OLA CHITA COLLEGE, Arkadelphia; UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, Fayetteville.

California—COMPTON JUNIOR COLLEGE, Compton; LONG BEACH JUNIOR COLLEGE, Long Beach; PASADENA JUNIOR COLLEGE, Pasadena.

Colorado—COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, Fort Collins; UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver.

Connecticut—YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven.

Florida—UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, Gainesville; UNIVERSITY OF TAMPA, Tampa.

Georgia—BERRY COLLEGE, Mount Berry.

Idaho—COLLEGE OF IDAHO, Caldwell.

Illinois—AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, Rock Island; ELMHURST COLLEGE, Elmhurst; JAMES MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY, Decatur; KNOX COLLEGE, Galesburg; SHURTLEFF COLLEGE, Alto; SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, Carbondale; WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton.

Indiana—BUTLER UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis; INDIANA CENTRAL COLLEGE, Indianapolis; INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington.

Iowa—COE COLLEGE, Cedar Rapids; IOWA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Cedar Falls; MORNINGSTAR COLLEGE, Sioux Falls.

Kansas—PORT HAVEN KANSAS STATE COLLEGE, Hays; KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Emporia; KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE, Manhattan; MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY OF WICHITA, Wichita.

Kentucky—CENTRE COLLEGE, Danville.

Louisiana—CENTENARY COLLEGE, Shreveport; LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge.

Maine—COLBY COLLEGE, Waterville.

Maryland—WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE, Westminster.

Massachusetts—AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, Springfield; MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE, Amherst.

Michigan—ALBION COLLEGE, Albion; FORDSON JUNIOR COLLEGE, Dearborn; MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINING AND TECHNOLOGY, Houghton; MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE, East Lansing; MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE, Ypsilanti.

Minnesota—CONCORDIA COLLEGE, Moorhead; ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, Collegeville; UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

Mississippi—MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE, State College.

Missouri—JEFFERSON COLLEGE, St. Louis; NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Kirksville; ROCKHURST COLLEGE, Kansas City; ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, St. Louis; SOUTHWEST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Springfield; UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, Columbia.

Montana—BILLINGS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Polytechnic; MONTANA STATE COLLEGE, Bozeman; MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Missoula; NORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE, Havre.

Nebraska—CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, Omaha; HASTINGS COLLEGE, Hastings; NEBRASKA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Wayne; UNIVERSITY OF OMAHA, Omaha.

Nevada—UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, Reno.

New Hampshire—ST. ANSEL'S COLLEGE, Manchester.

New York—CANISUS COLLEGE, Buffalo; HAMILTON COLLEGE, Clinton; NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, Albany; SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, Syracuse; UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO, Buffalo.

North Carolina—DAVIDSON COLLEGE, Davidson; PRESBYTERIAN JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR MEN, Maxton; NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND ENGINEERING, Raleigh.

North Dakota—JAMESTOWN COLLEGE, Jamestown; UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, Grand Forks.

Ohio—FENN COLLEGE, Cleveland; HIRAM COLLEGE, Hiram; KENT STATE UNIVERSITY, Kent; MARIETTA COLLEGE, Marietta; MT. UNION COLLEGE, Alliance; MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY, Toledo; UNIVERSITY OF AKRON, Akron; UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, Cincinnati; WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland; WITTENBERG COLLEGE, Springfield; XAVIER UNIVERSITY, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—CAMERON STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lawton; NORTHERN OKLAHOMA JUNIOR COLLEGE, Lawton; NORTHWESTERN STATE COLLEGE, Alva; OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, Stillwater; OKLAHOMA BAPTIST UNIVERSITY, Oklahoma City; OKLAHOMA CITY UNIVERSITY, Oklahoma City; UNIVERSITY OF TULSA, Tulsa.

Pennsylvania—ALBRIGHT COLLEGE,

Reading; ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, Mendenhall; DICKINSON COLLEGE, Carlisle; GENESVA COLLEGE, Beaver Falls; GETTYSBURG COLLEGE, Gettysburg; GROVE CITY COLLEGE, Grove City; LA FAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton; ST. VINCENT COLLEGE, Latrobe; UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh; WASHINGTON & JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington.

South Carolina—CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Clemson; ERSKINE COLLEGE, Due West; FURMAN UNIVERSITY, Greenville; PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, Clinton; RYAN COLLEGE, Rock Hill; WOPFORD COLLEGE, Spartanburg.

South Dakota—BLACK HILLS TEACHERS COLLEGE, Spearfish; HURON COLLEGE, Huron; SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, Brookings.

Tennessee—CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, Lebanon; LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, Harrogate; MARYVILLE COLLEGE, Maryville; MEMPHIS STATE COLLEGE, Memphis; STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Johnson City; STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Murfreesboro; TENNESSEE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Murfreesboro; TENNESSEE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Cookeville; UNION UNIVERSITY, Jackson; UNIVERSITY OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga; UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, Knoxville; VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville.

Texas—AUSTIN COLLEGE, Sherman; COLLEGE OF MARSHALL, Marshall; JOHN TARLTON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Stephenville; SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, San Marcos; TEXAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, College Station; COLLEGE OF MINES AND METALLURGY, El Paso; TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Lubbock; TEXAS WESTERN COLLEGE, Fort Worth.

Utah—UTAH STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Logan.

Vermont—NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Northfield; UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Burlington.

Virginia—LYNCHBURG COLLEGE, Lynchburg.

Washington—CENTRAL WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Ellensburg; ST. MARTIN'S COLLEGE, St. Martin; STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman.

West Virginia—CONCORD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Athens; MARSHALL COLLEGE, Huntington; WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown.

Wisconsin—BELOIT COLLEGE, Beloit; CARROLL COLLEGE, Waukesha; CENTRAL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Stevens Point; STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Eau Claire; STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Oshkosh; UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN (branches at Milwaukee and Racine).

Institutions assigned to the War Department for training centers for WAAC trainees:

Arkansas—ARKANSAS POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, Russellville; ARKANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Conway.

California—PESNO STATE COLLEGE, Fresno; WHITTIER COLLEGE, Whittier.

Colorado—UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver.

New Mexico—EASTERN NEW MEXICO COLLEGE, Portales; LORETTA ACADEMY, Las Cruces; LORETTA ACADEMY, Santa Fe; NEW MEXICO HIGHLANDS UNIVERSITY, Las Vegas; NEW MEXICO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Silver City; ST. MICHAEL'S ACADEMY, Santa Fe; SANDIA SCHOOL, Albuquerque; SPANISH-AMERICAN NORMAL, El Rico.

North Carolina—ELON COLLEGE, Elon.

Oklahoma—BETHANY-PENIEL COLLEGE, Bethany; EAST CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE, Ada; NORTHEASTERN STATE COLLEGE, Tahlequah; NORTHWESTERN STATE COLLEGE, Alva; OKLAHOMA CITY UNIVERSITY,

Food for Americas Has Become Good Neighbor Problem

Shipping Shortage Brings Pinch of Hunger to Some Latin-American Countries Dependent on Food Imports; Hinders Production of Strategic War Materials

By John C. McLintock

Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

Food in the Western Hemisphere today is more than a matter of producing a surplus to meet the needs of our allies and fighting men overseas. We have a food problem on our own doorstep which has resulted mainly from wartime disruption of trade and transportation, rather than deficiency in food production for the hemisphere generally.

Immediately, there is a pressing food problem on the home front of the Americas. The shortage of shipping has brought the pinch of hunger to some areas in the Western Hemisphere.

Ordinarily the republics of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay, in the southernmost section of South America, produce a large surplus of food for export, particularly grains and meats. The 16 other republics to the north as a whole usually import substantial quantities of food, mainly from the southern temperate-zone countries and from the United States.

Unable To Meet Crisis

The diversion of shipping from inter-American trade routes to war tasks raised a food supply problem that requires Inter-American cooperation. Some areas most affected by the shipping shortage are unable to meet the crisis out of their own resources. So the food problem has been approached on the broad basis of inter-American cooperation laid down at the Rio de Janeiro conference of American Foreign Ministers in January 1942.

That conference recommended an inter-American program for defense of the hemisphere and development of hemisphere economic resources. Specifically it suggested health and sanitation work to support production of rubber, minerals and other strategic materials. To help carry out the United States contributions to this program, a health and sanitation division was set up in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington. Sub-

sequently a food program was grouped with health and sanitation in the Basic Economy Department of the Coordinator's office.

Workers Must Be Fed

Now the food program has advanced to the point where, like health and sanitation work, it actively supports the mobilization of hemisphere defenses and resources for victory. Health and food count on the producing fronts of the Western Hemisphere, just as they do on the fighting fronts overseas. Rubber tappers, miners, highway workers, millions of workers on farms, in forests and mines to the south must be fed and clothed and kept in health. Otherwise organization for total war will falter at the start. For these workers in our neighboring republics are contributing greatly to the productive capacity of the United States.

In the vast spaces of the Amazon Basin, in the forests of Central America, is being waged a battle for production as dramatic as the battle to make ships, airplanes, tanks and guns in the workshops of North America. The battle to the south is a campaign to wrest rubber and other strategic materials from primitive undeveloped regions, remote from urban centers, without modern utility services, and poorly equipped in terms of modern transportation.

Amazon Basin Potentialities

Yet it is just these areas, particularly the Amazon, which are the chief potential source of tropical-grown materials now available to the United Nations to replace supplies lost in the Far East. And to tap this potential abundance of tropical materials, the Americas under the Rio program have worked out many phases of organization to increase production of strategic materials. The fruits of this organization should be apparent in 1943 and 1944 in expanding production of rubber, minerals, fibers, drugs.

For another illustration of food problems arising since Pearl Harbor, turn to the Caribbean. The big exports of the

Caribbean and Central American republics have been oil, coffee, sugar, bananas. The last three rate as nonstrategic commodities compared with rubber, minerals, fibers. They give way to strategic materials in competition for cargo space. Exports of some of these areas, therefore, have been curtailed severely.

Food Growing Projects

To meet this emergency, the Institute of Inter-American Affairs has made food-growing arrangements with Costa Rica, Paraguay, El Salvador.

The multiple values of these food-growing projects are illustrated in Costa Rica, which lies just north of Panama. Panama Canal defense forces have increased. Food prices have risen. The shipping shortage makes it desirable to find nearby sources of supply. And Costa Rica, by soil, climate, and proximity to the Canal Zone, is well situated to supply the Canal Zone. The Inter-American Highway to the Panama Canal will permit overland movement of foodstuffs from Costa Rica to Panama by truck. And Costa Rican farmers need new crops to make up for the loss of nonstrategic exports.

The fertile areas of these Caribbean islands, like the productive valleys and lowlands of Central America, are well suited to growing more food for local consumption and to strategic crops. Vegetables in some of these areas can be grown on an all-the-year-round schedule. There is manpower for increased food production, including manpower released from sugar and bananas.

Solution of Problems

In the long run, the economies of the one-crop countries may be strengthened by diversification of agriculture. What can be done toward this goal is being demonstrated in Haiti.

The Basic Economy program of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, developed in collaboration with governments of the other Americas, represents one approach toward solution of these problems. These problems call for immediate action. Many projects have been undertaken and more are being considered. In food, as in health and sanitation and emergency rehabilitation, the objective is to provide benefits for the long-range while solving problems of immediate concern. New food crops can become some of the soundest contributions in the long run to the welfare of the peoples of the Americas.

On The Home Front . . .

Service Men Get Cream of Energy Producing Foods

Bully Beef and Hardtack No Longer Good Enough for Our Fighting Men; a Soldier Consumes Twice as Much as a Civilian

Food is equally a military and civilian necessity, but in the choice of energy-giving foods and in certain forms and varieties of food appropriate to training and fighting conditions military needs take precedence over civilian.

This was not always the case. Time was when the soldier's rations consisted chiefly of hardtack and bully beef, eked out with cooked dried beans or peas, and potatoes and turnips—if they were to be had. Naval rations, too, provided only the simplest and most monotonous fare. But it has been recognized that the modern fighting man not only must expend enormous energy under conditions of present-day warfare, for the most part he must also handle complicated weapons or operate machines—on land and sea and in the air—which require the utmost alertness and concentration. His food, therefore, must contribute to both physical and mental fitness.

Special climatic conditions also determine the character of foods shipped to all parts of the world, both for the nourishment of the fighter and for preparation and storage in climates that range from Arctic to tropical, from bone dry to drenching wet. It has been found, for example, that the average soldier requires more food in cold weather than in warm, and he even eats more when the sky is overcast than when it is clear.

Eat Twice as Much

The soldier consumes nearly twice as much as a civilian, on the average, but there is slight waste in an Army or Navy mess for the food requirements of men in the armed services have been carefully studied and little food is served that is not eaten. The Army has discovered that it's no use serving foods the men don't like. Such items as kale, soups, cooked cereals, and puddings, for instance, are not as popular as prunes and dry cereals, cocoa, roast beef and mashed potatoes, frankfurters, cakes and cookies, and canned fruits. Although the diet needs of our fighters are amply filled, it has been possible to reduce their allowances of certain critical foods—sugar, coffee, butter, and meats—with-

out affecting their basic nutritional requirements.

In supplying our overseas forces quantities of foods must be shipped in canned, dried or dehydrated forms in order to save cargo space and for their better preservation in storage. Immense stores of foods must be assembled at strategic points where they can be distributed as the need arises, and these reserve stocks are also a safeguard against interruptions of convoy supplies.

Point Rationing March 1

Restrictions on the use of metal in canning, together with the growing military demands for canned and processed foods, call for a judicious balance in the distribution of available stocks of canned, bottled, and frozen fruits and vegetables, juices, soups, and dried fruits, which will be brought under point rationing on March 1. It is obvious, therefore, that all civilians will have to get along with less of some foods retailed in these forms, although they will not be stinted in buying fresh fruits and vegetables, fish, poultry, and other food products equally nourishing.

The point ration plan is not a scheme for tying up purchases in red tape. On the contrary, it is one of the few reliable methods for spreading fairly the reduced supplies of standardized food items among all classes of consumers. The point method is also a voluntary system, in that each buyer may elect to "spend" more coupon points on favorite items that may be scarce; or give up fewer points for those that are more abundant. Since point rationing halts competitive bidding for scarce articles, it eases the pressure on price ceilings, and hence is an important antiinflation measure.

Major Canning Crops

A plan for stabilizing the cost of living and at the same time encouraging farmers to produce sufficient quantities of certain foods for military and civilian needs is being tried out with the four major canning crops—tomatoes, peas, sweet corn, and snap beans. Under the new program the growers of these crops

will be assured of a larger return than they received in 1942, but the difference in costs will be absorbed by the Government through purchase of the output of certified processors or canners at prices allowing fixed minimum returns to growers. The Government will then resell a portion of the pack, for civilian consumption, to these canners at a discount, so that higher prices will not be passed on to the consumer.

Thus, farmers will receive more for the four major crops, but the housewife will pay no more for the canned products than she paid last year. In order to benefit from this plan, however, canners will have to prove that they paid farmers the prices fixed by the Government. This is, in effect, a subsidy at the processing level, but it has certain practical advantages over a direct subsidy to farmers.

Drain on Butter

Although very little butter is shipped out of the United States, except for our armed services, there has been a heavy drain on our butter stocks, resulting in widespread local shortages. Butter production last year was more than 2 billion pounds, but men in the armed services eat more butter than civilians ordinarily consume, and these services must maintain reasonable reserves in order to be sure of their supplies. Furthermore, with civilian war incomes up, more people have been eating larger amounts of butter, and they have been consuming more evaporated milk, ice cream and some of the dairy products—all of them made from fluid milk, thus cutting into butter manufacture. In 1943, we'll get less butter than usual—an average of about a quarter of a pound per week per person, which is far greater than the butter allowance in any part of Europe.

American foods sent to our allies are much less in volume than must be set aside for the use of our own armed forces, but they are of immense value to Allied fighters of the countries where there are severe food shortages. One of these is Russia, which lost huge areas of its best farm lands to the Nazis.

Food for Russia

Since the start of our aid to the Soviet Union in October 1941, the United States has transferred to the U. S. S. R. supplies which cost more than a billion dollars—almost all of them of a military character. From now on, however, food shipments to the Soviet are expected to be larger than Lend-Lease food deliveries to all other parts of the world combined, including the United Kingdom.

The War Last Week . . .

Eisenhower Is Commander in Chief Of Entire African Theater

Allies Drive East Through Central Tunisia, Down Fifty-two Axis Planes Over East Coast Port

With the appointment of Lt. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower as Commanding General of the African theater, the Allies established a unified command for that entire theater of operations. This long-awaited move puts General Eisenhower in charge of all forces in Tunisia, Morocco and Algiers, as supreme commander of the Allies' offensive against the Axis in the Mediterranean area.

Earlier in the week, Allied headquarters announced the new commanding general of the U. S. Army in the European theater—Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, who takes over the post formerly held by General Eisenhower. In assuming his new command, General Andrews said he plans all-out intensification of air warfare in Europe and will build up bomber forces in that theater as fast as the formation of new units and shipping will permit.

The United States' most brilliant aerial victory of the week occurred Thursday, February 4, over Gabes and other sectors of the Tunisian front. American planes, in a series of fierce battles, brought down 26 enemy planes and damaged 26 more, with a reported loss of 10 Allied craft. The next day, however, four of the missing planes returned to base and the pilots of two others were found to be safe.

East Coast Ports Bombed

All week Allied bombers have been bombing the east coast ports, attacking docks, airfields, supply roads, airdromes, and other enemy targets in central and northern Tunisia, evidently preparing for the drive of ground forces to the east. Already, two powerful American columns are pushing their way toward Maknassy, strategic town in central Tunisia, in an effort to close the trap into which the British Eighth Army is herding the Afrika Korps. If the Allies can take Maknassy and press on 34 miles to Graiba, which controls the coastal road between Sfax and Gabes, they will have cut off Rommel's avenue of escape into the Tunis-Bizerte area for a juncture with the main Axis forces there.

These two columns, driving on Mak-

nassy from the northwest and the southwest, have made considerable gains. The northern column, striking from the area of Sidi Bou Zid, 29 miles from Maknassy, progressed without "exceptionally heavy" opposition, attacking enemy positions at Fald, an important mountain pass in central Tunisia where the Germans control a high ridge running north and south and extending almost to Maknassy. The second column, striking eastward and north from Falsa, met heavy air and artillery resistance at Sened, 22 miles southwest of Maknassy, but passed that station and dug into positions about a mile east.

Fighting in Tunisia Concentrated

Tunisia is about the same size as New York State, but the fighting is now pretty well concentrated in the eastern half, all the way up and down the coast from the Mareth Line, which stretches 60 miles into the desert in lower Tunisia, to the Tunis-Bizerte triangle in the extreme northeastern corner. According to Secretary of War Stimson, British and American planes are already using Axis-made airfields at Tripoli to carry out around-the-clock raids against Rommel's retreating columns and on Axis shipping in the Mediterranean. The land fighting in Tunisia, he said, appears to be growing in scope but has not yet reached anything like the proportions of a major battle.

Since the start of the North African campaign on November 8 and up to January 30, the 12th Air Force has destroyed 258 Axis planes and damaged 192, with American plane losses—including those of the Lafayette Escadrille, attached to the 12th Air Force—totaling only 124. This figure, of course, does not include the Axis planes destroyed or damaged in Thursday's action over Gabes. In the same period, the 12th USAAF has sunk 13 Axis ships, severely damaged 7, and damaged 34 others.

Battle of the Solomons

The Japanese "major effort" to regain control of the entire Solomons area, announced February 3 by the Navy, con-

tinues as a series of air and surface engagements between U. S. and Japanese forces. Characterizing this activity as a process of "feeling out" by both sides—preliminary actions involving "reconnaissance in force"—Secretary of the Navy Knox said there has been no major clash yet, but added that preliminary moves of this kind ordinarily precede an engagement of some size and indicate that the Japanese are getting ready to press for their objective.

Both U. S. and Japanese forces have suffered losses, but these were described by Mr. Knox as "moderate." Previously the Navy admitted some loss, and said that the military situation did not permit publication of more details at this time.

As for Guadalcanal, Mr. Knox, who has just returned from a three weeks' trip to the South Pacific, said that substantially all organized resistance by Japanese ground forces on the Island has been cleaned up and American forces now completely dominate the Guadalcanal area. Only a small portion of the Island is involved as the theater of operations. Mr. Knox said it comprised only about 2½ percent of the total area and is in the region around Henderson Field. Continuing their advance along the northwest coast, U. S. troops have crossed the Bonegi River, one-half mile east of Tassafaranga and about 10 miles west of Henderson Field, and occupied elevated positions west of the river. Almost 100 Japanese were killed in these encounters. The enemy during the week subjected our positions on the Island to repeated bombing attacks, but inflicted no serious damage.

South Pacific

Continuously Bombed

General MacArthur's new method of warfare in the South Pacific—"the continuous, calculated application of air power"—is still being thrown against the enemy at Rabaul on New Britain Island, where the Japanese have been concentrating ships, at Munda, the Japanese stronghold on New Georgia Island, at Buin on Bougainville Island, where the enemy has constructed airfields and dromes, in the Shortland Islands, the Solomons and New Guinea—everywhere Japanese shipping, supplies and defenses could be damaged or destroyed.

On Saturday (February 6)—in a series of shattering attacks on an 1,800-mile front covering the entire Australian zone—Allied planes, including a new Dutch squadron, sank or damaged six Japanese ships and started fires visible 100 miles.

The President Last Week . . .

President Requests Review of Fair Employment Practice Committee

Approves Nisei Combat Team; Sends China Treaty to Senate For Ratification; Asks 4 Billion Dollars More for Navy

The White House, after releasing the news of the President's visit to Trinidad on his way home from Brazil, issued a brief statement late January 31 announcing that the President had returned to Washington.

February 1

Sent the Senate a communication withdrawing the nomination of Edward J. Flynn to be Minister to Australia. The President's message said that the action was "at the request of Mr. Flynn." No new nominee was mentioned to fill the post.

Sent the Senate a list of judicial nominations: Stephen S. Chandler, Jr., to be U. S. District Judge for the western district of Oklahoma; J. Frank Laughlin to be Federal District Judge for Hawaii; Charles D. Lawrence to fill a position on the U. S. Customs Court bench; S. Saxon Daniel to be U. S. District Attorney for Georgia.

Issued a proclamation extending to the United Kingdom the privilege of jurisdiction over war prizes captured in or brought into territorial waters of the United States. This is a reciprocal arrangement. Earlier the United Kingdom had granted the United States a similar privilege covering territorial waters of the United Kingdom and Sierra Leone.

Sent to the Senate for ratification the new treaty between the U. S. and China, providing for relinquishment of American extraterritorial rights in China. In submitting the treaty and a supplemental exchange of notes, the President said the action was "in line with the expressed desires of the Government and the people of the United States."

Japs in U. S. Forces

Gave his "full approval" to the War Department's proposal to organize a combat team of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent. In a letter to War Secretary Stimson, Mr. Roosevelt called this proposal a natural and logical step toward the reinstitution of the Selective Service procedures which were tem-

porarily disrupted by the evacuation from the West Coast. Pointing out that there are already almost five thousand loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry serving in the armed forces of this country, the President said "Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry . . . a good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy."

February 2

Sent a letter of sympathy to Brazil's President Getulio Vargas, whose son died of infantile paralysis. The two Presidents conferred when Mr. Roosevelt was returning from Casablanca.

February 3

Announced that he had requested WMC Chairman McNutt to consult with members of the Fair Employment Practice Committee and with leaders of groups opposing discrimination in war employment, with the aim of revising and strengthening the scope and powers of the Committee. For nearly two years, the Fair Employment Practice Committee and its executive director have performed excellent service in placing workers in war jobs, the White House announcement said, but have been handicapped by the fact that the members of the Committee were working on a part-time voluntary basis and did not have powers or personnel commensurate with their responsibilities. The President thought it advisable to review the situation, and "when the machinery has been established to meet the problem," the hearings in the railroad case and in any other cases which may have been temporarily postponed will be continued.

Decorates Gen. Vandegrift

February 4

Appointed as his Naval Aide Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District at Boston, to succeed Captain John L. McCrea, who will take command of one of the biggest and most powerful ships in the American Navy.

Decorated Maj. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift of the Marine Corps with the Congressional Medal of Honor for his brilliant record in commanding United States forces on Guadalcanal from last August 7 to December 9. General Vandegrift became the first Marine in this war to receive both the Navy Cross and the Congressional Medal. He was awarded the Navy decoration last October on Guadalcanal by Admiral Chester A. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet Commander.

Presented to Congress a report of the 1942 operations of the Federal Works Agency, Work Projects Administration, under funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts, fiscal years 1942 and 1943—a report supplemental to the portion presented to Congress on January 11.

February 5

Asked Congress for an additional 4 billion dollars in cash and 210 million dollars in contract authorizations for the Navy. In a letter to the House, he also asked an increase of 562 million dollars in the amount of 1942 appropriations up to and including June 30, 1943. This 560 million dollars was previously allocated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, but the money was not spent or obligated. This allotment, relating entirely to aviation, brings to \$1,630,000,000 the amount brought forward from the 1942 books for aviation.

DAVIS TO BROADCAST

OWI Director Elmer Davis said last week that he will start regular weekly 15 minute broadcasts on the war situation at home and abroad, as soon as arrangements with the radio networks, now under consideration, are worked out.

Mr. Davis' weekly round-up will be broadcast on Friday evenings at 10:45 EWT over the NBC, CBS, and Blue Networks. The 15-minute program will be rebroadcast by the Mutual Broadcasting System at 3 p. m. on Sunday afternoons for the benefit of night-shift workers and others who are unable to hear the broadcast on Friday night.

The date of the first broadcast will be announced in a few days.

Mr. Davis said the broadcasts will be a survey of the week intended to place developments in perspective and try to give people a clear understanding of what is being done and why. News that has not previously been made available will not be included.

The Congress Last Week . . .

Congress Warns Income Tax Due March 15 Must Be Paid

Rules Committee Approves Resolutions for Several New Investigations of Executive Departments and Agencies

February 1, the Senate

Received the withdrawal of the Flynn nomination, and received for ratification the treaty with China abolishing U. S. extraterritorial rights. The Judiciary Committee approved the nomination of Wiley Blount Rutledge, Jr., to the U. S. Supreme Court. The Military Affairs Committee approved 14 nominations to War Manpower Commission posts. The Senate approved the nomination of Josh Lee to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

February 1, the House

The Rules Committee approved the resolution increasing the investigative powers of the Appropriations Committee. This resolution would authorize the committee to conduct investigations "of any executive department or other executive agency."

February 2, the Senate

The Education and Labor Committee approved a resolution for the investigation of manpower and related problems.

February 2, the House

Approved a bill authorizing \$210,000,000 for the construction of floating dry-docks. Approved a combined Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill for fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, calling for expenditures of \$1,202,007,320—\$113,889,392 less than the appropriation for the two departments, 1943 fiscal year.

The Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee in a formal statement warned the public that the first quarterly installment on 1942 income taxes must be paid March 15 regardless of proposed changes in the Internal Revenue law. The statement said that Congress is seriously considering ways to put individual income taxes on a current basis, but cannot develop such legislation prior to March 15.

February 3, the Senate

The Senate Military Affairs Committee approved a bill to give members of the WAAC the same privileges and rights as members of the regular military establishment.

February 3, the House

The House Rules Committee approved a bill authorizing merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Cos., approved a resolution continuing for 2 years the Dies Committee to Investigate Unamerican Activities, and by a majority vote approved a resolution to set up a committee of five members to investigate any agency of the Government.

The House Committee on World War Veterans' legislation voted unanimously in favor of a bill to provide for rehabilitation of disabled veterans under the Veterans' Administration.

February 4, the Senate

Transferred from the Education and Labor Committee to the Military Affairs Committee the Pepper-Kilgore manpower bill. Vice President Wallace appointed Senator Scrugham to the Special Senate Committee investigating small business.

February 4, the House

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce favorably reported to the House legislation extending the Civil Aeronautics Authority pilot training program to military and naval personnel on active duty. This training is now confined by law to civilian pilots.

February 5, the House

Tentatively voted to stop silver purchases by the Treasury, by adopting a preliminary amendment to the Treasury-Post Office supply bill which would prohibit use of any Treasury funds during the 1944 fiscal year for the purchase of silver under the 1934 and 1939 Silver Purchase Acts.

UNIFORM MARKINGS ON AIR-RAID VEHICLES

A uniform system of identification for emergency vehicles permitted to operate during periods of real or practice air-raid alarm was announced last week by Director Landis, OCD. Use of the uniform markings, recommended in all

Volunteers Needed For Home Front Work

OCD Launches Advertising Campaign to Inform Public

"You and the War," a pamphlet to help civilians find their way into the war service and protective programs of their communities, has been issued by the Office of Civilian Defense in connection with the Nation-wide campaign for volunteers.

The 32-page illustrated pamphlet, indexes more than 100 occupations and skills of particular value to civilian defense organizations, and is available through State and local Defense Councils, regional offices of the OCD and more than 300 national magazines.

The drive to make "every civilian a fighter" opened with the current issues of 300 magazines, which have donated space for a series of full-page advertisements calling attention to the need for civilian participation in home-front activities.

Many Fields Open

New volunteers are to be recruited for work as Block Leaders and in such fields as salvage, conservation, nutrition, agriculture, transportation, day care of children, housing, health and hospital services and to replace men and women in the air-raid-protection services who have gone to war or taken war production jobs too strenuous to permit their further participation.

Organized labor is also contributing to the campaign. The International Typographical Union, the International Photo Engravers Union of North America, and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union have volunteered the services of their members for the production work.

Prospective volunteers are directed to their local civilian defense councils. They are told that either by writing to their magazines or by going to the councils they can receive a copy of a pamphlet.

States, will be mandatory in the Eastern Defense Command after the new air-raid regulations go into effect February 17, 1943.

The primary means of identification for such vehicles will be a triangular white pennant on which is the Civilian Defense basic "CD" insignia in red.

The War and Business . . .

MUNITIONS GAIN
14 PERCENTShipyards Make New Record,
Oil Reserves Decline

The true achievement of American industry at war was revealed last week when Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, issued his monthly progress report for December. Output of munitions in the month rose 14 percent above November, attaining a level nearly five times that of November 1941, the month before Pearl Harbor.

Despite all obstacles, the volume of planes, tanks, guns and ships turned out by U. S. factories in December was the greatest ever produced in 1 month. And December's 14 percent gain was the greatest for any one month.

While a part of this remarkable rise resulted from a year-end drive to clear up odds and ends, two other reports of last week indicated that the industrial pace did not slacken as we moved into 1943.

1. An all-time monthly record for steel-plate production was established in January when 1,135,413 tons of plates were shipped by the Nation's steel mills.

2. For the second consecutive month American shipyards added more than a million tons of shipping to the Victory Fleet, with delivery of 106 vessels totaling approximately 1,008,400 deadweight tons in January.

Industry

Busy meeting the huge requirements of total war, the U. S. oil industry did not carry forward the normally extensive new exploration operations last year. Consequently new discoveries again fell far short of actual consumption. Petroleum Administrator for War Ickes announced last week.

Though not immediately alarming, this means that the Nation is depleting its known oil reserve during a period of life and death struggle. Long sustained, such a trend could be serious for the industry and the Nation.

Meanwhile, the immediately critical fuel shortage on the East Coast, entirely a transportation problem, prompted two new developments last week:

OPA reduced by about 11 percent the unit value of fuel oil ration coupons for Heating Period Four in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York

WHERE THERE'S SMOKE, THERE'S -



V-385

(except the Adirondack region), New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, cutting the supply available to householders and other consumers.

The Defense Plant Corporation authorized contracts for conversion of 100 railroad box cars for the transportation of fuel oil and petroleum products to the eastern seaboard area.

Prices

During war, when demand exceeds supply of most things, a constant alert is necessary to keep price pressures equalized so that business costs, essential production and distribution maintain a balance. Inevitable "squeezes" compel frequent adjustments.

Americans will be introduced to point rationing on March 1 when canned, bottled and frozen fruits and vegetables will be distributed through this system, it was announced last week. Retail sales of the foods to be rationed will be suspended at the close of business February 20, and registration of the entire civilian population for War Ration Book 2 will be conducted the following week.

Another evidence of the tightening domestic food picture was the announcement last week that the next coffee ration will be reduced from one pound every 5 weeks to one pound every 6 weeks, necessitated by shrinking coffee inventories.

War Production . . .

Nelson Asserts Rubber Program Is Vital

Explains 55 Percent Buna-S Product Needed to Preserve Stockpile for United Nations

Insisting that the five programs designated as "must programs" are of equal importance, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson said last week that the granting of priorities of 55 percent of the Buna-S synthetic rubber program was necessitated by the fact that there was danger that the rubber stockpile in this country, from which the United Nations are supplied, would have been exhausted by next October or November. A question of war strategy was involved in the decision, he said, which was finally resolved by the highest authority.

Mr. Nelson said that his purpose was to secure the completion of plants by mid-July with an annual capacity of over 400,000 tons of Buna-S rubber. He said that other plants to produce synthetic rubber from other sources will be coming along in the mean time.

Confiscation No Solution

Besides rubber, the four other "must programs" include naval escort vessels, warplane 100 octane gas, merchant ships and airplanes. None of these, he said, will be sacrificed in the least by the building of synthetic rubber plants. He also disposed of the contention that drastic saving of rubber through curtailment of the use of passenger autos, or even confiscation of several million of them, would have solved the rubber problem facing the United Nations. At most, he said, the priorities given to the rubber plants would delay other components of the "must programs" but not more than 1 or 2 months.

"Not even a King Solomon can choose between these programs," Mr. Nelson said. "We chose rubber first because it had the components scheduled in more orderly fashion. Second, rubber seemed to me to be something we had to assure for this economy. Without new sources, our stockpile would dwindle. The supply of natural rubber is diminishing to the vanishing point."

The decision with regard to the synthetic rubber program was appealed to the White House by the Army and Navy. Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes sustained the directive of the WPB chairman.

Critical Orders Due

Ralph J. Cordiner, Director General for War Production Scheduling, last week reaffirmed instructions that second-half-year orders for critical common components needed in the first half of the year must be placed by February 6, and that second-half orders must be placed by March 1.

This requirement is part of the broad plan to break component bottlenecks by improved scheduling. The orders must appear on manufacturers' books promptly so that the total picture—on which scheduling is based—can be made clear.

Contractors who have insufficient authorizations for their orders yet unplaced, may place them on an "as if" basis, and they will receive prompt consideration, Mr. Cordiner explained.

Mr. Cordiner said, "On January 20, Charles E. Wilson, WPB Production Vice Chairman, addressed a letter to the 14 claimant agencies, such as the War and Navy Departments and the Lend-Lease Administration, which pointed out that orders were not being placed adequately for a list of critical items used in the manufacture of planes, ships, tanks, guns and other war matériel.

Deadlines Confirmed

"The agencies were informed that orders for common critical components required for manufacture during the first half of 1943 should be placed by February 6, and that orders for critical parts which will be required during the second half of the year should be placed by March 1.

"This meant that the procurement agencies had to act immediately in order

that primary contractors and subcontractors would be able to complete their ordering for the first half of the year before next Saturday. The February 6 and March 1 deadlines are hereby confirmed.

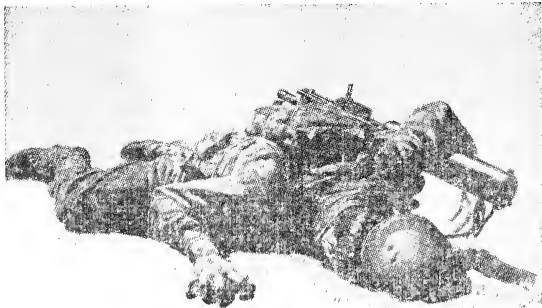
"Orders that are placed after these deadlines will receive every consideration. However, manufacturing schedules will be established on the basis of orders received on the specified dates. Later orders will be fitted to these schedules up to the limit of manufacturing capacity."

SMALL PLANTS GAIN

The extent to which small and often idle companies may be made to fit into a large industrial pattern for the production of critical items is indicated in the achievements, through subcontracting, of two industries, the WPB has announced.

In carrying out a contract for the production of approximately 10,000 aircraft starters per month, the American Type Founders subcontracted to a total of 46 companies, most of which were small. Because of the large quantities involved and the nature of the machine tools required to produce in that volume, it was necessary to subcontract certain parts to large companies. However, contracts for most of the parts went to small companies.

The 46 companies do not include those providing materials, castings or forgings, all of which were placed with small companies, nor do they include any tooling, much of which is done by the subcontractors themselves.



What Did You Do Today for Freedom?

Industry Advisory Committees Appointed

WPB Announces Appointments For Week Ending February 6

The Director of Industry Advisory Committees, War Production Board, announced formation of the following industry advisory committees during the past week:

Book, Writing, and Groundwood Paper

Government presiding officer—Charles W. Boyce.
Members:

Guy H. Beckett, The Beckett Paper Co., Hamilton, Ont.; Ralph M. Beckett, Crocker-Eubank & Co., Fitchburg, Mass.; Clarence A. Clough, New York & Penna. Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Fred W. Cole, Fraser Industries, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Stuart B. Copeland, The Northwest Paper Co., Cloquet, Minn.; Dwight R. Curtin, Allied Paper Mills, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Hugo H. Hanson, W. C. Hamilton & Sons, Inc., Miquon, Pa.; Walter L. Mead, Consolidated Wadsworth & Paper Co., Chicago, Ill.; John E. Miller, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York, N. Y.; W. B. Zimmerman, Howard Allied Paper Co., Franklin, Ohio.

Card Clothing

Government presiding officer—Clifton E. Watson.

Members:

R. C. Ashworth, Jr., president, Ashworth Bros., Inc., Fall River, Mass.; H. C. Coley, president, Howard Brothers Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Hale, sales manager, Wickwire Spencer Steel Co., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; Parley C. Patten, treasurer, The Standard Card Clothing Co., Stamford Springs, Conn.; Fred C. Redman, Redman Card Clothing Co., Lowell, Mass.; Robert S. Rockwell, Merimack Manufacturing Co., Andover, Mass.; Samuel F. Rockwell, president, Davis & Furber Machine Co., North Andover, Mass.; J. Sherlock, Methuen Napper Clothing Co., Methuen, Mass.; E. A. Snape, Jr., vice president, Benjamin Booth Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. G. Spratt, president, Charlotte Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Fixed Capacitors

Government presiding officer—E. R. Crane.

Members:

Octave Blake, Cornell-Dubilier Elec. Corporation, South Plainfield, N. J.; Monte Cohen, F. W. Sickles Co., Springfield Mass.; S. I. Cole, Aerovox Corporation, New Bedford, Mass.; Wm. S. Franklin, John E. Fast & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Paul Hetsuyl, Solar Manufacturing Corporation, Bayonne, N. J.; Gordon Peck, P. R. Mallory & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; P. X. Rettenmeyer, RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J.; R. C. Sprague, Sprague Specialties Co., North Adams, Mass.

Wrapping Paper

Government presiding officer—Charles W. Boyce.

Members:

William Anders, Nashua River Paper Co.,

E. Pepperell, Mass.; Paul Bachman, Riegel Paper Corporation, New York, N. Y.; John R. Diggs, Mosinee Paper Mills Co., Mosinee, Wis.; Willard Dixon, St. Regis Paper Co., Harrisville, N. Y.; Elmer Jennings, Thimble Pulp and Paper Co., Kaukauna, Wis.; J. L. Marten, Hollingsworth & Whitney, Madison, Maine; Neal Nash, Nekeosa Edwards Paper Co., Nekeosa, Wis.; Robert F. Nelson, Glasine Paper Co., West Conshohocken, Pa.; H. O. Nichols, Crown-Zellerbach, New York, N. Y.; A. Southon, Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; George Stuhler, International Paper Co., New York, N. Y.; H. R. Teller, Detroit Sulphite Pulp and Paper Co., Detroit, Mich.

Portland Cement

Government presiding officer—Francis A. McAdam.

Members:

W. A. Wecker, Marquette Cement Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; Coy Burnett, Monolith Portland Cement Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; G. H. Reiter, Universal Atlas Cement Co., New York, N. Y.; F. M. Cogan, Alpha Portland Cement Co., Easton, Pa.; H. O. Warner, Colorado Portland Cement Co., Denver, Colo.; J. F. Neylan, Lone Star Cement Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Frank E. Tyler, Dewey Portland Cement Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. S. Gubernator, Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa.; D. S. Browder, Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Geo. W. Cole, Medusa Portland Cement Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. B. Johnson, Trinity Portland Cement Co., Chicago, Ill.; Frank A. Sweeney, National Portland Cement Co., New York, N. Y.

Lighting Fixture Ballasts And Transformers

Government presiding officer—A. A. Overbagh.

Members:

F. M. Staehle, General Electric Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. P. White, Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Len Marshall, Solco Electric Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Shepley, Wheeler Insulated Wire Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; James A. Beman, Jefferson Electric Co., Bellwood, Ill.; J. M. Comstock, Acme Electric and Mfg. Co., Cuba, N. Y.; L. G. Mckies, National Transformer Corporation, Paterson, N. J.

Talc

Government presiding officer—R. D. Parks.

Members:

Ferris Booth, Sierra Talc Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.; J. P. Callahan, International Pulp Co., New York, N. Y.; Floyd F. Farrar, Cohutta Talc Co., Dalton, Ga.; Henry Hanna, Clinchfield Sand & Feldspar Co., Baltimore, Md.; Eugene W. Magnus, Eastern Magnesia Talc Co., Burlington, Vt.; Robert Pennock, Loomis Talc Corporation, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Walter Skeoch, Southern California Minerals Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Waxes and Polishes

Government presiding officer—Wells Martin.

Members:

J. R. Ramsey, S. C. Johnson & Son, Racine, Wis.; H. E. Reinhardt, Jr., Am. Home Products Co., Jersey City, N. J.; H. T. Hawthorne, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., New York, N. Y.; Stephen Corbrey, The Simbolze Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; W. A. Dojan, The Wilbert Products Co., New York, N. Y.; C. R. Ely, R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J.; Wm. F. Polnow, Vestal Chem. Laboratories, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

First CMP Allotments Made on Schedule

Claimants Get Materials For Second Quarter

The first allotments of steel, copper, and aluminum under CMP were made exactly on schedule last week to the 14 claimant agencies for delivery to war producers during the second quarter of this year.

WPB Chairman Nelson said that the allotments provide for balanced production programs and that total requirements were kept within supplies available.

"Full provision has been made in the allotments for the 'must' programs—synthetic rubber, high-octane gasoline, aviation, army material, merchant and naval shipping, and escort vessels—as they currently stand," he said. "Less essential programs have been cut to the bone."

WPB Vice Chairman Eberstedt, also chairman of the Requirements Committee which determines the allotments, said that total available supply of critical material and the degree of essentiality of each program were the two criteria for the allotments. While refraining for reasons of military security from revealing amounts of critical materials distributed to various claimants, he disclosed that "the materials pie that was cut into 14 pieces comprised 176,000 tons of steel products, of which some 15,000,000 tons was carbon steel and some 2,000,000 tons was alloy steel; some 600,000 tons of copper, and about 600,000,000 pounds of aluminum."

MINERALS AND METALS SUPPLY COORDINATED

Plans to coordinate and correlate the broad programs of all governmental agencies for increasing the supply of essential minerals and metals were announced last week by WPB Chairman Nelson.

Mineral Resources Coordinating Division has been established, and will be aided by a Mineral Resources Operating Committee and a Minerals and Metals Advisory Committee. Howard Young, president of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co., was appointed director of the new division and to act as chairman of the two committees.

Minerals and Metals Advisory Committee comprises representatives of all the major governmental agencies concerned with the production of ore.

Plan in Effect to Inspect Die Castings

WPB Will Certify Plants to The Armed Services

A certification plan in the die-casting industry went into effect last week. It provides a method whereby metal used in high quality zinc and aluminum die castings of ammunition components—such as bomb and shell fuses—and other critical parts will be subjected to rigid inspection.

Spectrographic and X-ray eye inspection of special quality zinc die castings is required under the WPB certification plan. Spectrographic analysis of zinc die castings is needed to assure the purity of the chemical composition of zinc alloys employed. The presence of certain impurities, such as lead or tin, in quantities of even thousands of one percent may cause the castings to fall apart. As little as a handful of lead will spoil a carload of zinc used for special quality die castings. Aluminum die castings do not require spectrographic inspection.

Some of the inspection requirements for special quality zinc and aluminum die castings are included in "superior specifications," developed by the American Society for Testing Material and approved in December by the die casting industry advisory committee.

Through Harvey A. Anderson, deputy director of the conservation division, and Government presiding officer of the die casting industry advisory committee, the die casting industry has been informed that requests for certification would now be received for appropriate inspection and action.

WPB to Inspect Plants

Any die casting company which so desires may request certification directly of the WPB conservation division. With this request, the die caster submits evidence of his ability to meet certification requirements. His plan will then be inspected by a competent committee which will determine the plant's ability to produce safe, high quality zinc or aluminum die castings. Because more latitude in composition is permissible in the case of aluminum die castings, zinc and aluminum will be certified separately.

Any die casting company which evidences willingness and ability to meet WPB requirements will be certified to the armed services as a producer of special quality zinc and/or aluminum die casting.

PLASTICS MOLDING MACHINERY ALLOCATED

To make certain that plastics molding machinery is made available for the most essential purposes without excessive manufacture of new machines, such machinery was placed under allocation by the WPB through the issuance of Allocation Order L-159, which replaces General Limitation Order L-159.

The new order provides that no one may deliver or accept delivery of plastics molding machinery except as specifically authorized by the Director General, nor may anyone manufacture or assemble such machinery except in fulfillment of orders previously authorized for delivery by the Director General. Restrictions also are extended to intracompany deliveries.

With two exceptions, no one is allowed to accept delivery of maintenance or repair parts for plastics molding machinery without specific authorization. The first exception applies to an actual breakdown, where the required parts are not available in inventory; the second to the acquisition of parts for maintenance of a minimum practicable working inventory.

For the purposes of the order, plastics molding machinery means new or used machinery of the following kinds: plastic injection molding presses; plastic compression molding presses, hydraulic, automatic, mechanical; plastic extrusion molding presses; plastic preforming presses; plastic laminating presses; plastic tube and rod molding presses; and plastic tube rolling machines. Limitation Order L-83 controls plastic-bonded veneer presses.

JANUARY OUTPUT SETS STEEL PLATE RECORD

An all-time monthly record for steel plate production was established in January, when 1,135,413 net tons of plates were shipped. Hiland G. Batcheller, director of the WPB steel division, announced last week. The previous record was set last July, when 1,124,118 net tons were shipped.

"Both management and labor are to be congratulated on last month's plate production," Mr. Batcheller said. "The tremendous strides made in increasing the supply of this highly important steel product may be seen by comparison with the shipment figure of 754,522 net tons in January 1942."

Procedure Revised for Small Construction

Blanket Authorization for Work Under \$10,000

A revision of procedure to be followed by operators of office or loft buildings, apartment houses, hotels, industrial plants and other substantial buildings in filing a single application for blanket authorization to cover small miscellaneous construction work for a period up to 6 months became effective last week.

Under the new plan all miscellaneous construction jobs, except those estimated to cost \$10,000 or more, may be included in a single application for blanket authorization. The previous limit was \$5,000. A separate PD-200 application must be submitted for each structure or project estimated to cost \$10,000 or more for which authority to begin construction is required. The revised procedure also provides for the filing of all applications covering miscellaneous construction jobs, not requiring priority assistance, with the WPB construction division, Empire State Building, New York City. Applications covering miscellaneous industrial construction jobs requiring priority assistance must be filed with the War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

WOOD AS SUBSTITUTE FOR STEEL DISCUSSED

More efficient use of available woods as a substitute for iron and steel in truck and trailer construction was discussed by the Body Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee at a meeting with officials of WPB's Automotive Division and other Government officials.

Committee members reported that the industry is eager to use all possible conservation measures in its operations and, as one member put it, wants "to get more mileage out of a log."

Various types of plywoods were considered as possible substitutes for iron and steel. Softwood plywoods bonded with phenolic resins cannot be counted on, the Committee was informed, because these resins are needed for more urgent war uses. Moreover, the supply of softwood plywoods is critical. A number of methods for using hardwood plywoods was discussed, and it was suggested that certain types of hardwood plywoods made with urea resins should be considered by the Industry. Gumwood plywood, it was pointed out, is available in reasonable quantities.

War Manpower . . .

DEFERMENT ENDS APRIL 1 FOR CERTAIN NON-WAR JOBS

Men of Draft Age in 65 Occupations Must Seek War Work Or Be Classed in 1-A Regardless of Dependency Status

The mere fact that a man is married and has children is no longer sufficient reason for his continued deferment from military service, Chairman McNutt of the War Manpower Commission announced last week.

To deserve deferment, a man must be doing something to help the Nation's war effort, Chairman McNutt told reporters at his weekly press conference.

The Selective Service Bureau of WMC the same day issued an announcement that men of fighting age in 65 occupations were being given until April to get a war job or face immediate induction.

Nondeferable Jobs

The list of nondeferable jobs prepared by Selective Service included all occupations in the following activities:

MANUFACTURING: Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads; piecing, stitching, tucking, and embroidering; trimmings, stamped art goods, and art needlework; cut, beveled, and etched glass; cutware; glass novelties; mosaic glass; stained, leaded, ornamented, and decorated glass; jewelers' fixings and materials; jewelry; lapidary work; ornamental gold and silver leaf and foil (non-industrial); silverware and plated ware (non-industrial); costume jewelry and novelties; decorative feathers, plumes, and artificial flowers; frames, mirror and picture; greeting cards and picture post cards; jewelry cases; signs and advertising displays.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: Antiques; beer, wines, and liquors; custom tailors and furriers; candy, confectionery, and nuts; florists; jewelry; novelties; tobacco.

SERVICE: Automobile rental service; dance, music, theatrical and art studios and schools; gambling; interior decorating; night clubs; parking lots; photographic studios; Turkish baths, massage parlors, clothing rental, porter service, and social-escort services.

All the following occupations, regardless of the activity in which they may be found:

Bar cashier, bar boy, bartenders, bath house attendants, beauty operators, bell boys, bootblacks, bus boys, butlers, charmen and cleaners, cosmeticians, custom tailors, custom furriers, dancing teachers, dish washers, doormen and starters, elevator operators (passenger and freight, excluding industrial freight elevators related to production), elevator starters (passenger and freight), errand boys (including messengers and office boys).

Fortune tellers (including astrologer, clairvoyant, mediums, mind readers, palmist, etc.), gardeners, greens keepers, grounds keepers, housemen, hairdressers, lavatory attendants, newsboys, night club managers and employees, porters (other than in railway train

service), private chauffeurs, soda dispensers, ushers, valets, waiters (other than those in railway train service).

Unanimous Approval Given

The new and aggressive policy of the War Manpower Commission was adopted with the unanimous approval of both the commission and its national labor-management policy committee. It filled a gap in the manpower policy, a gap which until February 2 had hindered the commission in its efforts to get people in nonessential jobs to transfer to essential work.

The action affects all of the workers in the listed occupations regardless of the size of their families.

"Dependency is an important factor," McNutt said, "but to justify its acceptance as a ground for deferment, a worker must also be making a contribution to the home front."

Local Selective Service boards, McNutt said, have been instructed that, beginning April 1943, they shall reconsider the status of all registrants who are known to be engaged in activities or occupations designated as nondeferable by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission." This, he said, gives the men affected ample time to transfer to war jobs. Those who fail to do so will be reclassified into Class 1-A and taken into service as needed.

Single Men First

Chairman McNutt said single men would be taken first, then all others in 1-A before any men were taken from Class 3-A.

"This is the first list—a small, unquestionable list," he said. "It is not a permanent list. It will be enlarged."

Mr. McNutt made it plain that the commission's action was "only the beginning." He said any person not now in an essential job would be wise to start seeking war work. There are plenty of essential jobs to absorb these workers, he said, and the United States Employment Service is prepared to aid them in gaining essential employment or special training.

The jobs they are leaving, he declared, can be filled by women and older men.

"Is this the beginning of a get-tough policy on the part of the commission?" a reporter asked.

"Call it what you will," McNutt replied. "I do not so designate it."

Aid in Getting Jobs

Selective Service announced the following four principles which will be followed in aiding the men in the 65 occupations:

1. Work in the listed activities will not only afford the individual no deferment status but is relatively insecure because more and more unessential activities will have to be curtailed as war production requires more raw materials, labor, transportation facilities, electric power, plant facilities, fuel, public services, and the like.

2. As in all other cases, the worker should advise his local selective board of any change of address or status.

3. Every worker affected by the order should consult with his United States Employment Service office for employment in a war job or for information as to training that will fit him for such a job.

4. Workers must not go to overcrowded defense centers unless the United States Employment Service has arranged a definite job.

McNutt cautioned local Selective Service boards that no activity or occupation should be held nondeferable by them unless it has been formally designated as such by the commission with the approval of the labor-management policy committee. All individual cases, he added, must be considered with common sense. He said the following grounds may be accepted by boards as reasonable excuses for temporary idleness or of being engaged in a nondeferable industry or occupation: (a) Sickness of registrant or in immediate family; (b) physical disqualifications; (c) reasonable vacation; (d) compelling circumstances that would not permit the change of employment without due hardship to the registrant or his dependents.

WMC Hiring Controls

After an intensive study of the employment stabilization plans already in operation, the War Manpower Commission and its national labor-management policy committee last week approved the establishment of hiring controls as soon as possible in all labor shortage areas.

New Labor Program Holds Workers In Essential Jobs in 32 Areas

Existing Hiring Channels Will Be Employed to Recruit Labor for War Industries Where Shortage Is Acute

Thirty-two areas in the United States, in which the most intensive recruitment efforts have failed to provide the manpower needed for essential activities, were designated as critical labor shortage areas by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission last week. A labor stabilization program was ordered in these areas "as soon as practicable." The program includes provisions for the hiring, rehiring and recruiting of workers for specified employments through the United States Employment Service or in accordance with the arrangements of the regional manpower directors.

Areas Affected

This order amounts to a virtual freezing of essential workers in their jobs in the following areas:

Akron, Ohio; Baltimore, Md.; Beaumont, Tex.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Brunswick, Ga.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Dayton, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Elkhart, Ind.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Hartford, Conn.; Las Vegas, Nev.; Macon, Ga.; Mantowoc, Wis.; Mobile, Ala.; New Britain, Conn.; Ogden, Utah; Panama City, Fla.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Portland, Oreg.; Portsmouth, N. H.; San Diego, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Somerville, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; Sterling, Ill.; Washington, D. C.; Waterbury, Conn.; Wichita, Kans.

Hiring Controls Established

In setting up the labor stabilization program, Mr. McNutt emphasized that it has become necessary to reduce useless labor turnover in essential activities, to prevent futile migration by encouraging the use of local labor, to direct the flow of scarce labor to employers engaged in essential activities in preference to other employers, and to bring about the maximum utilization of available manpower resources.

Broad powers were granted to WMC regional directors under Mr. McNutt's directive, and operating authority in turn was delegated to area directors, so that decisions may be made promptly at the point where manpower problems arise.

Regional directors were ordered to establish hiring controls in areas which have not been designated as labor shortage areas if such action is considered necessary for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. McNutt directed that all existing hiring channels, such as private employers, labor organizations, professional organizations, schools, colleges, universities, technical institutions, as well as Government agencies, shall be used to the maximum degree in carrying out the War Manpower Commission's order.

High Points of Program

Other high points in the WMC program are:

1. Workers shall be referred to jobs which will utilize their skills most effectively in the war effort.
2. Priorities shall be accorded to employers engaged in essential activities, in the order of the urgency of their activities.
3. A worker engaged or most recently engaged in an essential activity can be employed only by an employer for work in another essential activity and then only when the worker has obtained a statement of availability issued to him by his previous employer or a designated representative of the War Manpower Commission. In the case of the Federal Government, "employer" means the United States Civil Service Commission.
4. Workers shall be hired on the basis of occupational skill and shall not be discriminated against because of race, creed, color, or sex.

5. Insofar as it will not interfere with the effective prosecution of the war, no worker shall be obliged to accept or continue in employment which is not suitable.

6. Employers shall not be obliged to keep in their employ workers who are incompetent or violate shop rules or standards of conduct.

Regional and area management—labor committees are instructed to participate in the stabilization program, and to consider questions of policy, standards and safeguards.

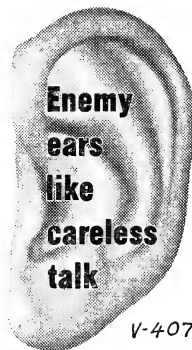
The Commission's action brought into practice authority granted to the commission by the President's executive order which set up the commission as the agency in authority over the Nation's manpower.

HELP SAVE LIVES

The ears of ENEMY AGENTS are tuned to get scraps of information about troop movements—ship sailings—war production, which pieced together may cost the lives of American soldiers and sailors. PASTE UP THIS REMINDER WHEREVER CONVERSATIONS MAY BE OVERHEARD BY STRANGERS.

Be sure to ask permission before pasting a reminder on someone else's property.

The reminder ear also might be mounted on cardboard and made up into table-tents, for restaurants or be placed as decorations on telephone book covers, menus, cigarette cases, calendars, or even used as seals for letters. You can think up other ways to use the ear.



VITAL WAR COMMITTEE TO BE STRENGTHENED

President Roosevelt announced that he had requested WMC Chairman McNutt to consult with members of the Fair Employment Practice Committee and with leaders of groups opposing discrimination in war employment, with the aim of revising and strengthening the scope and powers of the Committee. For nearly 2 years, the White House announcement said, the Fair Employment Practice Committee and its executive director have done an excellent piece of work, placing workers in war jobs. They have been handicapped, however, by the fact that the members of the Committee were working on a part-time voluntary basis, and did not have powers or personnel commensurate with their responsibilities.

War Wages and Labor . . .

NRLP Has Jurisdiction Over Rail Wages Subject to Byrnes' Review

Executive Order Directs NWLB and Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Pass on Applications for Wage Increases Now Before Them, Not on Future Requests

An Executive order gave the National Railway Labor Panel jurisdiction over all rail wage and salary disputes, subject to the ultimate authority of Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes. The order specifically directed that the NWLB and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue could pass on wage or salary increase applications now before them, but not on any applications filed in the future, and continued the right of Chairman William M. Leiserson of the Railway Labor Panel to select an emergency group to investigate proposed railroad wage and salary changes. That board would make recommendations to Mr. Roosevelt, filing copies with Mr. Byrnes, the NWLB and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

President's Directive

The directive signed by the President states that no increases in the wage rates or salary of any employee subject to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, whether granted as a result of voluntary agreement, collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration, or otherwise, and no decreases in such wage rates or salary, shall be made except in accordance with the provisions of this order; provided, however, that . . . it shall not be construed as affecting the procedure or limiting the jurisdiction of either the National Mediation Board, as defined in the Railway Labor Act, or the National Railway Labor Panel.

No carrier shall make any change in wage rates, except such changes as by general order of the National War Labor Board, or by regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are permitted to be made without specific approval . . . unless notice of such proposed change shall have been filed with the Chairman of the National Railway Labor Panel . . . and shall have been permitted to become effective.

The general orders of the National War Labor Board shall be applicable to all employees subject to the Railway Labor Act, except those receiving salaries at the rate of \$5,000 or more

per annum in regard to whom the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall apply. But any adjustment of salary under \$5,000 heretofore approved by the Commissioner shall not be affected.

Investigating Panel

If the chairman of the National Railway Labor Panel has reason to believe that the proposed change, in wage rates or salary, may not conform to the standards prescribed . . . or to the general stabilization program . . . or to the directives on policy issued by the Economic Stabilization Director . . . and the proposed change is not modified to conform to such standards, program, and directives, he shall designate three members of the Panel as an Emergency Board to investigate the proposed change and to report to the President.

WAR PLANT STRIKES REMAIN AT LOW LEVEL

Man-days lost from war production by strikes in December maintained November's low level of three-one hundredths of 1 percent of total man-days worked, just half the 12-month average of six-one hundredths of 1 percent.

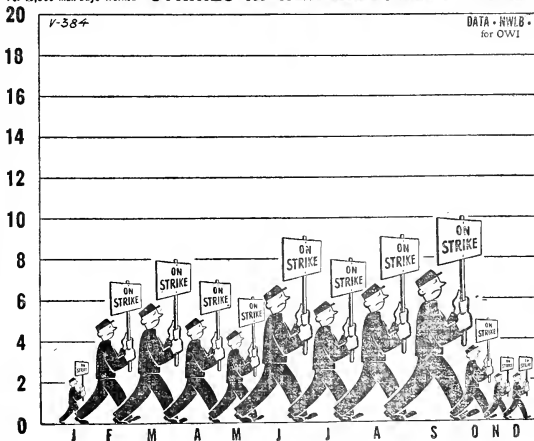
While the number of man-days lost rose from 91,925 in November to 119,572 in December, the number of days worked rose at the same time from 350 million to approximately 385 million. The number of men involved in war production strikes in progress in December was 49,375, and the number of strikes in progress during the month was 101.

A graphic illustration of the small number of man-days lost through strikes in war industries in 1942 in relation to the number of man-days worked is given on the accompanying chart, released by the Office of War Information. Six man-days were lost in 1942 for every 10,000 days worked. Out of 3,339,000,000 days worked, 2,095,294 days were lost in strikes. There were 1,363 strikes in war industries in progress during the year, involving 569,801 men.

Man-days of idleness due to strikes during the first year of war were one-fourth the average for the preceding 5 years of peace.

Man-Days Lost
Per 10,000 Man-Days Worked

STRIKES IN WAR INDUSTRIES—1942



NEW WPB REGULATIONS

(Issue) January 30 to February 8 inclusive. Complied especially for Victory by Field Contact Branch of the War Production Board)

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VICTORY

Each week all new War Production Bulletin and reporting forms of War Production Bulletin are listed in "VICTORY." Hence this is to keep "PROVIDENCES" in to date.

PRIORITIES

All unexpired priorities orders, regulations and reporting forms of War Production Board are indexed in "PRIORITIES," published monthly. Those have will be included in the February issue. Subscriptions: \$9.00 per year.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: WASHINGTON, D. C.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .



PRODUCTION DATA

INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRAM PROGRESS, 1942

| Month | Munitions production ¹ | War construction ² | Total war output ³ |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| November 1941 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| January 1942 | 183 | 109 | 135 |
| February | 173 | 112 | 143 |
| March | 201 | 139 | 171 |
| April | 238 | 175 | 205 |
| May | 269 | 192 | 230 |
| June | 300 | 222 | 253 |
| July | 331 | 262 | 284 |
| August | 357 | 279 | 302 |
| September | 370 | 273 | 311 |
| October | 385 | 254 | 315 |
| November | 435 | 237 | 336 |
| December | 497 | 213 | 363 |

¹ Munitions production represented by the index includes planes, ships, tanks, guns, ammunition, and all campaign equipment produced during the month. Fixed dollar values are assigned to items to adjust for the differences in sizes and costs.

² Includes all Government-financed war construction.

³ Total war output represented by the index includes all current war production of goods and services for expenditure from Government funds.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Preliminary.

EXPANSION OF WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Cumulations are from June 1940

| | Commitments as of Dec. 31, 1942 | Completions as of Dec. 31, 1942 | Value Completed During Dec. 1942 | Nov. 1942 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | (Millions of Dollars) | |
| Total Government-financed | \$14,043 | \$8,933 | \$605 | \$841 |
| Construction | 6,804 | 5,093 | 292 | 332 |
| Machinery and equipment | 7,239 | 3,840 | 313 | 309 |

Commitments for privately financed expansions as measured by estimated cost of 11,738 Certificates of Necessity approved as of December 31, 1942 . . . \$3,790,000,000

¹ Total as of Nov. 30, 1942, revised to \$13,960,000,000; construction revised to \$6,739,000,000 and machinery and equipment revised to \$7,221,000,000. ² Revised.

NONINDUSTRIAL WAR CONSTRUCTION

Cumulations are from June 1940

| | Commitments as of Dec. 31, 1942 | Completions as of Dec. 31, 1942 | Value Completed During Dec. 1942 | Nov. 1942 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | (Millions of Dollars) | |
| Total Government-financed | \$15,128 | \$10,589 | \$610 | \$712 |
| Military | 13,358 | 9,639 | 546 | 650 |
| Housing and public works | 1,770 | 950 | 64 | 62 |
| Privately financed war housing | \$1,214 | \$910 | \$56 | \$60 |

¹ Total as of Nov. 30, 1942, revised to \$14,971,000,000; military revised to \$13,122,000,000, and housing and public works revised to \$1,749,000,000. ² Revised.



MERCHANT VESSELS DELIVERED

| | Jan. 1943 | Cumulative Feb. 42-Jan. 43 |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Number of ships | 88 | 799 |
| Tonnage (deadweight tons) | 976,000 | 8,805,000 |

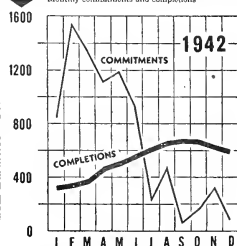
¹ In addition, the Maritime Commission delivered during the period 33 special type vessels for the Armed Forces with a total deadweight tonnage of 95,000 and 18 ocean-going and harbor tugs.

War Facts are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WPB

WAR FACTS

WAR PLANT EXPANSION Government financed

Monthly commitments and completions*



* Includes construction, machinery, and equipment
DATA - WPB - for OWI

v-383

PROGRAM—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

| | Dec. 31, 1942 | Nov. 30, 1942 |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | (Millions of Dollars) | |
| War program | \$238.0 | \$237.7 |
| Commitments | (1) | \$177.9 |
| Expenditures | 68.2 | 62.1 |

WAR EXPENDITURES

| | Dec. 1942 | Nov. 1942 |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | (Millions of Dollars) | |
| Expenditures | \$6.125 | \$6.112 |
| Number of days | 28 | 25 |
| Daily rate | 235.6 | 244.5 |

LABOR DISPUTES

| | Cumulative Jan.-Dec. 1942 |
|---|---------------------------|
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting war production | 2,095,294 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked | 6.100 of 1% |

COST OF LIVING

| | Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | Percentage of increase Dec. 1941 to Dec. 1942 |
| Combined index: | 9.0 |
| Selected components: | |
| Food | 17.3 |
| Clothing | 9.7 |
| Rent | -0.2 |
| House furnishings | 6.3 |
| ¹ Preliminary. | |
| ² Not available. | |

For additional information on Labor Disputes see Victory, Jan. 27, 1943, p. 125; for Cost of Living see issue of Feb. 3, 1943, p. 146; for Program and Expenditures see issue of Jan. 20, 1943, p. 91.

War Agriculture . . .

Service Men's Need for Butter Causes Shortage for Civilians

More Evaporated Milk To Be Released Soon to Civilians; OPA Sets Ceiling Prices on Fluid Milk in Chicago Area

Chief factors causing the civilian butter shortage according to OWI are that on the average, men in our armed forces eat double the amount of butter they would ordinarily consume as civilians, and the armed forces must also accumulate reasonable reserves for the protection of their supplies. As for civilian consumption, civilians in 1942 used more fluid milk, ice cream, evaporated milk, and some other dairy products, thus drawing milk supplies away from butter. And now, with current butter production at its seasonal low, civilians, with higher incomes than in the past, are trying to buy much more butter than is available.

According to figures compiled by the Agriculture Department, civilian use of butter in the U. S. was approximately the same in 1942 as the year before—per capita consumption during these two years was 16 pounds, compared to the 1935-40 average of 17 pounds. Shipments out of the country, aside from those for the U. S. military, amounted to less than 1 percent of last year's total output.

To provide a simplified basis for OPA ceilings on creamery butter, the Department of Agriculture has revised U. S. grades. Under this action, five U. S. creamery butter grades are substituted for the nine numerical score ratings now in use.

More Evaporated Milk

An additional 3,000,000 cases of evaporated milk will be released for civilian consumption before March 31, and any manufacturer who has sold canned evaporated milk to the Food Distribution Administration may make offers for the stocks to be released. This brings to 5,000,000 cases the total amount of canned evaporated milk released to civilians from Government stocks in the last six weeks.

Acting to eliminate a price squeeze on milk distributors after the withdrawal of a Government milk subsidy, OPA established a temporary ceiling price of 14½ cents a quart for retail store sales of fluid milk to consumers in the Chicago

area and 16½ cents a quart for home deliveries. At the same time, the Office set temporary dollars and cents price ceilings on deliveries at wholesale of standard fluid milk and certain premium milks, and on bulk sales to stores, hotels, restaurants and institutions. The new ceilings are effective February 2 and will expire April 1, during which period Agriculture Secretary Wickard is to work out operating economies to cancel increases made necessary by the withdrawal of the subsidy.

The use of milk in the manufacture of ice cream and other frozen foods has been established on a monthly basis at 65 percent of the amount used in the corresponding month in the 12 months preceding November 30, 1942. The order, issued by Food Administrator Wickard, is effective immediately.

FSA FARMERS PRODUCE ONE-THIRD OF 1942 MILK INCREASE

More than a third of the Nation's increase in milk production last year came from 463,941 farms of FSA borrowers.

In terms of the Nation's total increase, milk topped the list of production by these borrowers, according to a survey. FSA reported that these families, constituting 7.6 percent of the 6,097,000 farm operators listed by the 1940 census, increased their milk production by 1,419,000,000 pounds or 36 percent of the total increase for the Nation. This was a 20 percent increase over their 1941 production, compared to a 3 percent increase made by all farmers.

Significant increases by FSA borrowers also were shown for other war-needed food crops. In terms of their own production the year before, these 1942 increases ranged from 20 to 106 percent. In terms of the Nation's total increase, they also contributed 27 percent of the Nation's increase in dry beans and 10 percent of the total increase in eggs, chickens and peanuts.

Fruit Growers Aided By Price Action

Lead Arsenate Order Cuts Insecticides Costs

The present costs of using insecticides to protect fruit crops will be lowered as the result of an action announced last week by the OPA establishing dollar and cent ceilings for lead arsenate sold by manufacturers and distributors.

All distributors' and manufacturers' sales of standard lead arsenate powder, standard lead arsenate paste, and basic lead arsenate powder are covered by the action. Prices for sales by retail dealers are automatically adjusted under the provisions of MPR No. 144.

Lead arsenate is used chiefly to protect apple crops but is also used in large amounts to protect pears, grapes, peaches, home gardens and nurseries from insect damage. Ultimate users are principally farmers, but homeowners, city and State governments, and commercial growers will also be affected by the measure.

Farmers usually purchase the insecticide in paper bags containing three pounds or more, although smaller packages are available for purchasers at higher prices per pound. Under the regulation, the price manufacturers may charge for a pound of lead arsenate powder when sold to dealers in units of 3 pound bags in carlot quantities is established at 11½ cents, one-half a cent per pound lower than the price most manufacturers are currently charging.

Manufacturers sell most of their products to distributors, but about 25 percent of their sales are made to retail dealers and to large growers.

AXIS WAR PRISONERS MAY BE PUT ON FARMS

Maj. John O. Walker, Chief of the Agricultural Labor Branch, Food Production Administration, stated last week that plans to alleviate the farm labor shortage include the possible use of Axis prisoners of war. "The use of war prisoners does not offer any considerable immediate prospects, but when we have them we might very well use them on American farms where the problem of guarding them can be solved," he said. Maj. Walker believes these prisoners would be just one small source out of many which can be tapped to cultivate and harvest the biggest food and feed crops farmers have ever been asked to produce.

U. S., Britain Ship French Africa Food

Each Sends 25,000 Tons;
Combined Committees Set Up

More than 50,000 tons of food and other nonmilitary supplies urgently needed by the people of French North Africa have already been shipped from England and the United States, Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius stated last week.

At the same time a joint program has been put into effect for sending about 30,000 tons a month of nonmilitary supplies from the United States alone, in addition to large quantities from Great Britain. American supplies are being provided almost entirely under the Lend-Lease program.

About half of the supplies that have arrived so far came from Great Britain, which diverted part of a convoy bound for another war theatre in order to help meet emergency shortages of food in North Africa. The British shipment included large quantities of wheat and flour, canned meat, sugar and soap, in addition to seed potatoes, canned fish, margarine, powdered milk and eggs, and cheese. From now on, however, most food for North Africa will come from the United States, with Great Britain furnishing principally types of supplies which she can spare better than food.

Reciprocal Aid Provided

To coordinate the efforts of the two countries, combined committees have been set up both in Washington and in North Africa. In Washington, a committee of the representatives of United States and British government agencies concerned is meeting to handle questions involving both civilian supplies sent to North Africa and supplies of strategic raw materials coming from North Africa to the United Kingdom and the United States.

North Africa is the world's second largest producer of phosphate rock. It also produces important quantities of high grade iron ore and cork, and, among other strategic materials, zinc, lead, cobalt and manganese. All of these are valuable for United Nations war production.

In North Africa, Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has established the North African Economic Board on which the United States and United Kingdom are

represented. This Board serves as a liaison agency on civilian supply and export matters between Lt. Gen. Eisenhower and the United States and United Kingdom governments on the one hand and local French authorities on the other hand.

The United States and United Kingdom are being reimbursed for most of the civilian supplies which they are furnishing. A relatively small proportion

of the supplies, especially milk for children, is being distributed direct to the people under the direction of a mission of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, through such agencies as the Red Cross. Money received by the United States and United Kingdom for civilian supplies is used to pay for raw materials and other commodities and services furnished by North Africa.

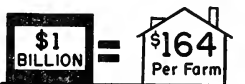
SAVINGS TO FARMER THROUGH PRICE CONTROL



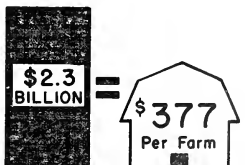
Food Shelter Clothing Sundries
FARM COST OF LIVING



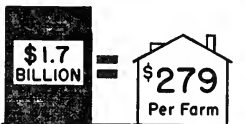
FARM OPERATING AND
MAINTENANCE EXPENSE



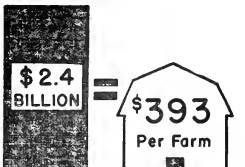
Savings through 1942



Savings through 1942



Savings in 1943 alone
(If prices hold)



Savings in 1943 alone
(If prices hold)

OPA GRAPHICS

Savings to farmers due to price control that has prevented rises in food, clothing, shelter, operating and maintenance costs are shown in this chart.

Health and Welfare . . .

Program to Mobilize Youth for War Stresses Health and Education

WMC Summarizes Types of War-Training Courses Available For Youth of Various Capabilities and Backgrounds

Steps to mobilize the youth of America for participation in the war program, and at the same time to guard their health, welfare, and education, have been taken by the War Manpower Commission.

In a "training chart" issued last week the WMC summarized the types of war-training courses available for boys, girls, men, and women, of various capabilities and backgrounds.

At the same time, the Commission issued a statement of policy with respect to youth in which it outlined the conditions under which boys and girls may be employed and stressed the necessity of protecting our future citizens against undue strain or unsatisfactory living conditions which might impair their health or usefulness in later years. The WMC was emphatic in its demands that American youths be permitted to pursue their school work without interruption.

Special Training

"It is essential," the statement reads, "that young people have the fullest possible opportunity consistent with the war effort to complete their education. Those with special aptitudes and capacity for further training should continue their education in order to develop their maximum abilities applicable to war and post-war needs."

While it is recognized that many young persons under 18 will be needed to replace men and women who have left their peacetime occupations to join the armed services or take war production jobs, entrance of young persons into the Nation's labor force must be hedged with careful provisions which consider the Nation's future, the Commission emphasized.

Training Courses Outlined

The training chart, which is planned to give training information both to those already working, but in a less essential industry, and to those who are not presently working but who plan to take war production jobs, deals only

with training for war and food production, and does not concern itself with training in or for the armed forces, civil service, nursing, or the many important volunteer services.

Most of the training courses suggested for children of 14 or over are at least 2-year courses.

For boys or girls of 14 to 17, regular vocational training in the public vocational school is indicated.

For those 16-24 years of age, out of school and unemployed, information is given regarding War Production Training Projects operated by the National Youth Administration. On such projects trainees earn wages and work 160 hours per month, for an average training period of two months. Resident facilities are provided for trainees whose homes are beyond daily commuting distance of a project.

Farm Training Given

Boys and girls of 14 to 18, who are interested in helping out in the great task of food production, are told that they will be welcomed as members of the High School Victory Corps, and may receive emergency farm employment training.

Out-of-school boys and girls, 14 years of age or older, who have already entered upon or are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm, are eligible for enrollment in adult or part-time training in agriculture.

A school boy of 14 years or over who is planning to be a farmer is eligible for enrollment in high school courses in vocational agriculture—a 2- to 4-year course, which includes organized instruction in agriculture and training in farm mechanics, and supervised farming throughout the year.

If a man or woman over 17 years of age is out of school and is interested in preliminary mechanical training, in training for the production of agricultural commodities, or in training as a farm worker, he or she is eligible for enrollment in Rural War Production Training courses.

Short Vocational Courses

Unskilled men and women, or boys and girls legally qualified to work, are directed to the short term training in VTWPW courses at vocational schools.

A man or woman out of school, not over 25, and desirous of entering one of the skilled trades for which he or she shows an aptitude, may be eligible for regular apprenticeship training, receiving wages while learning. Apprenticeships usually runs 2 to 5 years, coupled with 144 hours per year of instruction in related subjects at public vocational schools.

In outlining its policy regarding the employment of youth the War Manpower Commission emphasized that school attendance and child labor standards embodied in State and Federal laws should be preserved and enforced.

No one under 14 years of age should be employed full-time or part-time as a part of the hired labor force.

Proof of Age Needed

Youth under 18 years of age may be employed only after the employer obtains proof of age, and then only in work suited to their age and strength, in no case for more than 8 hours a day or 8 consecutive days. Suitable meal and sanitary facilities must be assured. Such youths must be paid wages similar to those paid to adults for similar services.

Youth under 14 or 15 may be properly employed only when qualified older workers are not available, and the employment is not in manufacturing or mining occupations.

In-school youth should not be employed during school hours unless the area or regional manpower director has determined that temporary needs of an emergency character cannot be met by full use of other available sources of labor, and in that case school programs must be adjusted so as to avoid interference with the school attendance of those who take employment.

Transportation Provided

When it is necessary to transport young people to and from work, safe means of transportation should be provided and the entire period of work and transportation should not exceed 10 hours a day.

Youths under 18 recruited for agricultural work requiring them to live away from home should be assured that suitable living conditions and proper health protection and leisure-time activities will be provided.

War Shipping . . .

Merchant Seamen Are Patriotic; Deliver Goods Despite Casualties

Elmer Davis Releases Land's Report to Clear Up Rumors
About Insubordination; Halsey Adds His Praise

America's 70,000 merchant sailors have suffered a casualty toll of nearly 4 percent in the first year of war, OWI Director Elmer Davis said last week. "These brave men have delivered the goods and shown patriotism and devotion to duty worthy of emulation," he added.

Davis made public a report by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, to clear up rumors and reports of personnel difficulties among the crews of the Nation's war cargo carriers.

"Admiral Land's report shows that American seamen are loyal and efficient," Davis said.

According to the report, merchant marine casualties (dead and missing only) have totalled in one year of war more than 3,200. This is 3.8 percent of the total number. Casualties of the armed services in the same period amounted to less than one percent of their total number.

Much Time Spent at Sea

About three-fourths of the off-shore merchant seamen are always at sea—"in the front line." Willingness of sailors to brave bombs and torpedoes was shown recently when 100,000 persons responded to WSA's call for experienced seamen.

Actual pay for the average able seaman or fireman, figuring in his food and room averages around \$57 a week—about what a second-class rigger earns in a shipyard. WSA's labor relations division, which investigates all reports of infraction of discipline, found practically all such incidents occurred in port, and were the result of the continued strain under which seamen work.

Despite an expected increase in enemy attacks on our merchant shipping, a greater percentage of survivals is expected this year because of more escort vessels better armed ships, more and improved safety devices, and more experienced crews. More and better-equipped lifeboats are required under new regulations just issued.

Cooperate with U. S. Forces

Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., Commander of U. S. forces in the South Pacific, informed the Navy Department last week that in no instance have Merchant Marine seamen refused to discharge cargo from their vessels at Guadalcanal or in any other way failed to cooperate with U. S. forces ashore in that area.

In a report to the Navy Department, Admiral Halsey asserted that more than a dozen vessels manned by merchant seamen have reached the Guadalcanal area since start of the Solomon Islands campaign on August 7, 1942. Under the supervision of naval officers, the crews participated in unloading all of them. The report stated that none of the crews has ever refused to discharge its ship's cargo; and the merchant seamen's cooperation, efficiency and courage, on some occasions in the face of enemy attack, have won high praise.

January Ship Output Tops Million Tons

American shipyards, for the second consecutive month, added more than a million tons of shipping to the Victory Fleet, with the delivery of 106 vessels totaling approximately 1,008,400 deadweight tons in January.

The temporary decline in January from December's record high of 121 ships was attributed to previous shortages of steel and delays in completion of the higher type propulsion equipment, as well as severe weather conditions which affected production particularly in the northern yards, the Maritime Commission announced.

Of the 106 ships delivered in January, 79 were Liberty ships, 4 C-type vessels, 5 large tankers, 14 special types, 1 ocean-going tug, and 3 harbor tugs.

At the same time the Commission announced that the average building time of Liberty ships was cut to 52.6 days in January as compared with 55 days in December.

Army, Navy to Test Educational Gains

Colleges Will Credit
Courses Taken in Service

Tests are being prepared by the War and Navy Departments to assess the educational growth of military and naval personnel during the period of service in the armed forces. Results will be certified upon request to schools and colleges for their evaluation of the educational achievement represented by the test scores. It is expected that the program—proposed by the U. S. Armed Forces Institute Advisory Committee and endorsed by the American Council on Education—will help the servicemen, upon their return to civil life, to obtain academic credit for educational growth in service. The program applies also to the WAAC, WAVES, the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve, and the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. The U. S. Armed Forces Institute is offering formal courses of instruction for use by service personnel during off-duty and spare time, and the Navy Department is setting up educational service centers on major shore establishments all over the world where formal class instruction will be offered to officer and enlisted personnel on a voluntary basis.

Libraries Provided

In addition to the more than 500 high school, technical and college correspondence courses available from colleges and universities under contract with the Government, each of the armed forces provides well-equipped libraries. All of these contribute to the educational growth, which will be measured at both the high school and college levels.

ARMY ASSURES RETURN OF FISHING EQUIPMENT

Assurance was received last week by Harold L. Ickes, Coordinator of Fisheries, from Secretary of War Stimson that a large percentage of the floating equipment chartered by the Army will be returned to the Alaska salmon-fishing industry in ample time for seasonal operations. Mr. Stimson further stated that where it would be impossible to return the floating equipment chartered, the War Department planned to loan similar equipment to the salmon industry.

"This assurance," said Mr. Ickes, "will relieve one of the most pressing problems confronting the salmon industry."

War Rationing . . .

Shoe Rationing Program Catches Dealers and Public Unaware

Sunday Radio Announcement and One Day Freezing Prevent Hoarders From Stocking Up in Advance

In a surprise announcement from the White House at three o'clock Sunday afternoon by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, rationing of shoes was put into effect beginning Tuesday, February 9. The announcement was made over the radio. All sales of shoes were forbidden on Monday, February 8, and when stores opened for business on Tuesday, purchasers were obliged to surrender Stamp 17 of their Ration Book 1 to get one pair of shoes.

The rationing will start at the rate of three pairs per person a year. The order of the WPB was approved by the public members of the Economic Stabilization Board.

Stamp No. 1 will be valid through June 15, or for slightly over 4 months.

The brief "freeze" of retail sales, the OPA Administrator said, was intended to forestall rush buying and to enable shoe sellers to prepare to meet the new conditions.

Mr. Brown termed the latest wartime program "the ideal rationing plan." "For the first time in these fast-moving days," he stated, "we have been able to get on top of a situation before it got on top of us, and the public will benefit."

"The plan is simple and the ration is more than liberal. For several months civilian Americans have been buying shoes at a rate faster than manufacturers can make them and at the same time keep our troops and sailors supplied—and they come first."

"By rationing now, instead of waiting until over-buying had reduced civilian shoe stocks to the danger point, we hope to be able to make available to American men, women, and children a ration of three pairs of shoes per person in the next 12 or 13 months. The first ration is at this rate."

Four Points to Remember

"The program itself is simple. There are only four main points for the public to remember:

"1. Stamp 17 in War Ration Book 1 is good for one pair of shoes between February 9 and June 15, in any store that

sells shoes. If you buy by mail, enclose the stamp with your order.

"2. Stamp 17 is transferable among members of a family living in the same household and related by blood, marriage, or adoption. For example, fathers or mothers can use their stamps to provide extra shoes for their children—if necessary.

"3. Persons who do not possess War Ration Book 1 may apply for this book at a local War Price and Rationing Board.

"4. If a person needs to buy shoes and has no Stamp 17 in his immediate family which he can use, he may apply to his local War Price and Rationing Board for a Shoe Purchase Certificate.

Store Procedure

"Equally simple is the procedure for the store which sells shoes:

"1. Beginning Tuesday, February 9, the dealer must collect Stamp 17 or a Shoe Purchase Certificate for each sale of a single pair of shoes.

"2. Save all stamps and certificates collected from your customers. Do not pass them on to your wholesaler or supplier. You will be informed what to do with them in the near future.

"3. You may continue to buy from your supplier with complete freedom, except that you will 'owe' him stamps and purchase certificates for every pair received. You may receive any shipments that were in transit as of 3 p. m., February 7, without regard to rationing.

"4. Keep records of all shoes received and sold after the order became effective.

"5. At any time before February 12, members of the trade may deliver or ship shoes to consumers that had been ordered by them and had been wrapped, marked, or set aside for delivery before February 7. In these special cases, the shoes may be delivered without collecting Ration Stamps.

"Rationing applies to all unused shoes, including all types of boots and shoes made in whole or in part of leather, and all rubber-soled shoes. All ordinary types, and such types as special work shoes, hard-soled moccasins and casual

and play shoes, fall within this definition and are rationed.

Soft Shoes Unrationed

"Unrationed shoes are:

"Soft and hard-soled house slippers and boudoir slippers; infants' soft-soled shoes; ballet slippers; ordinary waterproof rubber footwear, including rubber arctics; gaiters; work, dress, clog, and tow rubbers; and lumbermen's overs.

"Shoe repairs are not rationed. This provides the strongest possible protection against the chance that shoe rationing, however liberal, might compel children and others who are 'hard' on footwear to wear shoes in a condition that might endanger their health or welfare."

One unusual feature of the latest rationing program is a provision for the exchange or return of shoes. This is the first time that OPA has allowed ration stamps to pass back to the consumer after a transaction has once been completed.

If new shoes are returned, according to the regulations, the store must give back to the customer a Stamp 17 and a receipt which the customer must surrender when he buys again, whether from the same store, or from another.

Special provisions are made for employers and institutions which purchase shoes in quantity to be furnished (not sold) to a group of employees or residents. In these cases, application must be made to the nearest district OPA office in writing, stating the type and number of pairs of shoes needed and establishing that hardship would result if the application were denied.

Members of the armed forces needing shoes, other than regular issue, may apply to their issuing officers for a Shoe Purchase Certificate.

KENTUCKY PRICES SET FOR BULK WHISKY

Domestic whisky in bulk, generally sold through a system of warehouse receipts, now will have specific dollars and cents price ceilings, replacing individual sellers' March 1942 peaks.

Warehouse receipts for bulk whisky are documents of title representing domestic distilled spirits, which have been warehoused under bond. The newly established ceilings apply to both the bulk whisky and the warehouse receipts.

The new specific ceilings reflect the highest March 1942 price charged for Kentucky whisky in bulk.



Rationing Reminders



Shoes

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through June 15.

Fuel Oil

Coupon No. 3 is good through February 16.

Coupon No. 4 is valid through April 6.

Consumers who are out of oil and have no valid coupons left may obtain 50 gallons on "credit" on one occasion during the current heating season.

Gasoline

No. 4 "A" coupons are valid for three gallons each through March 21.

"B" and "C" coupons expire according to the dates indicated on the individual books and are good for three gallons each.

"T" rations are issued by local rationing boards after approval is obtained from local Offices of Defense Transportation on the basis of certificates of war necessity.

Tires

Inspection deadline for "A" motorists has been extended to March 31; for "B" and "C" bookholders, to February 28. Drivers who have not yet had their tires inspected are urged by the local OPA to do so early enough to avoid last-minute rushes.

All drivers are eligible to obtain certificates for recapping or for Grade 3 replacement tires. "B" and "C" book drivers with less than 1,000 essential miles per month may obtain certificates for Grade 2 tires and "C" motorists with more than 1,000 essential miles per month are eligible for Grade 1. All applicants must first have their tires inspected at authorized stations and must present statements showing the need for recapping or replacements.

Sugar

Coupon No. 11 in War Ration Book No. 1 is good for three pounds of sugar through March 15.

Coffee

Stamp No. 25, valid for one pound of coffee, may be redeemed any time through March 21. This represents a ration of one pound per person every six weeks instead of every five weeks as originally provided. Coffee rations are issued only on books which indicate that the owners are at least 15 years old.

Retailers and wholesalers may deposit coupon No. 27 in rationing banking accounts through February 15. Those not having accounts but intending to transfer their coupons to their wholesalers should do so in time to allow the latter to make their deposits by February 15. Wholesalers may refuse to accept coupons turned into them too late.

War Ration Book No. 2

Rationing of commodities governed by Book No. 2, except meat, will go into effect March 1. Meat will be rationed some time after April 1.

Items to be rationed beginning March 1 will be "frozen" at midnight, February 20.

Retailers and wholesalers are reminded that they will be required to produce detailed records of their business for the month of December 1942, as a preliminary to the beginning of the new rationing system.

Bicycles

Persons gainfully employed or doing voluntary work in connection with the war effort or the public welfare, as well as school pupils, may obtain certificates for the purchase of bicycles if needed to travel between home and work or school.

Typewriters

Rentals of nonportables manufactured after 1934 are banned.

Rentals of nonportables made between 1927 and 1935 may be made for not more than six months. Most portables made since 1935 may also be rented on the same basis.

Rentals of portables manufactured between 1927 and 1935 may still be made for not more than six months. Most portables made since 1935 may also be rented on the same basis.

War Prices . . .

Yarn Buyers Benefit From New Rulings

Producers Must Pass Savings Along to Buyers

Rayon yarn producers must pass along to buyers a substantial portion of savings experienced when certain operations in processing yarn are eliminated, the OPA has ruled through the establishment of specific ceiling prices for sales of yarn which has not been wound on cones or reeled in skeins.

Two other measures designed to give the benefit of savings to trade buyers of rayon yarn also are supplied by OPA. One requires producers to allow discounts for inferior yarns on the basis of differentials they had in effect during March 1942. The other provides that when yarn sellers require payment sooner than the customary 30-day period, maximum prices shall be reduced at a rate not less than 6 percent per annum for the period of anticipation.

Mark-ups Not Allowed

Furthermore, OPA acted to prevent anyone but jobbers from applying the permissible mark-up over producers' prices for sales of rayon yarn and staple fiber.

OPA also set up a schedule of cents-per-pound premiums to be charged by rayon yarn producers when they put more than the customary number of turns of twist into viscose process continuous filament yarns.

The changes will not affect consumer prices of products made from rayon yarns, OPA said, inasmuch as maximum prices for these articles are determined by other price regulations. Manufacturers of these consumer products, however, will be in a better position to produce them inasmuch as any savings they experience in yarn prices will tend to offset other increases that have developed in manufacturing costs, officials explained.

INTERIM PRICES FOR WOOLEN CONVERTERS

Converters of woolen or worsted apparel fabrics have been given permission by OPA to establish ceiling prices for sales of these goods based on levels prevailing during March 1942 until OPA sets up a price-determining method especially designed for these converters.

RANCHERS ALLOWED QUANTITY PURCHASES

Ranchers, prospectors and others who live too far from a marketing center to buy their rationed canned and processed foods as often as once a month—the length of each point ration period—may apply to local War Price and Rationing Boards for a certificate allowing them to buy these foods in quantity. Certificates may be granted up to the full number of points in War Ration Book 2.

Applications for these certificates may be made to local Boards either in person or by mail, any time after Ration Book 2 is distributed, and must be accompanied by the ration books of all persons included in the application.

When the Board issues the certificate, it will remove three sets of point stamps for each period for which the certificate is granted. For example, a family receiving a certificate for two ration periods would have all stamps from A through F removed.

Good For 60 Days

A certificate is good for 60 days from the day it is issued, but its full point value must be spent at one time. It is assumed, rationing officials explain, that consumers who are granted a certificate for a specified time period on the basis of their stated need will use it accordingly.

Consumers who buy for more than one ration period will nevertheless buy at current point values, although it is probable that the point values of some of the foods they buy will be changed during the time for which certificates are issued.

Provisions for buying rationed foods in quantity, rationing officials point out, will be particularly useful to persons who normally market only infrequently either because they live a great distance from a shopping center, or because they are fairly self-sufficient and customarily make only occasional shopping trips.

COFFEE RATION NOW 1 POUND IN 6 WEEKS

Reduced coffee inventories in the hands of wholesalers and retailers made it necessary to cut the current coffee ration from 1 pound every 5 weeks to 1 pound every 6.

Stamp No. 25 in War Ration Book 1, became valid February 8, and will be good for the purchase of 1 pound of coffee through midnight, March 21.

Gas Rations Can Be Renewed by Mail

Dealers Must Service New Cars, OPA Rules

Any lucky person who is permitted to buy a new car or truck can now be sure it is in tiptop shape under new orders issued by OPA. If he has a "B" or "C" gas book, he can get his ration renewed by mail without having to go to his rationing board. Tire dealers also are given a better chance to stock up.

Stored cars must be conditioned continually to prevent deterioration. To make sure this is done OPA last week required dealers to perform 102 specific services on such cars before delivery, if they want to include the special allowance of 5 percent of the list price plus freight in their sale price. Many dealers have been unable or unwilling to maintain cars and trucks properly.

Rationing boards now will mail renewal application forms to "B", "C", "E", and "R" ration holders some time before their rations expire. On the form the applicant will restate his driving needs, and mail it, together with his tire inspection record, to his rationing board. The board will mail the coupon book and record to the applicant when it renews a ration.



KID SALVAGE

V-382

Processed Foods Rationing Explained

OPA Tells Consumers How To Abide by Quota Rules

Procedures to be followed in rationing processed foods were further clarified by OPA in a series of questions and answers released last week.

For a family of four, including two children, OPA explained, the family's allowance of canned foods when rationing begins is 20 cans—five per person, excluding those containing less than 8 ounces. If a family has more cans than that on hand, it will not be necessary to turn in the extra cans but one blue eight-point stamp will be taken out of Ration Book 2 for each can beyond the allowable five.

All cans, bottles and jars in the home that contain more than 8 ounces will have to be counted. Home canned foods are not included and there are certain other exceptions.

Foods that must be counted include the following: commercially canned (tin or glass) fruits (including spiced fruits), and vegetables, canned fruits and vegetable juices, all canned soups, chili sauce and catsup.

Count Emergency Foods

Foods placed on an "emergency shelf," to be used only in case of an air raid or other disaster, must be counted, but the extra cans will be reported to local rationing registrars when Ration Book 2 is distributed, on a form called the "Consumer Declaration." This form will be published in the newspapers sometime after February 15.

Only one form will be used by the entire family. The form has space for writing the names of all members of the family unit. Housekeepers who are not members of the family must fill out a separate form.

Other information which must be supplied on this form is the number of pounds of coffee the family had on hand on November 28, 1942, less one pound for each person whose age is given as 14 or over on Ration Book 1.

Use of Fuel Oil Coupons Limited to 30 Days

Fuel oil dealers and suppliers were notified by OPA that Class 1 and 2 coupons, issued for heating purposes, would be void for replenishing stocks 30 days after the expiration of their validity date for consumer purchases.

NWLB Decentralized Program Launched

First of 11 Regional Boards Meets in New York City

The first regional War Labor Board to start functioning called its opening meeting February 9 in New York City, launching the National War Labor Board's decentralization program which creates autonomous Boards from the existing regional offices.

The members of the New York Regional Board, the first of the 12 "Little War Labor Boards" throughout the country to go into operation were appointed by the National Board last week. The authority of this board covers all of New York State and northern counties of New Jersey. Members of the other 11 regional boards will be announced within the next few days, as they are appointed.

Each of the Boards will be tripartite in composition—with public, labor and employer representatives—and will have authority to issue final rulings in labor disputes and in voluntary wage and salary adjustment cases. The National Board retains the right of final review, will issue general policy rulings, and may take original jurisdiction of major cases. WLB regional directors previously were appointed chairmen of the new Regional Boards.

Truck Commission Acts

The newly created Trucking Commission of the National War Labor Board last week announced its first decisions. It extended to about 5,000 trucking employers of New York City, the Board's approval of wage adjustments previously awarded in the case of the Employers' Joint Wage Scale Committee of New York and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL. The Commission's order stated that it was informed that many employers who previously paid the prevailing rates for drivers in the area now desire to conform to that award but require Board of Commission approval under the wage stabilization act.

The Commission approved an arbitrator's award of a general $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ hourly increase for 400 trucking employees of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company in Pittsburgh, Pa., the arbitrator finding that the increase was within the Board's 15 percent formula.

Colleges

(Continued from page 163)

Oklahoma City: OKLAHOMA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Chickasha; PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY, Enid.

Oregon—OREGON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, Monmouth.
Tennessee—GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, Nashville.

Texas—EAST TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Commerce; TEXAS STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Denton; STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Nacogdoches; BULLROSS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Alpine; WEST TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Canyon.

To the War Department for basic training in the Army specialized program (all these now have Army R. O. T. C. units):

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Tuskegee, Institute, Ala.; HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, Dist. of Columbia; NEGRO AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Greensboro, N. C.; WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, Dayton, Ohio; PRAIRIE VIEW STATE COLLEGE, Prairie View, Tex.; HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Hampton, Va.; WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE, Institute, W. Va.

To the War Department for pre-meteorological training for the Army Air Corps: WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo.

To the War Department for training officers for the Quartermaster's Corps: HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass.

To the War Department for training in Navigation: HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass.

To the War Department for training students in Japanese language: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

To the War Department for training in advanced technical subjects: UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON, Dayton, Ohio.

To the War Department for training auto mechanics: HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Hampton, Va.

To the Navy Department for training Engineers:

California—CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Pasadena; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco; UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles.
Colorado—UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, Boulder.

Connecticut—YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven.

Georgia—GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, Atlanta.

Illinois—ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Chicago; NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston; UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana.

Indiana—PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette.
Iowa—IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, Ames.

Kansas—UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, Lawrence.

Kentucky—UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville.

Louisiana—TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans.

Massachusetts—MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Cambridge; TUFTS COLLEGE, Medford; WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Worcester.

Michigan—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.

Minnesota—UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis.

Missouri—UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, Columbia.

Montana—MONTANA SCHOOL OF MINES, Butte.

New Hampshire—DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Hanover.

New Jersey—STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Hoboken.

New Mexico—UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, Albuquerque.

New York—COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York; CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca; RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy; UNION COLLEGE, Schenectady; UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER, Rochester; WEBB INSTITUTE OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, New York.

North Carolina—DUKE UNIVERSITY, Durham.
Ohio—CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, Cleveland.
Oklahoma—UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman.

Pennsylvania—BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, Lewisburg; CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Pittsburgh; PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, State College; SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, Swarthmore; UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island—BROWN UNIVERSITY, Providence.

South Carolina—UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia.

South Dakota—SOUTH DAKOTA STATE SCHOOL OF MINES, Rapid City.

Texas—RICE INSTITUTE, Houston; SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, Dallas; UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, Austin.

Virginia—UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, Charlottesville.

Washington—UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle.

Wisconsin—MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY, Milwaukee; UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, Madison.

To the Navy Department for training WAVES: HUNTER COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK (Bronx Campus), N. Y.

To the Navy Department for training chaplains: COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY, Williamsburg, Va.

To the Navy Department for a School of Recognition: OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio.

ARMY NEEDS AIRCRAFT WATCHERS

The War Department announced last week that volunteers manning Aircraft Warning Service installations of the Army Air Forces will not in future be replaced by members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps except in cases where, because of insufficient or scattered population, the civilian volunteers are not obtainable in sufficient numbers for the manning of entire units.

Information and Filter Centers now manned jointly by civilian volunteers and WAAC's will be taken over entirely by civilian volunteers as rapidly as this can be arranged without disrupting the operation of the installation.

Motion Pictures . . .

"JAPANESE
RELOCATION"

American democracy in wartime—protecting itself against enemies without violating the principles of justice and decency for which it stands—is dramatically portrayed in the new OWI picture, "Japanese Relocation." A 10-minute film tells the story of moving more than 100,000 Japanese from the critical Pacific Coast region to inland settlements in Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. The picture is a living record of wartime democracy, documentary proof that a country can protect itself without resorting to concentration camps.

"Japanese Relocation" shows step by step how the War Relocation Authority and the United States Army handled the Japanese problem on the Pacific Coast. Immediately following the attack upon Pearl Harbor, steps were taken to forestall sabotage and espionage and all Japanese were removed from critical areas around airfields, harbors, and industrial plants.

But a larger problem remained: What would happen among the Japanese up and down the Pacific Coast, two-thirds of them American citizens, most of them loyal Americans, if the Japanese Army should attempt an invasion of the United States? Not only was there danger of fifth columnists, but there was also a probability of Americans turning indiscriminately upon all Japanese, loyal and traitorous alike. So the Army, cooperating with the War Relocation Authority and with the assistance of the Japanese themselves, undertook the enormous task of moving all people of Japanese descent from the Pacific Coast to States far enough inland to be secure from the threat of immediate invasion.

This mass migration is shown in the film. Registration, medical inspection, sale of property and belongings, temporary quarters in race tracks and fair grounds, movement in trains and buses, trucks and jalopies, and finally settlement for the duration of the war in Government areas in Arizona and Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming are all portrayed.

Produced by the Office of War Information and narrated by Milton S. Eisenhower of the War Relocation Authority, "Japanese Relocation" can now be obtained for nontheatrical use from more than 175 distributors of 16 mm films. For a list of these distributors write the

Bureau of Motion Pictures, OWI, Washington.

Following are other OWI pictures now available:

"THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY" (10 minutes). The stakes of American labor and industry in winning this war. An official War Department film.

"BOMBER" (10 minutes). Manufacture, speed, and power of the B-26 Army bomber. Commentary written by Carl Sandburg.

"CAMPUS ON THE MARCH" (19 minutes). Wartime activities in American colleges and universities.

"DEMOCRACY IN ACTION" (11 minutes). Food and the farmer's role in the war.

"DIVIDE AND CONQUER" (14 minutes). Hard-hitting presentation of Nazi methods in spreading hate and fear, distrust and confusion.

"DOVER" (10 minutes). Britain's front line on the Channel coast prepares for the offensive which is coming. Narrated by Edward R. Murrow, CBS radio commentator.

"HOME ON THE RANGE" (11 minutes). The western range country and the men producing beef and mutton for our soldiers, civilians, and Allies.

"LAKE CARRIER" (9 minutes). Transporting iron ore over the Great Lakes to Midwest steel mills. Narrated by Fredric March.

"LISTEN TO BRITAIN" (20 minutes). A remarkable record of wartime Britain and a tribute to the everyday people of England.

"MANPOWER" (8 minutes). Methods now being used to recruit and train workers for war industries.

"MEN AND THE SEA" (10 minutes). Training the men who man our cargo ships carrying munitions, food, and supplies throughout the world.

"THE PRICE OF VICTORY" (13 minutes). Vice President Henry Wallace's stirring challenge to the freedom-loving people of the world.

"RING OF STEEL" (10 minutes). Tribute to the American soldier from 1776 to 1942. Narrated by Spencer Tracy.

"SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION" (10 minutes). Dramatic exposition of the results of careless talk and the need for secrecy.

"SALVAGE" (7 minutes). Need for salvaging metals, rubber, and greases. Narrated by Donald Nelson.

"TANKS" (10 minutes). Manufacture and performance of the M3 Army tank. Narrated by Orson Welles.

"WESTERN FRONT" (21 minutes). China's heroic fight as a member of the United Nations.

PICTORIAL "VICTORY"
FOR FOREIGN READERS

OWI has published details describing the official Government pictorial magazine "Victory," which will tell citizens of the United Nations and neutral countries the story of United States' expanding military might and compete with the Nazi picture publication "Signal" and other Axis propaganda media on the newsstands of neutral countries. The first issue of "Victory" was experimental, published last fall; the second is now going to press and the third is in preparation. According to present plans, the magazine, which has no distribution throughout the United States or Latin America except for about 100 depository libraries in the largest cities in this country, will be published every other month, but conditions may require that it be stepped up to a monthly basis.

Volume I, No. 1 was printed in English only and 450,000 copies were distributed, but succeeding issues will run to 540,000 copies or more and will be circulated in accessible parts of Europe, Asia, Africa and outlying lands. Sixty percent of the press will be run in English and the remainder in French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic and Afrikaans. Although advertising was not carried in the first issue of publication, the columns will be open in the future to advertisements describing the contributions of private enterprise to the American way of life and the American war effort. Space will be sold at the rate of \$3,000 a page, but only advertising of an institutional nature will be accepted.

PUBLICATIONS—
POSTERS

The following publications and posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

Posters

AMERICANS! SHARE THE MEAT.

A MESSAGE TO OUR TENANT.

AVENUE DECEMBER 7TH.

THE ENEMY IS LISTENING.

FREE LABOR WILL WIN.

GIVE 'EM THE STUFF TO FIGHT WITH.

GIVE IT YOUR BEST.

REMEMBER DECEMBER 7TH.

SOMEBOY BLABBED (SAILOR).

SOMEBOY BLABBED (SOLDIER).

SOMEONE TALKED.

THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

UNITED WE STAND (STREAMER).

UNITED WE WIN.

(Continued on page 187)

Appointments and Resignations . . .

PRESIDENT APPOINTS NAVAL AIDE

REAR ADMIRAL WILSON BROWN, commandant of the First Naval District at Boston, was appointed naval aide to President Roosevelt. He succeeds Capt. John L. McCrea, who will take command of one of the "biggest, most powerful" ships in the American Navy.

REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT A. THEOBALD was appointed commandant of the First Naval District to succeed Rear Admiral Wilson Brown.

JOSEPH M. SCRIBNER was appointed a special assistant on the staff of the WPB Director General for Operations. Replacing Mr. Scribner as director of the Minerals Bureau will be HOWARD YOUNG, who will add this position to his recently announced duties as Director of the Mineral Resources Coordinating Division and Chairman of the Mineral Resources Operating Committee and the Minerals and Metals Advisory Committee.

O. JOHN ROGGE, formerly Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division, was appointed Special Assistant to Attorney General Biddle to direct the trial of the seditious conspiracy case in the District of Columbia.

TRUMAN K. GIBSON, JR., of Chicago, was appointed civilian aide to the Secretary of War. He succeeds Judge William H. Hastie.

DR. FREDERICK CONRAD BLANCK, chief research chemist for the H. J. Heinz Co., Pittsburgh, was named Director of Subsistence Research for the Army Quartermaster Corps.

JOHN CUNEO resigned as an associate member of the NWLB to devote full time to his duties as President of the Cuneo Press of Chicago.

PAUL R. PORTER, chairman of the WPB Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, was elected chairman of NWLB's Shipbuilding Commission. The Commission, which has been given authority over all labor disputes and voluntary wage and salary adjustment cases in the shipbuilding industry, is preparing to hear its first case in the near future.

LITHGOW OSBORNE, recently chairman of the New York State Automotive Rationing Committee, has been made assistant in charge of Special Relief Problems in the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations.

FERDINAND J. C. DRESSER, formerly in charge of the engineering ser-

tion of the Army Specialist Corps, was appointed director of the WPB Construction Division, succeeding William V. Kahler. Mr. Kahler resigned to return to the Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

JOHN C. WEIGEL, Chicago, Ill., resigned as OPA regional administrator for region VI, embracing Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and North and South Dakota.

ALVIN S. McEVOY was appointed associate director of the ODT Division of Motor Transport. He succeeds Ray G. Atherton who resigned to become general manager of the American Trucking Association. Mr. McEVOY had been serving as Mr. Atherton's principal assistant since the latter's appointment last March.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH CARR, formerly director of Hull House Assn., Chicago, was appointed assistant to the Deputy Chairman of WMC.

WALTER E. CHOLLAR resigned as deputy director of the WPB Facilities Division in order to return to his duties as Vice President of the Remington Rand Company.

RAYMOND S. McKEOUGH, formerly a member of Congress, was appointed OPA regional administrator in Chicago, succeeding John C. Weigel, resigned.

HOWARD YOUNG, president of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., St. Louis, Mo., was appointed director of the new WPB Mineral Resources Coordinating Division and chairman of two related committees: the Mineral Resources Operating Committee and the Minerals and Metals Advisory Committee.

JOSH LEE's nomination as a member of the CAB was approved by the Senate.

WILLIAM JUDSON, on leave from the Northern Pacific Railway, was appointed chairman of the newly created WPB Transportation Requirements Committee. He will remain Director of the Public Services Division of the Program Bureau.

THOMAS C. McRAY, assistant general manager of Station WTIC, Hartford, Conn., was appointed a member of the Office of Censorship Broadcasting Division in New York City. His work will include censoring short wave material sent abroad.

PUBLICATIONS—POSTERS

(Continued from page 186)

Pamphlets

YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES: 2 by 3 inches.

A vest-pocket size publication addressed to labor, containing a concise explanation of wage stabilization and its part in the over-all victory program.

TOWARD NEW HORIZONS: The World Beyond the War. First of a series of pamphlets containing statements and speeches illuminating the developing policies of the United Nations. Speeches by Vice President Wallace, Under Secretary of State Welles, Ambassador Winant, and Milo Perkins throw light upon the development of American thinking on the subject of the postwar world. (Limited quantities available.)

THE FOUR FREEDOMS: The Rights of All Men—Everywhere. An elaboration of the freedoms we are fighting for.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER. A documented analysis of the techniques employed by Hitler to create dissension and distrust among his foes.

THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE. Story of the brave struggle waged against Hitler in Occupied Europe.

THE PRICE OF FREE WORLD VICTORY. Vice President Wallace's speech. (Limited quantities available.)

THE WAR AND HUMAN FREEDOM. Secretary Hull's speech.

THE THOUSAND MILLION. Concise descriptions of the countries and people that make up the United Nations. (Limited quantities available.)

THE JAPANESE ARE TOUGH. Secretary Hull's speech on the nature of Japanese society and outlook. (Limited quantities available.)

NEGROES AND THE WAR. A large photographic study, with pictures and text, of the Negroes' stake in the war.

WAR JOBS FOR WOMEN. A concise guide to full-time and volunteer employment opportunities for women in Army, Navy, and Federal agencies; business and professional and technical fields; war industries, etc. 48 pages. Available only from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each.

War Jobs and Civil Service . . .

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION LISTS NEW POSITIONS

Crop Production Specialists, Printer's Aids, Social Scientists Needed for War Work

Applications for positions listed below must be filed with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

For full information and forms for applying, consult Commission Local Secretaries in first- or second-class post offices, Regional Offices, of the U. S. Civil Service Commission Information Office, 801 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

No written tests and no maximum age limits are specified for positions listed below unless a statement to the contrary appears.

Salaries quoted are annual and basic. For a standard workweek of 48 hours (which includes 8 hours overtime), the present rate of compensation for overtime increases the annual salaries shown below about 21 percent of that part of the basic salary not in excess of \$2,900 a year, provided that such increase shall not make the total pay more than \$5,000 a year.

Applications are not desired from persons engaged on war work unless they may use higher skills in the positions sought. War Manpower Commission restrictions on Federal appointments are posted in first- or second-class post offices.

Newly Announced

Crop production specialists, \$2,600 to \$8,000.—Specialized fields: Rubber plants, oil-producing plants, tropical plants. Persons qualified to establish and administer research stations or plantations growing rubber or oil-producing plants. (For service principally in Central and South American countries.)

Printer's Assistants, 66 cents an hour.—Women for service in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. No previous experience required. *Written test.* (Closing date—March 23, 1943).

Social scientists (historical specialists), \$2,600 to \$6,500.—Persons qualified to analyze Federal documents and records and to select those worthy of preserving for future reference; to write accounts of historically significant activities of

agencies. Appropriate college study and research, college teaching or graduate study in history or in one or more of the social sciences is required.

Junior soil conservationists, \$2,000.—Specialized fields: Forestry, range conservation, soil conservation (farm planning), soil surveying. Persons with appropriate college study for positions in Washington, D. C., and throughout the United States.

Urgently Needed

Economists, economic analysts, \$2,600 to \$6,500.—Persons who have had a minimum of 5 years' experience, college training, or a combination of the two, in economics and economic analysis.

Training specialists, \$2,600 to \$5,600.—Persons qualified to plan training programs for a variety of technical and professional personnel in Government agencies.

Statisticians, \$2,600 to \$6,500.—Persons who have had a minimum of 5 years' experience, college training, or a combination of the two, in statistics and statistical analysis.

Traffic and transportation specialists, \$2,600 to \$6,500.—Persons with at least 3 years of experience in either railroad (including street railway), highway (including local bus), water (inland and ocean), or air traffic or transportation.

Library assistants, \$1,260 to \$1,620.—Persons with 6 to 18 semester hours of recognized library school training; or 3 months to 1 year of library apprenticeship; or 6 to 18 months of library experience. *Written test required.*

Production control specialists, \$2,000 to \$6,500.—Persons whose industrial production or engineering experience demonstrates their ability to determine the material needs of manufacturers, schedule production, follow-up production to insure the flow of critical materials under the Controlled Materials Plan.

Engineering draftsmen, \$1,440 to \$2,600.—Persons with drafting experience, or with drafting training gained from a high school, technical school, college, or war training course.

Metallurgists, \$2,600 to \$5,600.—Persons with appropriate college study plus a minimum of 2 years' experience, college teaching, or graduate study in metallurgy.

Junior metallurgists, \$2,000.—Persons with appropriate college study.

Engineers, \$2,600 to \$8,000.—Persons with a minimum of 5 years' appropriate training and/or experience in engineering.

Marine engineers, \$2,600 to \$5,600.—Persons qualified to prepare designs and specifications for marine machinery (boilers, engines, turbines, Diesel engines, etc.)

Naval architects, \$2,600 to \$5,600.—Persons qualified to prepare designs, contract plans, or hull construction plans for vessels.

Junior engineers, \$2,000.—College women especially. Those lacking previous experience may qualify by taking a special tuition-free, Government-sponsored, 10-week E. S. M. W. T. course given in many colleges and universities.

4 MILLION HOUSEWIVES IN LABOR RESERVES

An estimated 5,000,000 nonworkers constituted the Nation's labor reserve that was immediately available on a voluntary basis to meet the war manpower shortage in November 1942, according to Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of Census. Women made up 4,500,000 of this reserve and 4,100,000 of these were housewives. The 500,000 available men were mainly students, or older men not ordinarily in the labor force because of age or physical restrictions. This labor reserve of 5,000,000 nonworkers who could take full-time employment was, in addition to the estimated 1,700,000 workers who were reported as unemployed in November.

Most of the 4,500,000 women in the labor reserve were married and keeping house, and about one-third were responsible for the care of small children. Among both men and women, over three-fourths were willing to accept factory employment, while nearly one-sixth would take farm jobs. Three-fourths had previous work experience, but little more than half of these had worked within the past five years. The problem of bringing workers and jobs together is indicated by the fact that less than one-fourth of those who could take jobs were willing to move to another community. Most available workers did, however, indicate an interest in factory training programs and a willingness to work at prevailing wages.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, January 31, through Saturday, February 6. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Office of War Information

TREASURY OFFICERS CONTROL PLOTTERS. Treasury officers entrusted with keeping out the Axis lands strategic materials, information and financial and property assets caused dozens of investigations, prosecutions, seizures and arrests. OWI-1171.

U. S. EMPLOYEES 2.3 PERCENT MORE IN NOVEMBER. Civilian employment in Federal service showed net increase of 63,008 during November. OWI-1180.

OWI ANALYZES BUTTER SHORTAGE. Chief factors causing butter shortage enumerated. OWI-1185.

DATES WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT. Ration dates January 31 to February 6, 1943. OWI-1189.

JUST COAL DISTRIBUTION USED. Coal producers and dealers were urged to avoid discrimination in seeing that essential needs of all persons are met in sections where coal supply is tight. OWI-1183.

6-DAY COAL WEEK AGAIN ASKED. Appeal from Solid Fuels Coordinator for Nation-wide adoption of 6-day week in mining. OWI-1119.

EAST'S COAL RECEIPTS HIGHER IN NEW ENGLAND during week ended January 23. OWI-1184.

QUOTA RESTRICTIONS LIFTED until further notice on withdrawals of fuel oils and kerosene from refinery and terminal supply points. OWI-1188.

ELMER DAVIS TO BROADCAST ON WAR. Will start regular weekly 15-minute broadcasts on war situation at home and abroad. OWI-1205.

DAVIS PRAISES MERCHANT SAILORS. America's 70,000 merchant sailors, suffering casualty toll of nearly 4 percent of their number in first year of war, have "delivered the goods." OWI-1199.

OWI EXHIBITS ON VIEW FEBRUARY 12. Will open series of exhibits entitled "This Is Our War," in Plaza of Rockefeller Center, New York, on Lincoln's birthday. OWI-1202.

PAW EXTENDS ORDER 2 which defines permissible spacing patterns for oil wells drilled in Illinois and parts of Indiana and Kentucky. OWI-1203.

5.8 MILLIONS OF OIL PIPE MADE DAILY. "Big inch" pipe for Eastern part of Texas-East Coast oil line. OWI-1206.

1942 NEW OIL ONLY 801,000,000 BARRELS discovered in U. S. about 57 percent of approximately 1,400,000,000 barrels consumed during year. OWI-1207.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 57). A Summary of the Week. OWI-1182.

\$84,000,000 ALLEN GOODS TAKEN OVER. Basic war materials and articles stranded in warehouses or at terminal points throughout U. S. OWI-1184.

WSA WAR RISK RULES MODIFIED relating to maintenance of Collateral Deposit Fund or Surety Bond applying to open cargo war risk insurance policies. OWI-1186.

Q AND A ON FILLING STATION HOURS dealing with Nation-wide limitation on filling station hours. OWI-1188.

USMC LETS FOUR TIE CONTRACTS TO ARTHUR G. Blair, Inc. OWI-1191.

HARD COAL SHIPMENT BARS RAISED on shipment to Canada and points west of Erie, Pa. OWI-1192.

HOME FRONT VOLUNTEERS SOUGHT to carry forward war programs. OWI-1195.

ESSENTIAL DRIVERS GET CREDIT CARDS. Vehicles carrying "Certificates of War Neces-

sity" are permitted to use credit cards at service stations. OWI-1196.

ARM MACHINERY ADDED TO SCHEDULE A and military machine and equipment in list of "Schedule A." OWI-1197.

"VICTORY" TO RUN 540,000 COPIES. Pictorial magazine, intended to tell story of U. S. expanding military might to citizens of United Nations. OWI-1201.

NORTH AFRICA CEREAL SUPPLIES. 50,000 tons of food and other nonmilitary supplies. OWI-1214.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY. During week ended January 30 no substantial change. OWI-1216.

PAW EXEMPTS 36 CHEMICALS in Schedule "A" Operations under Petroleum Distribution Order 3, January 18 exempting from fuel oil cut. OWI-1217.

PROCESSORS AND FOOD DRIVERS. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc. has enlisted support of members. OWI-1218.

DAVIS BROADCASTS TO BE FRIDAYS AT 10:45 EWT over NBC, CBS, and Blue Networks; rebroadcast by NBS at 3 p. m. on Sunday. OWI-1220.

ANTHROPIC PRODUCTION AT 1,322,000 TONS. For the week ended January 30. OWI-1221.

NEW APFALACHIAN SOFT COAL COSTS ANNOUNCED. OWI-1222.

PAMPHLET EXPLAINS WAR WORK. "You and the War" pamphlet to help civilians find their way into war service and protective programs of their communities. OWI-1208.

WSA SUSPENDS SMALL BOAT CEILING until March 3, 1943, as applied to small boat owners and operators, if they will file their costs of operation. OWI-1208.

SALMON FISHERIES TO HAVE BOATS chartered by Army in ample time for seasonal operations. OWI-1210.

NEW COASTS WAR STORIES. Calls attention that (1) Provisions of PD Order 3, as amended apply to all portions of Florida east of Apalachicola River. And (2) Fuel oil provisions of PD 3, as amended, do not apply to Florida west of Apalachicola River. OWI-1211.

MILLION SHIP TONS ADDED IN JANUARY with delivery of 106 vessels totaling approximately 1,008,400 deadweight tons. OWI-1212.

CONVERT 100 CARS FOR OIL by conversion of railroad box cars. OWI-1213.

War Production Board

WPB VIEWS DETROIT'S WAR WORK. Eyewitness account of war production in Detroit. WPB-2393.

PLASTIC BOWLING BALLS ARE OUT unless new pieces of some such noncritical material can be found. WPB-2396.

"FROZEN" MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS HALVED. Frozen June 1, 1942, have been released for civilian use. WPB-2422.

T-1 MODEL SHIPMENT ORDER which sets up framework by which any type of shipment can be regulated as need may arise. WPB-2430.

SEVENTH SUPPLY LIST ISSUED. Seventh issue of Material Substitution and Supply List. WPB-2451.

BUTADIENE PLANT CANCELED in Wood River, Ill. WPB-2452.

PRIORITIES REGULATION 1 CLARIFIED. Points out the instruction as Panama Canal is part of Army and Coast Guard part of Navy, each qualifies under provisions applicable to Army and Navy in limitation and conservation orders. WPB-2453.

NEW CONDITIONS SERVICE RULES SIMPLIFIED. Dealer engaged in emergency repair service of refrigerating and air-conditioning systems may apply preference ratings. WPB-2462.

ARMED FORCES FREE HARNESS LEATHER FOR FARMS. Temporarily stops deliveries of harness leather in the hands of tanners and

dealers except to make leather for farm and draft animals. WPB-2463.

NEW CONTROLS FOR VITAL METAL SALES Issued to govern sales of aluminum, copper and steel by warehouse and distributors. WPB-2465.

UNSPONSORED ELECTRIC AIR HEATERS TERMED PERIL. A warning against the use of unlabeled, anonymously produced electric air heaters. WPB-2467.

COS DENIES SEEKING DRASTIC ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR CUT. Statement is issued by Director Weiner of the Office of Civilian Supply. WPB-2468.

PRODUCTION BOTTLENECK BREAKUP DISCUSSED at a special staff meeting held by WPB Production Vice-Chairman Wilson. WPB-2469.

USE OF TALC IN ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS Permitted in electrical and heat insulating products (not including refractories), electric light bulbs, and experimental work. WPB-T-1733.

CANNING MACHINERY PROBLEM STUDIED. Discussed by Canning, Can Labeling, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Processing Machinery Industry Advisory Committee and WPB officials. WPB-2461.

WPB RECASTS PRODUCTION OFFICE. Establishes office of Production Vice Chairman and defines its scope and functions. WPB-2464.

INSTITUTE HEARS L-219 EXPLAINED. Order L-219 outlined to members of Electrical Institute of Washington at annual meeting. WPB-T-1714.

WPB DELEGATES POWER TO PAW. Limitation orders on gasoline and fuel oil. WPB-T-1723.

STEEL PLATE SAYS ALL-TIME HIGH in January, when 1,135,413 net tons of plates were shipped. WPB-T-1728.

GOLD MINING MACHINERY "FROZEN." May be sold without specific authorization by WPB. WPB-T-1729.

BOSTON TEA COMPANY PENALIZED. Oriental Tea Coffee Co., Boston, Mass. WPB-T-1730.

STEEL COMMENDED ON LOADINGS by WPB Deputy Director of Transportation, Taylor. WPB-T-1731.

BALDWIN RUBBER CO., PONTIAC, MICH., PENALIZED. WPB-T-1732.

GASOLINE SUPPLIER PENALIZED. Franklin A. Society, of Schuylkill Haven, Pa. WPB-T-1734.

SUBTRACTING MULTIPLES OUTPUT of aircraft stop nuts in plant of Elastic Stop Nut Co. WPB-2448.

CHOLLAR ASKS TO LEAVE WPB. Walter E. Chollar, Deputy Director of Facilities Division, has asked to be relieved of duties. WPB-2449.

PHENOL SHORTAGE HAMPER PLASTICS. WPB-T-1710.

870 TRUCKS RELEASED WEEK ENDED JANUARY 30. WPB-T-1711.

POWER TOOLS CONTROL TIGHTENED. Certain light power-driven tools were put under strict control. WPB-T-1712.

DIE-CASTING CERTIFICATION SET providing method whereby metal used in special (high) quality zinc and aluminum die-castings of ammunition components will be subjected to rigid inspection. WPB-T-1713.

CHEMICAL DIVISION RULING GLASS. Administration of orders and other actions pertaining to glass in Chemicals Division. WPB-T-1715.

RUBBER ON "MUST" LIST OF FIVE. Chairman Nelson declares. WPB-2454.

"CRITICAL" ORDERS DUE BY FEB. 6. Common components needed in first half of year. WPB-2455.

RADIO REPAIR PRIORITY NOW AA-2X. Broadcasting stations requesting materials for maintenance, repair or operating supplies have been raised from A-1-J. WPB-T-1717.

TUNSTON CONTRACT POINTS RELEASED from allocation control. WPB-T-1718.

CERTAIN METAL STRAPPING FREED on specified types of bundles. WPB-T-1720.

TANNING MATERIALS UNDER CONTROL. Control over distribution and use of vegetable tanning materials imposed to conserve supplies for tanning of leather for military and

essential civilian uses by order M-277. WPB-T-1721.

NAVAL STORES ADVISED ON CONTAINERS. Urged to make arrangements immediately to obtain requirements other than steel drums for 1943 production. WPB-T-1722.

FARM MACHINERY ORDER MODIFIED ON production of farm machinery attachments. WPB-T-1724.

BOYS' BUILDERS STUDY Use of Wood as substitutes for iron and steel in truck and trailer construction. WPB-T-1725.

CERTAIN CMP FORMS DUE FEB. 9. Applications for allotments of aluminum, copper and steel required during second quarter of this year. WPB-T-1726.

LARGER COTTON FABRIC OUTPUT PLANNED. Two hundred million yards annually. WPB-T-1727.

BUILDING PROCEDURE SIMPLIFIED. Operators of office or left buildings, apartment houses, hotels and industrial plants file single application for blanket authorization to cover small miscellaneous construction work for period up to six months. WPB-2456.

DOUGLAS FIR UNDER ALLOCATION. Directs cutting of Douglas fir lumber and allocates logs where necessary. WPB-2457.

CAPACITORS REPORT FORM STUDIED IN manufacture of military radio. WPB-2458.

VALVE SECTION RULES PIPE FITTINGS. Has been transferred to Valve and Fittings Section. WPB-2459.

F. J. C. DRESSER JOINS WPB. Appointed Director of WPB Construction Division. WPB-2460.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE SET UP. Transportation Requirements Committee, with William W. Judson as Chairman. WPB-2463.

CNP SIMPLIFICATION ANNOUNCED to take effect immediately. WPB-2464.

TEXTILE EXPORT REPORTS EXAGGERATED. Reports certain Government agencies are currently in market for very large amounts of textile goods. WPB-2465.

LARGER COTTON FABRIC OUTPUT ASKED. Every cotton mill in country urged to increase production of cotton fabrics and yarns. WPB-2467.

STEEL CONSUMPTION ADVISED by preventive measures against deterioration. WPB-T-1661.

INTEROFFICE PHONES UNDER L-204. Intercommunicating telephone sets subject to terms of General Conservation Order L-204 as amended. WPB-T-1662.

USE OF STEEL DRUMS RESTRICTED. Effective March 1, may not be used to pack sand, water, bird seed, and 11 chemicals. WPB-T-1663.

ELMER SPINDEL, CINCINNATI, PENALIZED. WPB-T-1667.

FRIEDMAN BAG CO., LOS ANGELES, PENALIZED. WPB-T-1668.

HEADLOCK PRESERVES BUREAU STAFF. Newly appointed Deputy Director General for Distribution. WPB-T-1669.

DRUG TRADE PLANS CAR ECONOMY IN transportation within industry. WPB-T-1700.

PURVIS SHEDDING HALTS WELDING TOOL Production. WPB-T-1703.

BOYCE-LEIGH CRUISER MANUFACTURE OPENED TO ALL. Manufacturers permitted to build the five-class listed in Schedule II of Order L-217. WPB-T-1706.

NEW ALLOCATION FORMS FOR CAPRYL ALCOHOL. May be made in the future on the standard forms PD-600 and PD-601. WPB-T-1737.

PHOTOGRAPHS ALLOCATED ONLY ON STANDARD FORMS. Standard Form PD-600 and 601 must be used. WPB-T-1739.

MECHANISM REFRIGERATOR DEALERS TO BE COUNCIL. Survey will cover builders who have required ten or more refrigerators for installation in a particular project. WPB-T-1740.

NEW CRUISE BUILDING FIRM PENALIZED. Orleans Inc., New Orleans, La. WPB-T-1740.

INCREASED OUTPUT OF COTTON MILLS "ENCOURAGING," director Walton of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division, declared. WPB-T-1741.

JEWELERS MAY APPLY FOR COPPER to use small amounts of copper scrap and copper base alloy scrap in alloying gold during 4-month period, March 1 to June 30. WPB-T-1707.

SHOE REPAIR LEATHER PROTECTED. Sole leather tanners directed to set aside larger percentage of manufacturers' type sole leather than usual. WPB-T-1708.

ASCORBIC ACID RESTRICTIONS EASED. Delivery of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) to processor for incorporation into capsules or other forms no longer requires special WPB authorization. WPB-T-1705.

WPB CORRECTS RELEASE 2409 JANUARY 26, 1943, incorrectly indicating that Limitation Order L-158 authorized producers to extend rating of AA-2X to obtain materials needed for production of automotive replacement parts. WPB-T-1706.

OIL RATIONING PROGRAM EXTENDED. Delegation of authority to ration fuel oil to OPA amended to include Oregon and Washington. WPB-T-1707.

STERLING BRASS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO, PENALIZED. WPB-T-1708.

HIGHER AGAVE GRADES RESTRICTED IN binder twine. WPB-T-1709.

EXCELSIOR WAR OUTPUT SURVEYED. WPB Chairman Nelson issued seventh of series of monthly reports for October 1912. WPB-2436.

TEXTILE REPAIR MATERIALS AA-2X rating to include clothing and leather industry for procurement of maintenance, repair, and operating supplies. WPB-2442.

"WAR TIME" UPHOLD BY WPB. Feels war time has resulted in savings which are impossible to war effort and should be retained. WPB-2444.

APPOINTMENT OF SCRIBNER ANNOUNCED. Joseph M. Scribner as special assistant on staff of Director General for Operations. Call. WPB-2445.

\$192,800 IN CONSTRUCTION STOPPED during the week ended January 29. WPB-2446.

BIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES E. WILSON. WPB-2447.

ORDER ON SAFETY VALVES FENWICK. Is now being worked out and all reference to such valves has been deleted from Limitation Order No. L-134. WPB-2438.

SMALL BUSINESS VERSATILITY SHOWN. H. E. Fletcher Co. of West Chelmsford, Mass., has turned its facilities toward the manufacture of war item containing no stone or granite. WPB-2439.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF LEAD EXTENDED. Orders with preference ratings of A-1-J or higher no longer automatically exempted from restrictions. WPB-2440.

STEEL, COPPER, AND ALUMINUM ALLOTTED to 14 claimant agencies amounts to be delivered to manufacturers during second quarter of 1943. WPB-2441.

STEPPING UP WOOL FABRICS PLANNED during 1942 to meet civilian needs. WPB-2443.

REGIONAL AID FOR SMALLER PLANTS. Twelve regional offices, and 131 District offices, empowered to take action on spot. WPB-2417.

NEW PLANT FORMULAS USED for red, white, and blue lead paints to be made up on job. WPB-2431.

HARMFUL "ANTI-FREEZES" NAMED. WPB-2432.

WPB REVISES FORMS FOR CHEMICALS. Revisions of form PD-600 and form PD-601. WPB-T-1701.

WOOL FABRICS INCREASE URGED by Chief of Wool Branch, Maritime. WPB-T-1702.

NITROCELLULOSE SCRAP CONTROLLED. Placed under allocation. WPB-T-1716.

WPB STRIPS FILM RESTRICTION EXPOSURE of 35-mm. film for actual motion picture has been prohibited since January 1, unless specifically authorized by WPB. WPB-T-1719.

War Manpower Commission

SELECTIVE SERVICE CARDS MUST BE CARRIED after February 1 by registrars. FM-4292.

USES ACCOMPLISHMENT SURVEYED. Analyzed 60,000 types of jobs in industry and 10,000 military jobs. FM-4294.

CHARLOTTE CARA JOINS WMC. Recent director of Hull House Association, Chicago, appointed as assistant to WMC Deputy Chairman Harper. FM-4302.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER MANPOWER PLANS DEVELOPED. Plans for meeting the manpower requirements of the synthetic rubber industry through recruitment and training of needed personnel. FM-4304.

WMC PLANS LABOR CONTROLS. Hiring controls shall be established as soon as practicable in labor shortage areas. FM-4301.

WMC ANNOUNCES LUMBER AGREEMENT. Action to reduce absenteeism to minimum in lumbering industry through cooperation of management and labor. FM-4299.

450,000 TRAINED FOR WAR JOBS IN 1942 by agencies operating under WMC Bureau of Training. FM-4297.

"NONDEFERRABLE" LIST APRIL 1. Bureau of Selective Service advised local boards that certain activities and occupations would be "nondeferable" regardless of dependents after April 1. FM-4298.

WMC ISSUES TRAINING GUIDANCE summarizing types of war-training courses available for boys, girls, men, and women. FM-4300.

Office of Defense Transportation

COMMERCIAL DRIVING PROTECTED. No operator need do without gasoline while application for Certificate of War Necessity is pending. ODT-37.

320 TANK APPLICATIONS APPROVED. 320 of 892 new tank semitrailers. ODT-60.

WAR WAGON TRAILER TESTED IN demonstration for officials of ODT. ODT-61.

CERTAIN COAL PERMITS DELAYED until March 1 pending requirements for movement of coal on Atlantic seaboard. ODT-62.

3 RULES FOR GETTING CAR CONVERTED to haul property. ODT-68.

ALVIN McEVOY JOINS ODT as Associate Director, Division of Motor Transport. ODT-63.

MISSISSIPPI SPEEDS PETROLEUM. Governor Johnson's action to suspend State regulations delaying unloading. ODT-64.

CRUISE KEOSAUKEE CARS PROVIDED. Use of converted container cars for annual movement of at least 12,000,000 gallons of kerosene into New England States. ODT-65.

NEW FARM TRANSPORTATION PLAN. To safeguard farmers and others from prosecution under antitrust laws when engaging in group action to conserve farm transportation. ODT-66.

Office of Price Administration

WAXED PAPER CEILINGS REDUCED to levels generally 1 1/2 percent below present ceilings. OPA-147.

OPA ACTS TO PROTECT CAR BUYERS. Assuming purchasers that new passenger automobiles and commercial vehicles will be properly conditioned before delivery. OPA-1579.

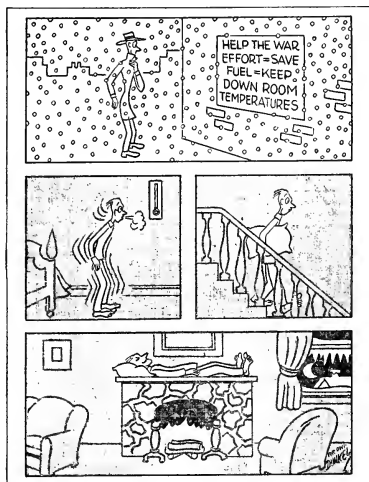
STATE MACHINERY DISCOUNT EASED. Appraised rate, which may be more or less than previously established rate of 5 percent, may be used by States or their subdivisions in computing prices in sales of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment. OPA-1581.

INDIAN HANDICRAFTS EXEMPTED from price control. OPA-1584.

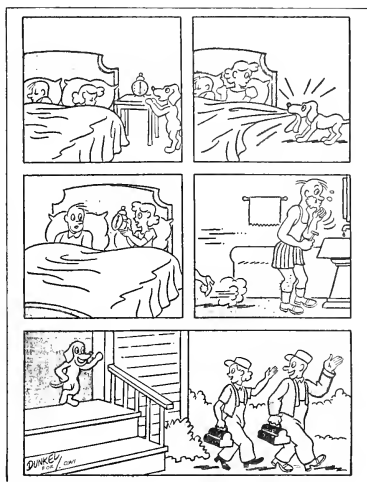
RUBBER SUPPLIES RULE DELAYED to permit investigation of hardship claims brought by manufacturers of certain articles. OPA-1602.

OIL PRICES RULED ADEQUATE. A general advance in crude oil prices is not justified at this time. OPA-1609.

(Continued on page 192)



V-381 2/10



V-379 2/10



V-380 2/10



V-378 2/10

Official War Releases . . .

(Continued from page 189)

OIL RATION CUT IN SIX STATES by about 11 percent unit value of fuel oil ration coupons for Heating Period Four in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York (except for Adirondack region), New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. OPA-1611.

CHICAGO MILK PRICES HIGHER. Temporary maximum price of 14½ cents a quart for retail store sales of fluid milk to consumers; 16½ cents a quart for home deliveries. OPA-1612.

CHICAGO OPA CHIEF RESIGNS. John C. Weigel, Regional Administrator for Region VI, embracing Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and North and South Dakota. OPA-1613.

WEST COAST ROOFING CEILING SET. Dollars and cents maximum manufacturers' prices for asphalt or tarred roofing. OPA-T-532.

GASOLINE CARDS RENEWED BY MAIL. Motorists holding supplemental "B" and "C" gasoline ration cards may obtain renewals by mail. OPA-1590.

RESULT TUBES TO ADD TAX. Sellers of factory rebuilt used tubes for passenger car and truck tires may add Federal excise tax to maximum price. OPA-1605.

OPA AIMS DEALERS IN TIRES. Dealers whose business was interrupted by tire rationing and who wish to reenter automotive tire and tube trade are given opportunity to obtain limited stocks. OPA-1596.

LATE HERRING CEILING SET. New maximum prices for salted lake herring. OPA-1598.

MINE TIMBER CEILING PRICES RAISED. OPA-1610.

RANCHERS GIVEN FOOD RATIONING LEWAY. Ranchers, prospectors and others who live far from a marketing center may apply to local War Price and Rationing Boards for a certificate allowing them to buy these foods in quantity. OPA-1640.

SOME DRY ONION, POTATO MAXIMUMS SET. Maximum prices for country shippers of early and mid-season dry onions, and imported dry onions and early and mid-season potatoes. OPA-1644.

CHARGES AIDED AT MEAT DEALERS' CONFAB. Some meat sellers have sought and are seeking an immunity for their illegal actions. Jerome Jacobson, attorney in the OPA Meat Price Section, charged. OPA-1645.

CHAIN FOOD STORES GET PRICE EXTENSION. Additional time given to determine uniform maximum prices at a central pricing office for all stores in the chain. OPA-1647.

CEILING ON GOV'T PEANUT BUTTER SALES. For school lunch and lend-lease needs set at 21 cents per pound. OPA-T-561.

SPECIAL PRICE FORMULAS ON SOME FOODS COVERED BY MFR-520. OPA-T-562.

GARMENT PRICE RULE EASED. Women's garment manufacturers are permitted a "tolerance" of 3 percent of minimum allowable cost and additional selling price lines are set up for use of manufacturers. OPA-1634.

4 BITUMINOUS AREAS RAISED. Price schedules to cover increased production costs in bituminous coal mines in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and Ohio. OPA-1636.

RAYON DENIED PASSED ON TO BUYERS A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF SAVINGS. When certain processing operations are eliminated. OPA-T-556.

WEAVER 1942 PRICES FOR WOOLLENS. Converters of woolen or worsted apparel fabrics are given permission to establish ceiling prices, based on levels prevailing during March, 1942. OPA-T-557.

WHEEL SALES BOOSTED. Dealers and distributors who wish to dispose of bicycle stocks may do so through "upstream" or "downstream" sales. OPA-T-558.

PURCHON BROOMS PRICE EXEMPT FROM PRICE CEILING. OPA-T-559.

WAR PLANT SERVICES EXEMPTED FROM PRICE RATIONING. In connection with operation, repair, conversion, modification or main-

tenance of airplanes, engines, parts and accessories and instruments for any War Procurement agency. OPA-T-565.

FERTILISERS REDUCED. Will be lowered as result of specific ceilings for lead arsenate. OPA-1597.

FREIGHT TAX ADDED TO FEEDS. Processors of animal product feeding-stuffs may add the 3 percent freight tax to delivered prices. OPA-1599.

INSECTICIDE PRICE METHOD SET for agricultural insecticides and fungicides whose formula have been changed by wartime shortages. OPA-1600.

RAILROAD RATE HEARING OFFERS ON EMERGENCY AND PASSENGER RATE INCREASES granted railroads early last year. OPA-1615.

FOOD POINT RATIONING MARCH 1 ON commercially canned, bottled, and frozen fruits and vegetables, including juices, all soups, and dried fruits. OPA-1617.

PRIME HARDWOOD UNDER CONTROL. Logs used in production of aircraft veneer. OPA-T-537.

UNIFORM PLYWOOD PRICING RULE. Water-houses and yards acting as plywood distribution plants in servicing needs of wholesale and retail lumber yards were placed under same price ceilings. OPA-T-543.

RUBBER TAX DEDUCTION REQUESTED FROM maximum prices for rubber fabrics, apparel and other commodities containing rubber. OPA-T-545.

EXTRA STEEL CHARGES PASSED ON. Resellers of iron and steel products were authorized to pass on certain "extra" charges which they are required to pay the mills. OPA-T-546.

U. S. TO BUY NEWSPAPER F. O. B. MILL. OPA-T-549.

MILK FREIGHT ON RICE BAYNED as addition to ceiling prices. OPA-T-553.

WOODEN FARM CONTAINERS HIGHER. Western wooden agricultural containers 8 percent higher. OPA-1591.

OPA SETTING UP UNDERARMED LIST. Seasoned and unseasoned undergarments are first being controlled. OPA-1621.

RENT-GOING FOUNDED IN VALEJO, CALIF. OPA-1627.

REUSABLE PETE ORDER REVISED. Price regularized. OPA-T-544.

OIL COUPONS TERMINATION SET. Dealers and suppliers notified that Class 1 and 2 coupons, issued for heating, would be void 30 days after expiration of validity date for consumer purchases. OPA-T-553.

DRY GAS PRICING METHOD SET. Buyer-seller agreements added to methods by which ceiling prices may be determined. OPA-T-555.

CANNERS REPORTS DUE FEBRUARY 10. Canned and bottled fruits and vegetables. OPA-T-564.

OPA FIELD RULES RETAIL THRIFT. Regional administrators, State directors and district managers of OPA authorized to rule on closeness of curtailment retail stores may make in services or deliveries without reducing ceiling prices. OPA-1608.

POINT RATIONING OF PROCESSED FOODS. Blue A, B, and C Stamp (48 points) are good during March. OPA-1619.

McKEOUGH HEADS CHICAGO OFFICE. Raymond S. McKeough is OPA Regional Administrator in Chicago. OPA-1623.

PUBLIC AID BIG GASOLINE SAVINGS. Approximately 30,000 barrels of gasoline saved every day as result of public support of ban on non-essential driving. OPA-1624.

OPA REDUCES DEFERRED RATION TO ONE POUND EVERY 6 WEEKS. OPA-1625.

BITUMINOUS PRICES HIGHER IN TWO AREAS. Districts 22 (Montana) and 23 (Washington and Oregon). OPA-1626.

PUBLIC AID BIG MARKING MODIFIED. May mark maximum retail price on outside cover of individual carton. OPA-T-548.

DOMESTIC SILVER REPORTS EASED for users of newly-mined domestic silver in producing semi-fabricated articles. OPA-T-556.

THIS TIRE PROCEDURE QUICKENED. 4,200 interstate bus and truck operators need no longer wait for final decision by Interstate Commerce Commission on applications for

certificates of public convenience to obtain emergency reserves of tires. OPA-T-551.

WHISKY UNDER SPECIFIC CEILINGS. Domestic whisky in bulk will have specific dollars and cents price ceilings. OPA-T-552.

SPECIAL GRATES GET SPECIFIC CEILINGS. Combination grates, for installation in heating boilers being converted from use of oil to coal, placed under dollars and cents ceilings. OPA-1614.

NEW CEILING SET ON FEATHERS. Dollars and cents ceilings on waterfowl, chicken and turkey feathers. OPA-1618.

FOOD RATIONING Q AND A. Issued concerning rationing of processed foods. OPA-1622.

INSPECTOR SAVES 400,000 TIRES. Rescued by tire inspections during first two months of program. OPA-1628.

DOG FOOD PRICE FORMULA SET. New packaging of products. OPA-T-536.

RUBBER HELL REPORT EXCUSED. Manufacturers excused from reporting unit costs. OPA-538.

BRASS, BRONZE ALLOY CEILING SET for four new ranges of brass and bronze alloy ingot, increases in impurities limitations of two others, and simplification of method of establishing and reporting maximum prices for special brass and bronze alloy ingots. OPA-T-539.

CERTAIN MRC PURCHASES EXEMPT. Specific list of domestically produced strategic or critical materials when sold to the Metals Reserve Co. OPA-T-540.

CASH CORN PRICES MODIFIED. Changes in ceiling price differentials for various grades of cash corn. OPA-T-541.

L. C. L. POWDERED SKIM CEILING SET. Bulk powdered skim milk and bulk powdered skim buttermilk. OPA-T-542.

TIRES PROMISED FOR TRUCKS AND BUSES

To expedite the movement of interstate passenger and freight traffic, the OPA last week announced that interstate bus and truck operators need no longer wait for final decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on their applications for certificates of public convenience in order to obtain emergency reserves of tires, provided they can show that they have applied for certificates and the ICC has authorized them to operate pending final decision on their application.

War Wagon Trailer

At the same time, ODT announced that the "War Wagon Trailer"—latest innovation in unconventional passenger carrier equipment designed to insure the continued movement of war workers—was given its first try-out last week in a demonstration for officials of the ODT, War and Navy Departments.

The unorthodox bus-trailer, rolling on standard size automobile tires, is the newest answer to ODT's efforts to promote the development and use of war worker transportation equipment which requires a minimum of rubber, steel, and other critical materials.



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WARSAW TYPICAL CONQUERED CITY

Polish Capital Under Nazi Rule
Described by OWI

Occupied Warsaw, the once proud capital of Poland, now reduced to beggary and starvation, haunted by disease and death, is a typical example of a city under Nazi rule, OWI said in releasing a pamphlet entitled *Tale of a City*, descriptive of life in Warsaw today.

"Warsaw's fate is the ultimate fate of Paris, Rotterdam, Belgrade, and Brussels, of every village, city, and nation that falls to the Nazis," said OWI.

The pamphlet described Warsaw as it has been subjected to a deliberate Nazi pattern of death, disease, starvation, economic slavery, and wholesale elimination of populations. Material for the pamphlet was gathered from many sources, some of which have hitherto been confidential, and including many governmental and private reports and eyewitness accounts. The pamphlet is illustrated by a former officer of the Polish army, an eyewitness of the early days of the occupation.

Systematic Extermination

Tracing the occupation of Warsaw from the siege of the city in September 1939, the pamphlet reveals the steps followed by the Nazis in their systematic effort to wipe out a large section of the city's population and reduce the rest to virtual slavery. Under their rule the health of the population has deteriorated until as the pamphlet states, "Warsaw today is dying out." In the first half of 1941, there were 8,000 births in War-

"TALE OF A CITY"



Official OWI Photo

"Every cow, chicken, and hog is registered . . ."

(Continued on page 196)

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY is made up of releases from OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in VICTORY may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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Nazis in "Talk Offensive" Claim To Be Bulwark Against Russia

Nazi Propaganda Says Phrase "Unconditional Surrender" Means Churchill-Roosevelt Are Ready to Talk Peace

The Nazis have opened an offensive on a new front, "the long-expected talk-offensive which is now in full swing," Elmer Davis told newsmen last week.

"It really began on February 3 when Mr. Goebbels wrote in 'Das Reich' that piece in which he said: 'Perhaps there are, even in London, a few clear-thinking men who can imagine what a Russian victory would mean for Britain' and they have been sounding the same theme ever since," he said. "Lord Beaverbrook really cracked down on that and said that only fools would believe that a Russian victory over Germany would entail danger to England, but the Germans are still keeping up their story to the whole world, including us."

Mr. Davis said that the monitoring of German broadcasts indicate that about one-fourth of the speeches in Germany are devoted to the menace of Bolshevism and that about nine-tenths of the broadcasts beamed to America have dealt with the same topic.

Stooges Join Campaign

"Of course they are trying to make people believe that they are the sole protection of Europe against the Red menace," Mr. Davis said. "All the stooges have joined in with this campaign. Mr. Deat, writing in his French newspapers, quoted Hitler about the German army being Europe's only shield and told the French bourgeoisie that if the Russians beat the Germans all the French bourgeoisie would be liquidated."

"Mr. Laval made a speech along the same lines and a few of the other French collaborationists. All the traitors joined in, Lord Haw-Haw and Bob Best and all the rest of them, plugging the same story that everybody else had better make peace with Germany, so that Germany can save Europe."

"Of course this picture of Germany would be funny if it weren't so tragic. We all know what they have done to try to destroy not only the civilization of Europe, but in many cases the peoples of Europe. So this story of Germany as the protector of European civilization is certainly not going to go down very well in the occupied countries."

Fooling German People

"Whom do they fool? Well there is some evidence that they are hoping to fool the German people, among others. There is evidence that stories are being whispered around in Germany that really the Western Powers see the point of this and recognize that Hitler is the great protector against Bolshevism and that England and America are beginning to get ready to talk peace. They say the Casablanca meetings were only a cover-up for what might be pulled off."

"Even the phrase 'unconditional surrender' the Nazi propaganda is twisting at home. They say the word 'surrender' wouldn't have been mentioned if it hadn't been a sign that Churchill and Roosevelt were willing to talk some kind of peace with them."

Tactics Understood

"By spreading these stories around it is possible they may be able to keep the German people hopped up a little longer. There doesn't seem to be any evidence that they are fooling anybody in this country or in England. They have done this too often. Their tactics are understood by now. It may have worked in the days of Munich, but this time it has become an old story. Every nation in the world has learned what Hitler's talk is worth. If the Army leadership, perhaps in combination with the industrialists, should get rid of the Nazis in order to make a better deal for themselves we would probably find that the talk of the German Army and German industrialists was worth no more than the talk of the Nazis and was put out for exactly the same reason, namely, to buy their way out of this war cheap so they could start another one when they think they have got a better chance to win."

Scientists in India who worked on the problem of warm clothing for the growing Indian Army discovered a process of treating cotton cloth with the seeds of two native trees, and have produced a finished product that is warm, soft, and durable.

On the Home Front . . .

U. S. Reaches "Stripped for Action" Phase of War Economy

Forcing Men Into War-Essential Jobs; 48-Hour Work Week; Drive Against Inflation Set Pattern for New War Effort

Three items in the recent budget of news underline the fact that we are passing into the "stripped for action" phase of our wartime economy. The order issued by the Bureau of Selective Service to local draft boards, advising that men of draft age will have to enter war-essential occupations or face induction in the armed services, was followed by the Executive order calling for a 48-hour week in 32 labor-shortage areas, and by the radio address of Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes, stressing the imminent danger of inflation should our ceilings on wages and prices not hold.

As with all other aspects of war on the home front, the announcements bear a close relation, one to the other, and point to the all-embracing problem of civilian economy balanced against the needs of the military. For military requirements plus those of Lend-Lease—which are also basically military—have cut deeply into the goods and services available to civilians, and this year will reduce them even more drastically. The resultant shortages of every kind are confronted by a national purchasing power already tremendous and bound to be materially increased—increased, indeed, by additional wages secured through the longer work week. The "work for war" order, again, underscores the point that this is total war, calling for total effort, and that at this stage we can afford only a minimum of nonessential occupations and non-essential production and services.

Larger Incomes

While the primary purpose of the Executive order was to provide a larger pool of man-hours in labor shortage areas, its immediate effect will be to add appreciably to the income of most workers in a group of cities with a total population in 1940 of more than 6½ million persons—a population figure now far greater because of the influx of war workers to these places. A general extension of the principle of the 48-hour week will add to our national employee income, which will be further swollen by the necessary inclusion during the year of several million workers—young peo-

ple, women, handicapped persons, and those who have been denied employment because of racial or other prejudices. Even though we subtract from this total the income of men who will enter the armed services and be paid by them, other workers must take their places and still others, by the million, must be added to our war labor force to do the job we have set ourselves.

The continuous rain of dollars into American pocketbooks, combined with an accelerated reduction of goods and services that may be paid for, has the effect of long-continued downpours which drench an entire region until the soil is saturated and every river and stream rises to flood stages. Unchecked, our mounting flood of buying power would result in that major catastrophe known as inflation.

Dikes Against Inflation

Against the menace of inflation we have erected a variety of dikes and dams, some of them designed to check the flood at its sources, and other broad barriers established at lower levels where the pressure is greatest. We have tapped the stream of money at its sources through the Victory Tax, for example, and by campaigns to induce everyone to invest to the limit in War Bonds. Heavy war income taxes also help to absorb surplus income.

But all these expedients would not suffice to hold back uncontrolled rises in living costs because the shrinkage in available civilian goods and services in relation to expansion of national income becomes increasingly an inverse ratio and without price controls, consumer competition for scarce goods would batter down all barriers to inflation. Yet price fixing, the bulwark of our resistance to inflation, is constantly in danger of being undermined from two directions—wage increases and the prices of agricultural products.

Stabilization of labor and farm incomes is like the levees built along the Mississippi for flood protection. A break-through at any point may affect vast areas lying below the fissure. To match a rise in food costs, labor demands

a pay increase, and that pay increase enters into the farmer's cost-of-living as he pays more for manufactured products. To avoid this endless mounting spiral, the process must be halted at every threatened point and the inflation flood kept from pouring over or through the restraining barriers. And if we call a halt to such price rises, we must equally assure that war industries will not profit from the blood and sweat of our fighting men.

No Group Preference

"There is," as Director Byrnes has said, "no way of giving any one group of our people a substantial additional part of the Nation's goods or income without hurting all the rest of us."

One class of citizens, however, is trying to dodge the issue of a general wartime restricted economy—the small minority of persons who patronize the "black markets." Black market operations, if practiced on a wide scale, have a direct bearing on inflation, for they remove from the open market the most essential products that should be fairly and equitably divided among the body of Americans, share and share alike. If in any area, for example, the total supply of the scarce meats is limited, every carcass sold through a black market operator cuts into the total supply, and leads to competitive bidding, by the selfish or gullible, for meats that are offered without benefit of sanitary inspection.

One of the broadest measures for blocking a tendency toward inflation is rationing. By giving every individual in the country an equal opportunity to share in the national stock piles of scarce goods and of certain foods of which there are limited supplies, the pressure of dollar buying is relieved by the most democratic of processes—one that is at the opposite pole from the black market. Rationing cannot guarantee us against shortages that may be extremely acute, but it can guarantee that no one will have a "head start" in securing a share of the country's limited goods and products. And that share, generally speaking, is much greater than the portions received by the citizens of other Allied countries. It is so much more ample that we have scant reasons for grumbling or dissatisfaction.

The anxious watchers and workers on the levees of a river at flood stage don't complain of minor hardships connected with their job of battling "Ol' Man River"!

Warsaw . . .

(Continued from page 193)

saw, and 21,800 deaths. In the first 8 months of 1941, 9,000 died of tuberculosis, compared with 3,000 in 1938. In the same period, typhus took a toll of 5,592, compared with 23 in 1938. "Children are malformed and ghostlike, suffering from anemia and softening of the bones."

The cost of living has gone up more than 1,100 percent since the Nazis took over; wages have fallen below prewar minimum levels. Warsaw's working class is poverty-stricken. Food cards entitle Poles to sub-subsistence amounts of a few items. Bread is 40 percent sawdust, almost indigestible. Most of the people, suffering from malnutrition, are constantly tired and susceptible to the ravages of disease.

Nazis Seize Business

Private enterprise has been practically wiped out. Most businesses owned by Poles have been seized and are now operated by Germans.

Private property has fared as badly. Homes have been seized by the invaders and hundreds of truckloads of private goods, including rugs, jewels, furniture, paintings, and all manner of household goods, have been sent to Germany.

Heat and light are almost nonexistent. Gas pressure has been so low that several hours are required to heat a quart of water. Without warning, sections of the city are deprived of electricity, often for 2 or 3 months at a time. All homes with electric heat have been seized. Coal is almost impossible to obtain.

Cultural life has ceased. All schools and universities have been closed, the Polish press has been compelled to suspend, artists and teachers are forbidden to practice their professions.

Housing conditions are intolerable. All goods are scarce, and black markets, operated by Germans, flourish.

Clergy Is Tortured

Religious persecution is practiced on an almost unbelievable scale. Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen, are tortured and imprisoned, and the Jews have been herded into the Ghetto, where half a million are living in 100 blocks.

The Gestapo rules Warsaw and executions of Poles occur day and night. A virtual reign of terror prevails.

Yet, in spite of it all, Warsaw remains unconquered. The people are restless and defiant and constantly harass the invaders. Despite religious persecution, the Ghetto is filled to overflowing at Christmas.

Victory Loan Campaign in April Will Seek to Top 13 Billion

Morgenthau Says Voluntary War Bond Investments Exceed Previous Government Financing in World History

The next Victory Loan Campaign will be begun in April and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau hopes then to top the record-breaking \$12,906,000,000 that was obtained from individual and corporate investors in December. The Secretary, who has just returned from a vacation in Cuba, told newsmen that he will spend much of his time between now and April working out plans for the campaign. The amount set for the goal in April has not yet been determined.

In the December campaign the goal was set at nine billion dollars and it was exceeded by more than 35 percent. Originally the Treasury had intended to start the new campaign in February or March, but the surplus above the goal that was achieved then has made it possible to postpone the next one.

Treasury statistics reveal that voluntary War Bond investments exceed any previous Government financing in world history, both as to dollar volume and number of people participating.

The facts disclosed are that from the inception of the War Bond program in May 1941 through December 1942, 146 million Series "L" War Bonds with a cost price totalling \$7,133,510,000 were bought by nearly 50 million Americans. During 1942 alone a total of 133 million separate bonds were bought. (In addition, \$4,560,657,000 worth of "F" and "G" bonds, designed for heavier investors, were purchased between May 1941 and December 1942.)

More than 20 million Series "E" War Bonds are now being bought each month—almost a million every working

day, as against approximately 4½ million bonds bought in December 1941.

Indicating the extent to which the small investor is supporting the War Savings program and saving for the future, more than twice as many Series "E" War Bonds of a \$25 maturity value have been issued than all other denominations combined.

From May 1941 through the calendar year 1942, over 98,000,000 separate bonds of \$25 maturity value have been sold; 21,219,000 bonds of the \$50 denomination; 21,456,000 bonds of the \$100 denomination; 2,928,000 bonds of the \$500 denomination; 2,381,000 bonds of the \$1,000 denomination.

Through December 1942 War Bond redemptions, including accrued interest, totalled only \$220,306,000 or approximately 3 percent of sales, leaving 97 percent of the bonds still in the hands of the original purchasers.

In the same period, small savers purchased 2,779,679,000 War Savings Stamps, with a total value of \$615,422,000.

Current sales average 225,000,000 War Stamps monthly, or approximately 50 million dollars' worth of all denominations.

Since August 1941, the earliest date for which figures are available, 88 percent of the redeemed stamps have been turned in for War Bonds.

By the end of 1942, 25 million persons, including men in the armed forces, were allocating approximately 9 percent of their wages to pay-roll savings, and at the current rate of increase, 30 million will soon be allocating 10 percent. This contrasts with December 1941, when 700,000 workers were investing 4.1 percent of their earnings.

To handle the growing volume, the Treasury Department has constituted nearly 50,000 post offices, banks, newspapers, motion-picture theatres, radio stations, corporations, and others as official War Bond issuing agents for Series "E" War Bonds. Altogether, there are a million and a half outlets of all types for the sale of War Bonds and Stamps.

"On the day Warsaw suffered the heaviest bombing of the siege," said the pamphlet, "More people were united in marriage than ever before in the city's history. This is the answer of Man to the Nazi blueprints of extermination. And Man will survive in freedom long after the Nazi madness has crumbled in the dust."

Copies of the pamphlet may be had from Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

War Manpower . . .

48-Hour Workweek Established By Executive Order

Applies Immediately in 32 Labor Shortage Areas and
In Government Agencies; Overtime Pay Assured

By Executive order of February 9 President Roosevelt established 48 hours as the minimum workweek "in order to meet the manpower requirements of our armed forces and our expanding war production program by fuller utilization of our manpower."

Immediately WMC Chairman McNutt applied the 48-hour week in 32 areas where there is a shortage of labor. Later in the week WMC made its classification of labor market areas and found 102 areas in which a labor shortage is anticipated within 6 months, and in all probability the Executive order will be applied to these in due course. In another group of 59 areas a labor shortage will probably occur after 6 months and there is a small group of 6 areas where it is expected the labor supply will continue to be adequate.

In his order, the President specified that there shall be no superseding of Federal, State, or local laws limiting hours of work, and no conflict with individual or collective bargaining with respect to rates of pay for hours worked in excess of the customary workweek, or any modifying of the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This assures payment of overtime for work in excess of 40 hours a week for those covered by the act or by labor contracts. The overtime pay is expected to average about 30 percent.

Names 32 Areas

At the outset, the War Manpower Commission is making it mandatory in 32 labor shortage areas, although other industrial areas will be added as labor shortages become acute. The 32 areas are: Bath, Maine; Bridgeport, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Springfield, Mass.; Waterbury, Conn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Somerville, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Elkton, Md.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Akron, Ohio; Dayton, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Sterling, Ill.; Brunswick, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Macon, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Panama City, Fla.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Wichita, Kans.; Beaumont, Tex.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Og-

den, Utah; Las Vegas, Nev.; Portland, Oreg.; San Diego, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.

In those areas it applies to all employment.

Those establishments in which the minimum workweek is less than 48 hours are to stop recruiting at once unless they can go to a 48-hour week without need for releasing workers, or due to expansion or production schedule still need more workers.

They will go on a 48-hour week in such a manner as will assure orderly absorption of surplus workers by absorption or transfer within the employers' operations.

No Discharges Now

No employer should prior to March 31 release workers for the purpose of attaining the 48-hour week. If by March 31, 1943, an employer has not attained a 48-hour week without the need for releasing workers for other employment, he will advise the area's representative of the War Manpower Commission of what number need be released to attain a 48-hour week. The employer will at that time present a proposed schedule for release of workers or for further absorption within his own plant in order to attain the 48-hour week. The area director will then authorize a proper schedule of release or absorption in terms of the local labor market needs.

In cases where employers have not attained a 48-hour week by March 31, 1943, due to shortage of materials or other special circumstances beyond their control, their cases will be reviewed at that time by the War Manpower Commission area representative and provision will be made for proper adjustments.

This order is not intended to interfere with work schedules designed to utilize workers who on account of other activities or limitations are available for part-time work only.

It applies to all full-time employment, but not to individuals working for themselves. Such persons, however, have an obligation to their country and themselves to contribute to the extent of their ability.

It does not apply to part-time workers, but both employer and employee have the same obligation to produce as much as they can for the war.

Firms in Other Areas

It is hoped that firms in other areas will try to go on the 48-hour week if it does not mean discharging any employees. Most war plants in all areas are expanding their workweeks, so as to utilize available labor better. Non-war plants would be well advised to plan similar action, in view of the drain of their workers into the armed forces, and into war industries.

The order does not require time and one-half for overtime worked by farm and domestic workers.

If a store or office now working employees less than 48 hours would obtain more effective use of employees, or if it would avert employment of additional employees, it should go on the 48-hour week. Mere increase of hours that will not result in this was not intended.

Local plant, union, and employer problems, created by the Order, should be taken up with area or regional officials of the War Manpower Commission.

All departments and agencies of the Federal Government shall require their contractors to comply with the order. The USES which has control of hiring in the areas will not refer employees to any employers not complying with the order, unless they are specifically exempted from its terms by the WMC. Smaller establishments not influenced by these conditions will probably comply for patriotic or economic reasons.

Some industries, like steel, WMC believes, may have to be handled on an industry-wide instead of an area basis.

Essential Activities

Pointing out that essential civilian activities are on an equal plane with basic war industries, that people must be housed and clothed and fed in wartime as in peace, WMC Chairman McNutt said that a war job does not mean merely a job in aircraft or ships, ordnance, or ammunition. Registrants engaged in such essential civilian activities as agriculture, food processing, mining, textiles, transportation, communications, heating, power, and educational services are equally protected with respect to occupational classification and dependency status as registrants engaged in basic war industries. Men of military age currently employed in such occupations and activities should not leave their jobs now merely because the occupation appears on the nondeferable list, Mr. Mc-

(Continued on page 198)

States Follow Quotas In Supplying Men

Selective Service Ratio Maintained, OWI Reveals

The 48 States are supplying men to the armed forces in ratios surprisingly close to their total of Selective Service registrants, OWI revealed last week. In only 9 States will the percentage of men in the armed forces as of April 1 vary as much as one-fifth of 1 percent from the State's registrants under the Selective Service Act.

A chart compiled in the National Headquarters of the Bureau of Selective Service of the WMC shows that New York, with 10.48 percent of the Nation's registrants, is now furnishing 10.93 percent of all the men in the armed forces. Other States supplying fighting men in large numbers are Pennsylvania, with 7.52 percent of total U. S. registrants and 7.44 percent of the men in the services; California, with 5.88 and 6.14; Illinois, with 6.03 and 5.90; Texas with 5.06 and 5.49; and Ohio, with 5.18 percent of both registrants and fighting men.

States with a small percentage of the Nation's registrants are also furnishing their proportionate share of men to the armed forces—Idaho, with 0.40 of registrants, and 0.39 of servicemen; Vermont, with 0.24 and 0.25; Arkansas, with 1.41 and 1.34; and Florida, with 1.52 and 1.55.

States with high credits from Selective Service for enlistments and commissions are Massachusetts, with 3.12 percent of the Nation's registrants and 4.45 percent of total enlistments and commissions; Texas, with 5.06 percent of registrants and 6.47 percent of the enlistments and commissions; and California, with 5.88 percent of registrants and 7.63 percent of enlistments and commissions.

Variations among States in the percentages of registrants in various classifications were noted. Whereas 41.90 percent of the Nation's total registrants are

married men with children, percentages of these men ranged from 30.38 in the District of Columbia and 37.72 in California to 52.93 in Utah. In the country as a whole, 8.38 percent of all registrants are in Class IV-F (deferred for mental, moral, or physical reasons). Wyoming has only 5.15 percent of its registrants in Class IV-F, while Louisiana has 12.49 percent, and the District of Columbia 12.59 percent.

Only 4.13 percent of all U. S. registrants are currently deferred as necessary men in industry or agriculture, ranging from 0.99 percent in Mississippi to 11.23 percent in North Dakota.

ICKES URGES WAGE AGREEMENTS IN COAL

Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Ickes announced last week that he has suggested to bituminous and anthracite coal miners and operators that negotiations of new wage agreements to replace those expiring this spring be opened at the earliest possible date.

In letters to miners' and operators' representatives, Mr. Ickes stated that his action was "designed to protect the Nation's fuel supply and without in any sense assuming jurisdiction in a matter of collective bargaining."

He suggested that bituminous wage negotiations be opened not later than February 22 and anthracite negotiations not later than March 22. The basic wage agreements under which the soft coal industry is now operating expire on March 31, and the one for the anthracite industry expires on April 30.

The suggestions were contained in similar letters Mr. Ickes sent to John L. Lewis, Washington, President of the United Mine Workers of America; Ezra Van Horn, Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman of the Appalachian Joint Conference; Edward R. Burke, Washington, President of the Southern Coal Producers Association; and Maj. W. W. Inglis, Scranton, Pa., Co-Chairman of the Anthracite Committee of Twelve.

war work, Mr. McNutt and Petroleum Administrator Ickes issued a joint statement explaining the wartime necessity of the production, refining, transportation, and distribution of oil and gas. Petroleum, the statement said, is regarded as one of the most essential of war industries and has been so designated by the WMC. Bulletins issued by the WMC to local U. S. Employment Service offices and Selective Service occupational bulletins for the guidance of local draft boards list 179 specific classes

Evacuees Hear Plans For New Nisei Unit

Loyal Japanese Are Told How They May Enter U. S. Army

Plans for organizing a United States Army combat unit of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry were explained to Japanese evacuees at 10 War Relocation Authority centers by representatives of the War Department last week. Each group of War Department representatives visiting these centers included one experienced soldier of Japanese extraction.

The War Relocation Authority, which is collaborating with the War Department in formulating a program to open opportunities of military and civilian employment for loyal American Japanese, is preparing to register all evacuees over 17 years of age at the relocation centers. All females, regardless of citizenship, and all alien Japanese males will be included in the registration.

Others Eligible To Serve

Americans of Japanese ancestry outside the relocation centers also have the opportunity to serve in the U. S. Army. They are advised to go to their local Selective Service Board and fill out a special application form which is the same as is being used at the relocation centers. Upon approval by the War Department, they will be reclassified from 4-C and made available for induction. It is estimated that about 2,000 of the American Japanese outside the relocation centers are within the proper age range for military duty.

To Reestablish Evacuees

The purpose of the forthcoming registration, Dillon S. Myer, Director of WRA, explained, is to step up the movement already started to reestablish the evacuees outside the centers in military service and civilian employment.

48-Hour Workweek

(Continued from page 197)

Nutt said, but should register at the local employment office of the WMC so that the most effective placement of our manpower in the war program may be assured.

Because reports have been received that oil-company employees in some areas misunderstood the WMC's recent statement about nondeferable occupation and have been seeking employment in munition plants and other kinds of

of jobs in the petroleum and natural gas industry and its transportation service which are directly classed as essential activities.

Local Selective Service Boards have been instructed not to reclassify registrants in accordance with the new non-deferrable-occupation policy until April 1, and not to induct registrants presently deferred because of dependency until 30 days after they have registered in an employment office for transfer to an essential activity.

War Agriculture

Recruiting Labor to Aid Farmers And Cannery Will Begin at Once

Agriculture Department Expects Record Crops in 1943; Urges Planting of 18 Million Victory Gardens

A labor recruitment program will be started immediately in all major counties producing perishable fruits and vegetables for canning to help assure farmers at planting time that labor will be available in time for harvesting and processing their crops, the Department of Agriculture has announced. The program was developed in cooperation with OCD and WMC.

County agents of the Extension Service in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service, the OCD and local operators of canning plants will immediately launch a campaign to pledge available labor in canning crop areas to help with necessary production and processing work. The situation is so urgent that it will be necessary to call on local civic clubs, business, church, and school groups in addition to all available labor on farms to pledge themselves to help in harvesting and processing the crops.

Crop Prospects Good

The Department announced that prospects are favorable for another record-breaking year of food production, but said the demands for farm products are expected to increase more than production.

Moisture conditions at the beginning of 1943 were favorable and with only average weather from now until harvest, crop yields per acre are likely to be about equal to the general level in 1940 and 1941, and higher than in any earlier year.

Victory Gardens Urged

A goal of 18 million Victory Gardens has been set for 1943, the Department announced. H. W. Hochbaum, Chairman of the Federal Government Victory Garden Committee, pointed out that these gardens can do much to help meet our food needs this year. Farmers are attempting to meet the biggest production goals in the history of the country under the handicap of labor and materials shortages and they need the help of Victory Gardens in every city, town, and suburban area.

Early reports indicate universal interest in Victory Gardens. The Department

is urging that gardens be well planned and cared for. Those who have a sunny plot 30 by 50 or even smaller are asked to plant gardens if the soil is reasonably good. It is suggested that others who do not have any land should try to get a plot in a community garden.

It is further suggested that there is no point in planting a garden unless one can devote 4 or 5 hours a week to it. It is estimated that an hour a day will take care of a 30 by 50 foot garden.

Sauerkraut Available

Relatively large supplies of sauerkraut are available to consumers this year, but in bulk form, the old-fashioned barrel kraut, the Department reported.

More than 159,000 tons of cabbage were made into kraut in 1942, compared with an average of 152,000 tons during the period 1931-40. Of that amount, about 44,000 tons went into canned kraut for the armed forces.

Food Orders Issued

Amendment of the food order covering rice to provide for equitable distribution of civilian supplies throughout continental United States was announced last week. It provides that no miller or other "first owner" may ship to any State or the District of Columbia during this crop year a quantity larger than 85 percent of the total amount he shipped into the area during the last crop year. A crop year is defined as the period from August 1 to July 31.

The Department announced minimum support prices which will be paid producers for eggs bought by the Food Distribution Administration under the 10-cent Southern Egg Marketing program in 12 Southern States.

Secretary Wickard announced Food Distribution Order No. 18 governing the quantities of tea which packers and wholesale receivers may accept and deliver for distribution to civilian consumer channels.

The order authorizes the director of the Food Distribution Administration to determine acceptance and delivery quotas for tea packers and provides that

no packer may make or take delivery of more tea than is allowed by these quotas, and by restrictions governing allowable inventories.

Cottonseed Meal Order

Conditions under which cottonseed meal or cake may be used in the manufacture of mixed fertilizer for sale were announced last week.

The new order provides that the previous prohibition against the sale of cottonseed oil meal shall not apply to cottonseed oil meal or cake acquired from a farmer who had acquired the meal or cake prior to January 2, 1943, and of which the organic nitrogen content—together with the total quantity of organic nitrogen acquired for use in the manufacture of mixed fertilizer for sale during the period July 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943—does not exceed 80 percent of the quantity of organic nitrogen used during the period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942.

Secretary Wickard last week issued a directive delegating to the Secretary of the Interior responsibility for the production of fish and other forms of aquatic life.

He also issued an order transferring the Department's Meat Inspection Division from the Bureau of Animal Industry to the Livestock and Meats Branch, Food Distribution Division.

Aid for Farmers

Secretary Wickard announced a program of special aid to farmers to encourage additional production of specified crops and to insure producers against loss in case of high risk crops or those which they would not otherwise attempt to grow. The aid will be in the form of "special crop advances," to be extended through the U. S. Department of Agriculture County War Boards and the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of the Farm Credit Corporation.

Secretary Wickard announced a program designed to assist sugar beet growers in meeting 1943 goals. Without increasing the ceiling prices of sugar, the program assure growers for their 1943 crop an increase of \$1.50 a ton over the price received for 1942 crop of standard quality sugar beets.

Mr. Wickard last week called on Southern farmers to plant as much of their 1943 cotton allotments as possible, after meeting special war crop goals, but asked that cotton allotments be not exceeded.

He also assured peanut growers that those who respond to the Department's

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(Continued from page 199)

request for more peanuts will be assured of an adequate return and equally adequate marketing facilities.

New Food Committee

An Inter-Agency Food Procurement Committee, composed of representatives of the principal Government agencies buying food for war purposes, has been created at the direction of Mr. Wickard to develop a more coordinated and efficient food procurement program. The Committee, although not centralizing Government buying, will deal with purchase policies, procurement methods and procedures, packaging, transportation, warehousing, specifications, price policies, inter-agency transfers of food, timing of purchases, and other phases of Government procurement.

The Department of Agriculture reported last week that the Food Distribution Administration delivered 5,730,000-000 pounds of food and other agricultural commodities for shipment to the Allies during 1942, making a total of 9,224,000-000 pounds since the beginning of Lend-Lease operations in March 1941. Food deliveries under Lend-Lease in 1942 were less than 6 percent of the total United States food supply in that year, the Department said.

CEILING PRICES FOR FLUID MILK

Prices paid to farmers for milk to be resold as fluid milk were pegged temporarily last week at last month's individual peak price. At the same time, OPA reduced the cost of alfalfa hay to the farmer for feeding dairy cows and other livestock by amounts ranging from \$4 to \$8 in California, Oregon, and Washington.

OPA also increased by 3 cents a pound the price of "foreign types" of domestic cheese to equalize competition between manufacturers of these types and makers of Cheddar, the largest selling cheese on the American market.

Nation-Wide Ceiling

The regulation placing a Nation-wide emergency ceiling over fluid milk will be issued soon. It will stipulate in general that from its effective date until April 9 no distributor of fluid milk may pay more to producers for his supplies than the highest prices he paid for milk delivered in January 1943. The regulation will be temporary. A permanent one will replace it within two months from now.

PITCH IN !



REFORESTATION PUT OFF FOR DURATION

Reforestation of denuded land in the National Forests has been curtailed during the war to make more labor available for war work, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service reported last week.

Only limited planting in the National Forests is planned during the current year. This will be done by conscientious objectors in Selective Service camps, and in a few cases by local labor or volunteer helpers.

Last year's planting, a total of 55,832 acres, was 63 percent less than the acreage planted in 1941. Most of the 1942 planting was in the spring season with CCC and WPA labor. A total of 53,465-000 trees were planted during 1942, as compared with 144,272,000 in 1941.

Many of the Forest Service nursery personnel have been detailed to the guayule emergency rubber production project, and most of the nurseries will be kept on a maintenance basis until after the war. Several nurseries however are participating in the Department's experimental growing of Russian dandelion and other rubber bearing plants.

The President Last Week . . . The Congress Last Week . . .

Reports on African Visit

Pledges March Through Berlin; Orders 48-Hour Workweek

February 9

In the Executive order establishing the 48-hour workweek the President stated that its purpose was "to meet the manpower requirements of our armed forces and our expanding war production program by a fuller utilization of our available manpower." The order stated that nothing therein should be construed as superseding or conflicting with any Federal, State, or local law limiting hours of work, or with the provisions of any individual or collective bargaining agreement on rates of pay for hours worked in excess of the customary workweek. Under this provision, workers who come under the protection of the Fair Labor Practices Act and other laws establishing the 40-hour week, and those who are similarly protected by contracts, will be guaranteed time-and-a-half pay for the extra eight hours of work.

February 12

In the speech to the White House Correspondents Association President Roosevelt pledged ". . . determination to fight this war through to the finish—to the day when United Nations' forces march in triumph through the streets of Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo."

He reported that our troops abroad are concerned with rumors about the state of the home front.

"I told them," he said, ". . . that the people as a whole in the United States are in this war to see it through with heart and body and soul; and that our population is willing and glad to give up some of their shoes and sugar, and coffee and automobile riding—and privileges and profits—for the sake of the common cause."

Recommended to the House the appropriation of an additional \$100,000,000 to the Agriculture Department for "incentive payments" to farmers in the production of certain commodities. The President's recommendation followed recent announcement by Secretary Wickard of the plan to encourage increased acreage of Irish and sweet potatoes, dried beans, peas, soy beans, peanuts, flax and green sorghum.

House Votes Nullification of Silver Purchase Act

Senate Ratifies Extra-Territoriality Treaty With China; Confirms Eisenhower as Full General

February 8, the Senate

Approved the nomination of Wiley B. Rutledge to the Supreme Court.

February 9, the Senate

The Naval Affairs Committee took favorable action on a bill involving transfer of Navy-owned land to the city of San Diego to be used for roads and other purposes in the public interest.

The Naval Affairs Committee approved a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$210,000,000 for additional floating dry-docks.

February 9, the House

Passed and sent to the Senate the first appropriation bill of the New Congress for Treasury and Post Office operations during the 1944 fiscal year. Voted to nullify the Silver Purchase Acts of 1934 and 1939 by barring use of Treasury funds for the purchase of silver under the terms of the Acts. Tentatively banned the "penalty" mail privilege under which Government agencies are permitted to send out mail without paying postage. Approved a resolution empowering the Appropriations Committee to investigate cases of Government employees charged with subversive activities.

The Appropriations Committee, approving a \$2,621,104,379 appropriations bill for independent offices for the fiscal year 1944, denied funds to the National Resources Planning Board.

February 10, the Senate

The Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved the treaty relinquishing extra-territorial rights in China. Approved unanimously three diplomatic nominations: Hooker A. Doolittle as Consul General, and C. Burke Elbrick and Ernest De W. Mayer as Consuls.

The Agriculture Committee approved a resolution calling for broad investigation of food production and distribution in this country and abroad. Reported favorably three bills: to prevent deductions in determining farm parity prices; to in-

vestigate commodity prices in the District of Columbia, particularly food; to provide for forest perpetuation and extension by increased authorizations and promotion of industries using forest products.

February 10, the House

Voted 302 to 94 to continue the Dies Committee for two years. Passed a bill to permit the merging of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. A similar bill has been passed by the Senate with two important differences—the House bill does not require the divestment of the international operations of the companies and does not include certain labor-protective provisions.

The Immigration Committee approved a bill authorizing deportation of certain alien seamen.

February 11, the Senate

Received and confirmed nomination of Dwight W. Eisenhower as Full General.

Ratified the China Extra-Territoriality Treaty.

February 11, the House

Passed a resolution creating a seven-man committee to investigate Government agencies and Departments to determine whether any action is beyond the authority granted by Congress or Executive order, violates the Constitutional rights of citizens, inflicts penalties for violation of regulations without affording the accused "an opportunity to present their defense before a fair and impartial tribunal."

The Irrigation Committee reported favorably a bill authorizing exploration of proposed dam sites located on Indian lands within the State of New Mexico.

An 82-year-old Galesville, Wis., mechanic, with a single machine in his home, turns out parts for naval ordnance as a war production subcontractor.

The War Last Week . . .

Complete Victory at Guadalcanal Gives Allies Valuable New Base

Battle That Started Last Summer Demonstrates U. S. Superiority in Planes and Men

Commenting on the battle in the Pacific, President Roosevelt, in his radio address on Lincoln's birthday, said: "We have lately concluded a long, hard battle in the Southwest Pacific and we have made notable gains." The battle that started in the Solomons and New Guinea last summer has demonstrated our superior power in planes and the superior qualities of our men.

One of these notable gains was the battle for Guadalcanal, which ended last week, just 6 months after the U. S. Marines splashed ashore in their initial invasion. American forces now have unchallenged control of the entire island—a complete victory. And American forces intend to hold it. Navy Secretary Knox declared, Guadalcanal has runways and installations that make it a "highly useful forward base"—not so much for an island-to-island campaign toward Tokyo—rather a base from which U. S. bombers and fighters can smash at Japanese air bases and shipping. Complete American domination of Guadalcanal, said Mr. Knox, has both negative and positive value: it brings U. S. forces within striking distance of some of Japan's most important bases, and it denies to the Japanese the opportunity to raid U. S. communications in the area.

Strategy on Guadalcanal

The strategy which forced Japanese capitulation was described by Secretary of War Stimson: A flanking movement was carried out at sea with naval support, and U. S. Army forces were landed at the northwest tip of the island. After this landing, accomplished about February 4-5, the Japanese were pinned on a 15-mile strip of beach near Cape Esperance, between the Army forces which had landed west of the Japanese and the other American forces approaching overland from the east. On February 9, the two forces joined at Cape Esperance, after overcoming the enemy troops in between.

A delayed story released by the Navy Department tells of a construction race between U. S. Marines and the Japanese, a race that played an important part in

the conquest of Guadalcanal. Way back last summer, when the Japanese were hurrying their airfield on Guadalcanal toward completion, a Marine complement of 152 men and two officers landed at Espiritu Santo, an island in the New Hebrides southeast of the Solomons, and started feverishly hacking out an airfield, trying to get it in shape in time to support the assault on Guadalcanal. Within a short time, the rough-hewn landing field received a small plane; later it handled bombers. And the Marines, plagued by tropical diseases, malaria and dysentery, put the finishing touches on their new field just nine days before the August 7 attack on Guadalcanal, giving American airmen an invaluable "backstop" base.

Japanese Casualties

Capt. Myles Browning, chief of staff of Admiral Halsey (commander of American forces in the South Pacific) estimated that the Japanese lost between 30,000 and 50,000 troops in the fighting on Guadalcanal or in attempting to reinforce troops there. A recent Navy communique reported that in the final 25-day offensive 6,066 Japanese were killed and 127 were taken prisoner.

Another notable gain in the South Pacific was scored a little better than two weeks ago, when General MacArthur announced the crushing of the last organized enemy resistance in Papuan New Guinea, and Papua became the first complete geographical unit to be won back from the Japanese.

Since that time, U. S. forces have been pushing north along the northeastern coast of New Guinea, preparing for the next step in the campaign—the battle of the Huon Gulf, with its great Japanese bases of Lae and Salamaua.

Last week the Japanese, moving down from Salamaua, tried to take Wau, valuable Allied airdrome about 31 miles to the southwest. In the 12-day battle that ensued, the Japanese lost nearly 1,000 dead and many more wounded, and the rest of their troops, decisively defeated, are still fleeing northward—back to Salamaua. Australian jungle fighters, who

on Wednesday (February 10) repulsed the attack, continue to hammer the retreating enemy columns.

Pacific Air Warfare

U. S. Army and Navy planes are still attacking Munda on New Georgia Island (this is almost a daily occurrence), Celebes in the Dutch East Indies, Kolombangara Island in the New Georgia group, and Kiska in the Aleutians. A new Dutch squadron, now operating with General MacArthur's air forces, was part of a formation that last week sank or damaged six Japanese ships and shot down five or six intercepting planes in a series of shattering attacks on an 1,800-mile front covering the entire Australian zone. Several of the raids were aimed at Dubo, Japanese-held port in the Aroe Islands between Dutch New Guinea and Australia, and the third raid "virtually wiped out" this strategic port.

Eisenhower Assumes Command

General Dwight Eisenhower last week formally assumed his new post as Commanding General of the African theater, with three of Great Britain's outstanding Mediterranean war leaders in his command set-up: Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander will be Deputy Commander in Chief; Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder will be Allied Air Commander; and Admiral Sir Arthur B. Cunningham will be supreme Allied Naval Commander in the Mediterranean. Thus Allied forces in this theater are consolidated into one efficient military unit, ready for the final battle to "drive our enemies into the sea."

Although there has been little to report from Allied ground forces on the Tunisian front, U. S. planes have covered wide areas of the African-Mediterranean theater, bombing Gabes, Sousse, and Bizerte on the Tunisian coast, and Axis air bases and ports in Sicily, Sardinia, Italy, and Crete, inflicting heavy damage and taking a high toll of intercepting enemy fighters.

P-40 Fighter Praised

According to two USAAF pilots recently returned from Libya and Egypt, the Curtis P-40 Warhawk, built as a fighter plane, is being effectively used in North Africa as a dive bomber and is a far deadlier weapon of war than the German Stuka, which was specifically designed for dive bombing. The two pilots, reporting to the War Department, said the ever-improving qualities of American-made aircraft are having a telling effect in combat.

The War and Business . . .

FIRM STAND ON WAGES, PRICES AVERTS GRAVE INFLATION THREAT

Byrnes Announces Stabilization a Fact;
48-Hour Workweek Adopted; Shoes Rationed

The most serious inflation threat since the inauguration of economic stabilization last October 2 was averted last week when the administration reaffirmed its stand on wages and prices. In two sharp strokes it put at rest new fears that the cost of living might be permitted to again start a sharp upward spiral.

First, the War Labor Board upheld the "Little Steel" wage formula when it refused the demands of meat packing industry workers for a substantial wage increase.

Second, Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes in a radio address to the Nation declared that the wage-price relationship is stabilized, that the real income of both workers and farmers is the highest in history, and that neither farm prices nor wages will be permitted to increase except in the case of gross inequities.

More Work, More Pay

Simultaneously, President Roosevelt moved to relieve the tightening manpower situation when he ordered a minimum 48-hour workweek in certain labor shortage areas, with time and one-half to be paid for over 40 hours. This move will have a multiple effect.

It establishes a wartime policy that will make more manpower available where needed. In effect it offers more money for more work for those workers not yet on a 48-hour workweek.

From the business viewpoint it will require a reshuffling of jobs, with plants short of labor getting more work from the same force and with plants not needing more labor in position to release some for other jobs. It will, in some instances, increase business costs, although the increased productivity per worker should tend to offset this.

Food and Shoes

With rationing of canned and frozen fruits and vegetables to begin on March 1, the emphasis on increasing the Nation's food production prompted several helpful new steps last week.

Higher preference ratings were assigned to processors of egg and dairy

products, fruit, vegetable and fish packers for procurement of equipment, maintenance and repair material.

Farmers were given further assurance that their farm machinery will not go unrepaired for lack of welding rods as ratings for this equipment were raised. Farmers and growers of truck crops were assured of more harness leather as a result of a new order.

Shoes were ordered rationed last week, three pairs per person per year. Employing a different technique, all shoe stocks were immediately frozen when the announcement was made public, and rationing started one day later.

A surprise to the public, shoe rationing will curtail the distribution end of the business but it is not expected to materially hurt producers. The ration order was necessary to conserve heavy sole leather for military and Lend-Lease needs and to curb a public buying splurge that was reducing shoe stocks. It was followed immediately by other regulations designed to save materials—reduction in number of colors and elimination of many frills.

Business

Total war economy brought new changes to more industries last week. The need for conservation prompted these moves affecting the business front:

Zinc.—Control over use of zinc was further tightened to conserve the steadily tighter supplies.

Tungsten.—Stricter control of the use of tungsten, vital in alloy steel, was instituted.

Bearings.—Use of scarce jewel bearings in types of precision gauges where they are not absolutely essential was halted.

Lumber.—Yellow poplar logs, lumber and veneers of grades suitable for use in military and naval airplanes were placed under immediate allocation control as part of the aircraft production program.

Asbestos.—To meet demands of armed

forces and essential civilian users, asbestos textiles were placed under allocation.

Fibrous Glass.—With demand exceeding supply, fibrous glass textiles—roving, yarn, cord, sleeving, tapes, and cloth—were placed under allocation.

Brushes.—Production of paint, varnish, decorating and certain types of industrial brushes was reduced from more than 800 to 136 different types.

Paper.—Another cut of 10 percent in use of print paper, effective April 1, was instituted.

Prices

During war, when demand exceeds supply of many things, a constant alert is necessary to keep price pressures equalized so that business costs, essential production and distribution maintain a balance. Inevitable "squeezes" compel frequent adjustments. Here are some price actions taken last week:

Pastry.—A new pricing formula which secures better profit margins was started. Designed as relief for the small bakery store, this move will lift consumer costs for pastry from 5 to 15 percent.

Alfalfa.—To halt a sharp rise that had carried prices above parity, a price ceiling of \$20 per short ton was placed on alfalfa hay in the three Pacific Coast States.

Cotton Cloth.—Ceiling prices for a new cotton cloth, designed as a possible substitute for print cloths for certain industrial and commercial purposes, were established.

Shellac.—Price ceilings reflecting October 1941 mark-ups over current replacement costs were established for various grades of shellac varnish, generally raising prices slightly.

Butter.—Specific dollars and cents maximum prices were set for butter at every stage of distribution from creamery to grocer.

Cheese.—An increase of 3 cents a pound for so-called foreign types of domestic cheese was allowed in order to place manufacturers on a fair competitive basis with manufacturers of Cheddar cheese.

Coal.—To cover costs of extending operations to a six-day week, increases of prices for bituminous coal were allowed in Utah, Pennsylvania, three West Virginia counties, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

Coke.—To enable producers to meet increased costs, an increase of 50 cents a ton in the price of beehive oven furnace coke produced in Pennsylvania was authorized.

BUY WAR BONDS

War Rationing . . .

OPA Explains Point Rationing For Retailers and Wholesalers

Flexible Replacement System Provided for Canned Foods Dealers Under New Regulations

Food retailers will have complete freedom in choosing any canned or processed foods they wish in replenishing their stocks to maintain allowable inventories, under a flexible replacement system provided in the point-rationing regulations of the OPA.

Under this system, a dealer may use the point stamps he received from his customers either to re-order the foods he sold or to buy entirely different items of food on the ration list. Stamps for which a consumer bought peaches, for instance, may be used by the grocer—when he restocks his shelves, to buy corn, or tomatoes, or peaches, or anything else he wishes.

Moreover, the regulations provide that dealers who entered the first period of rationing with insufficient stocks to take care of their store turnover, as indicated by March sales, may increase their inventories at the end of the first month of rationing.

These details were announced last week, as retailers prepared for the rationing of canned, bottled, or frozen fruits and vegetables, and dried fruits, which begins on March 1. Sales of these items to consumers will be halted on February 21.

Rationing Dates

For retailers, the following are significant point rationing dates:

February 21. Sales of rationed foods to consumers are stopped for 1 week, beginning Sunday, February 21 at 12:01 a. m. Retailers will use this "freeze" period to build up adequate inventories to meet the demand of consumers. They will also have a chance during this period to mark their stocks, and to become familiar with the operation of the rationing program.

March 1. Beginning at 12:01 a. m. retailers may resume the sale of canned and processed foods to consumers who must present point-ration stamps for their purchases.

March 31. At the close of the business day retailers will take an inventory of the point value of rationed foods on hand.

April 1-10. Retailers will register with the OPA—reporting both the point value of their inventory and of their March sales.

Posting Point Values

Under point rationing, retailers must post the point values of rationed foods. These point prices must be posted plainly so that consumers will have no difficulty in knowing the value of the foods they are selecting. Point prices may be marked either on the commodity itself, or on the shelf or place where it is kept, or on a list attached to or posted near the rationed food. Carefully posted point prices will do much to facilitate buying under point rationing.

Wholesalers have been buying and selling under the WPB's allocation order on canned foods ever since November 24, 1942. This has limited the amount that retailers could buy, and many have been operating with very short stocks. This limitation order will now be superseded by OPA's rationing order, and beginning with the first day of the freeze, retailers may buy any amount of canned foods their wholesalers are able to supply. Retailers are requested, however, not to overstock their shelves as this will cause dislocations in the distribution of the rationed foods.

Retailers Stock Shelves

Whenever the retailer makes a sale of processed food under the new ration program, he takes in point-ration stamps. These stamps in turn, become his buying power for replacing stocks, and he may begin to use them as soon as he likes. This will enable him to buy items on which he may be running low, or to add varieties of food which he may not have on hand, or to use them in any other way he wishes, to keep up his store inventories.

This need for currently replacing single items on the ration list before total stocks are exhausted, rationing experts explain is inherent in a system in which one set of stamps is used for rationing many different foods.

Provision is made for an emergency

adjustment during March so that dealers who have been caught with low stocks may receive additional points with which they may get processed foods to stock their shelves. This emergency adjustment may be made by the local Board or by the District Office on proper application.

Retailers who buy processed rationed foods during March will receive from their suppliers a record of their purchases which will be used at the time of their registration, as a factor in figuring their "allowable" inventory. The record of these sales must include the following information: (1) the name of the dealers from whom goods were bought; (2) the dates on which purchases were made; and (3) the number of points given up for the processed foods bought.

Every retailer will register with the OPA between April 1 and 10. As part of this registration, he will report his inventory as of the end of March. This actual or "point" inventory is based on a total of: (1) the point value of all rationed foods the dealer has on his shelves; (2) the number of points he has in his possession or in his ration bank account, and with which he could buy additional canned foods if he wished; (3) points sent to the supplier for merchandise not yet shipped. Merchandise in transit should also be included in the inventory.

Allowable Inventory Defined

The retailer's allowable inventory is derived by multiplying the total number of points of merchandise sold during March by a factor designated by OPA. This factor will be determined on a basis which will assure the dealer sufficient stocks, not only for immediate sale, but for supplies he may have on order or in transit.

If, at the time of registration, it is found that a dealer's allowable inventory is either greater or less than his actual inventory, local ration Boards will make adjustments for any differences.

TIRE REGULATIONS CHANGES AID DEALERS

Tire dealers whose stocks of tires, tubes or recapping material are not large enough to serve their customers will be enabled to fill their requirements by buying from other dealers who wish to reduce inventories, the OPA said last week, as a result of changes in the tire rationing regulations.

Dealers Well Advised On Shoe Rationing

Had Full Information Within
48 Hours After Order

Painstaking efforts were taken by the OPA to make certain that every one of the Nation's 200,000 shoe dealers—retail, wholesale, and manufacturers—had complete details of the shoe rationing program within 48 hours of its announcement, thus enabling the retailers to reopen their stores after the 1-day freeze with essential facts of the program.

Even as the first announcement was being made, a letter from Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown was in the mail to store owners, merchandise men, shoe buyers, distributors and manufacturers, explaining every fact they needed to know for the smooth working of the program.

Secret Well Guarded

The same caution which kept the public announcement of shoe rationing such a carefully guarded secret was exercised in the preparation and mailing of Mr. Brown's letter. It was only a few hours before the mailing was scheduled to begin that the material was turned, over to the printers. At the time the 200,000 letters were in the mail, only a small group knew that shoes were to be rationed.

To answer some of the questions that have been asked about the shoe rationing program the OPA has supplied the following information:

Until the time is set for opening shoe ration bank accounts and filing inventory, suppliers may ship shoes without collecting "ration currency." You will owe your suppliers for the time being, and these ration "debts" must be repaid after ration bank accounts are opened.

A shoe dealer will not owe ration currency for shoes shipped or mailed to him before this order became effective.

The supplier must furnish an invoice with each shipment of rationed shoes, and keep a copy for his own records. This invoice must contain the date of shipment, the number of pairs of rationed shoes, and the price per pair and in total, and the name and address of both the shipper and receiver.

A wholesaler must keep the following records:

- (1) All invoices received for shoes acquired. Copies of all invoices furnished by him as outlined above.
- (2) Records of any shoes acquired for which invoices were not received, containing the same information.
- (3) The number of pairs of new shoes transferred to consumers, to other establishments, and to any person or agency from whom, under the regulations, ration currency is not required.
- (4) An inventory of its stock of shoes, at a time and in a manner to be announced later.
- (5) The number of pairs of shoes manufactured, classified by the following types:
 1. Men's dress shoes.
 2. Men's work shoes.
 3. Youths' and boys' shoes.
 4. Women's shoes.
 5. Misses' and children's shoes.
 6. Infants' shoes.
 7. All other rationed shoes.
- (6) Copies of any reports of shoe production or transfers made to the Office of Price Administration or any other Government agency.

Separate Invoices

Invoice rationed and nonrationed shoes separately. A manufacturer may use rationed shoes for wear-testing them. For this purpose he may let his employees or others use them without getting ration currency. The manufacturer must keep title to the shoes unless ration currency is received for them. They may not be considered to be "used" shoes. Separate records must be kept of all shoes used for wear-testing.

Only single shoes (not a pair) may be furnished to salesmen or other establishments as samples.



V-392

Need of Tin Cans Stressed by Nelson

Stopping Construction of
Detinning Plants Explained

Because of the urgent demands for the equipment used in them for other phases of the war effort, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson has ordered the construction of additional detinning plants in the United States deferred. In taking this action, Mr. Nelson emphasized that this does not mean any change in the tin-can collection program, which will be carried on aggressively in all the cities where it is in operation.

"This does not mean that either the tin situation or the steel-scrap supply has eased to where it is no longer a critical problem," Mr. Nelson said.

"The Nation-wide scrap drive has eased that situation temporarily and the electrolytic tinning process and other conservation measures have reduced the drain on tin, but we shall continue to need all the scrap we can get and all the tin we can recover.

Machinery is Problem

"For the time being, however, fabricated equipment and machinery-manufacturing facilities are our Number One problem. The decision to defer construction of these new plants was taken for that reason. It is a part of our continuing effort to reduce new construction to the barest minimum."

In connection with the detinning and shredding facilities now operating, Mr. Nelson called for an expanded and more vigorous collection of tin cans in the Southwest for use by the copper industry. Cans are needed in large quantities to fill the capacities of the shredding plants at Los Angeles, Kansas City, Dallas, and Houston.

In the rest of the country, he said, can collection should be carried forward on the existing basis to fill capacities of existing plants, of which those with the largest capacities are located at Neville Island, Pa.; Carteret and Searon, N. J.; East Chicago, Ind.; Cleveland, Ohio; Baltimore, Md.; and South San Francisco, Calif.

In the Albany, N. Y., area, where ration banking has been in operation, the ration currency deposited in participating banking offices represented an average of 900,000 pounds of sugar and 3,900,000 gallons of gasoline a week.

Failure to Save Fats Perils Production Of Glycerine

Kitchen Waste Is Source of High-Explosive Cordite

Failure to collect waste fats has forced the United States to dig into its reserves of glycerine at a rate that eventually will exhaust supplies. OWI reported last week in a statement rallying housewives to the necessity of getting kitchen fats into war production.

Pointing out that the means to balance production and consumption are within reach, OWI declared, "Glycerine is made from fats. If every household collected half a pound of waste fat a month for the war, it would bring us to the point where we could make up our needs out of current production. But if we go on the way we are now, naturally after a while we'll run out of glycerine."

Billion Pounds Wasted

In support of this statement, OWI revealed the following facts:

The United States is now consuming and exporting about 20 million pounds more glycerine a year than it is producing.

More than a billion pounds of fats and greases goes down the drains or into the garbage pails of American kitchens each year. Since fats are 10 percent glycerine, this would mean 100 million pounds of glycerine a year, or five times the amount needed to get "out of the red."

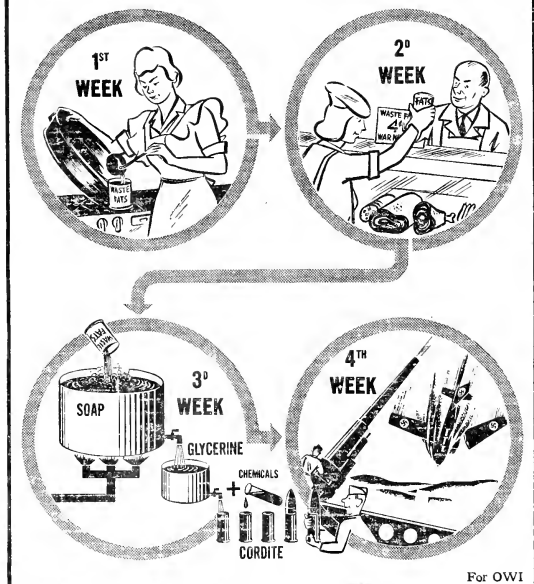
The Government does not hope to recover all this billion pounds a year, but a survey indicated that 300,000,000 pounds could be saved. A 4-month attempt last fall brought in waste kitchen fats at only about one-sixth that rate or less than a quarter of what was necessary for war plants.

Collection Not Organized

OWI said WPB believes the failure was due not so much to negligence of housewives as to the fact that the collection system was not thoroughly organized. However, OWI added, collection above the household level has now been put in order and WPB is ready to renew the drive intensively. The goal is 200 million pounds of waste household fats a year.

Glycerine is an important war material. It is used to make cordite, an especially strong propellant, explosives, and in many vital and secret uses essential to war production.

WASTE KITCHEN FATS HELP WIN THE WAR



V-387

In four weeks after the housewife sells waste fat to the butcher, it may be firing an aircraft cannon. But she must keep on saving and selling it to make the effort pay off, OWI emphasizes, for the cannon has to keep firing until the war is won, and it keeps on using up glycerine.

OWI TO RELEASE AGRICULTURE NEWS

Effective immediately, and until further notice, Department of Agriculture press releases will be available in Washington only from the New Bureau of the Office of War Information. The Department of Agriculture is to issue only at the Office of War Information all news releases except crop reports and releases that are not war-connected or do not involve the activities of any other agency of the Government. Department releases are not to be made available to correspondents in the Department press room simultaneously with OWI; and no Washington distribution is to be made by the Department of Agriculture. Con-

sequently, OWI will distribute future Agriculture releases. Those who have been receiving Agriculture releases daily by messenger, will now get such service from OWI.

NAVY IS EXPANDING ITS V-MAIL SERVICE

Facilities for sending V-Mail to naval personnel are being expanded with four newly assembled V-Mail stations waiting at ports of embarkation to be shipped abroad, the Navy announced last week.

At the same time means of receiving been broadened with the development of such mail at remote foreign points have small, portable machines that can be set up in remote areas.

Form Approved. Budget Bureau No. 08-R126-42

OPA Form No. R-1301

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF
PRICE ADMINISTRATION

One copy of this Declaration must be filed with the Office of Price Administration by each person applying for War Ration Book Two for the members of a family unit, and by each person who is not a member of a family unit. File at the site designated. Coupons will be deducted for excess supplies of the foods listed below according to the schedules announced by the Office of Price Administration.

CONSUMER DECLARATION

Processed Foods and Coffee

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am authorized to apply for and receive a *War Ration Book Two* for each person listed below who is a member of my family unit, or the other person or persons for whom I am acting whose *War Ration Book One* I have submitted to the Board:

That the name of each person and number of his or her *War Ration Book One* are accurately listed below;

That none of these persons is confined or resident in an institution, or is a member of the Armed Forces receiving subsistence in kind or eating in separate messes under an officer's command;

That no other application for *War Ration Book Two* for these persons has been made;

That the following inventory statements are true and include all indicated foods owned by all persons included in this Declaration:

Coffee

1. Pounds of coffee owned on November 28, 1942, minus 1 pound for each person included in this Declaration whose age as stated on War Ration Book One is 14 years or older. . . .

2. Number of persons included in this Declaration whose age as stated on War Ration Book One is 14 years or older. . . .

Canned Foods

Include all commercially canned fruits (including spiced); canned vegetables; canned fruit and vegetable juices; canned soups; chili sauce, and catsup.

Do not include canned olives; canned meat and fish; pickles, relish; jellies, jams, and preserves; spaghetti, macaroni, and noodles; or home-canned foods.

3. Number of cans, bottles, and jars (8-ounce size or larger) of commercially packed fruits, vegetables, juices and soups, chili sauce and catsup owned on February 21, 1943, minus 5 for each person included in this Declaration. . . .

4. Number of persons included in this Declaration. . . .

The name of each person included in this Declaration and the number of his or her War Ration Book One is:

Print Name

Number

- | | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. | _____ | _____ |
| 7. | _____ | _____ |
| 8. | _____ | _____ |

If additional space is needed, attach separate sheet

NOTICE.—Section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code makes it a criminal offense, punishable by a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment, \$10,000 fine, or both, to make a false statement or representation as to any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States.

(Signature of applicant or authorized agent)

(Address)

(City and State)

FOOD RATIONING BEGINS MARCH 1

By this time most people know that, beginning March 1, canned, bottled, and frozen fruits and vegetables, and dried fruits will be rationed. Registration for Ration Book 2, which covers these foods, will be held in the week starting February 22.

Anybody in the family may apply for these new ration books for all the family, by presenting a copy of Ration Book 1 for each person. But the person who applies must also hand in a "Consumer Declaration" on the form prepared by the Office of Price Administration.

These forms will be printed in many newspapers. If anyone cannot clip a copy of the form out of the paper, he can jot down his declaration on February 21 anyway on any sort of sheet and then get a copy of the form when he registers later in the week. Of course, it is easier and saves time to use the form in the first place if you can get one. (See copy of form on this page.)

The Consumer Declaration must show two things. First, it must show how much coffee the family had on hand last November 28, beyond 1 pound for each person whose age is stated as 14 years or older on Ration Book 1.

Second, the Consumer Declaration must show commercially canned (not home-canned) foods of the rationed types on hand on February 21. Cans, jars, or bottles containing less than 8 ounces are not to be counted. Besides that, five cans a person are to be subtracted from the total before anything is put down. (For instance, if a family has four people, and there are 25 cans, jars, or bottles of the rationed foods over the 8-ounce size, the number to put down on the form is five. If this family of four has only 20 cans, jars, or bottles, there is no canned food to put down.)

The count must include all commercially canned fruits, canned vegetables, canned fruit and vegetable juices, canned soups, chili sauce, and catsup. The word can doesn't mean it has to be a tin can; if the stuff is in a jar or bottle and is the "store-bought" kind, it counts, except that—

These things need not be declared: canned olives; canned meat and fish; pickles, relish; jellies, jams and preserves; spaghetti, macaroni and noodles; or home-canned foods.

When this declaration is presented—or when it is mailed in, as it may be in some communities—the registrar will take away enough stamps from the new books to cover the amount of canned goods on hand. This is not a penalty; many people will have something to declare. It is only to start everybody off even. But for those few who might chisel, there are heavy legal penalties for giving false information to the Government.

Retail sales of the foods to be rationed will be suspended as of midnight February 20.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .



FINANCIAL DATA

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES



| | Cumulative from June 1940 | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Jan. 31, 1943 | Dec. 31, 1942 | June 30, 1942 | June 30, 1941 |
| | (Billions of dollars) | | | |
| Authorized war program ¹ | \$238.0 | \$238.0 | \$175.0 | \$37.1 |
| Commitments ² | (*) | \$183.8 | 133.5 | 29.0 |
| Expenditures ³ | 74.5 | 68.2 | 34.9 | 6.7 |

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS BY AGENCIES

Cumulative from June 1940



| | December 31, 1942 | June 30, 1942 | Commitments ² |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Program ¹ | Program ¹ | Commitments ² |
| | (Billions of dollars) | | |
| War Department..... | \$126.7 | \$96.4 | \$11.1 |
| Navy Department..... | \$64.4 | \$47.0 | 11.2 |
| Lend-Lease..... | 18.4 | 12.9 | 2.5 |
| RFC and subsidiaries..... | 15.2 | 15.2 | 2.6 |
| Other United States war agencies..... | \$13.3 | \$12.3 | 2.0 |
| Total..... | \$238.0 | \$183.8 | 37.1 |

PROGRAM COMPARED BY OBJECTS

Cumulative from June 1940



| | Jan. 31, 1943 | Sept. 30, 1942 | June 30, 1942 | June 30, 1941 |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | (Billions of dollars) | | | |
| Aircraft..... | \$56.8 | \$52.5 | \$41.4 | \$8.6 |
| Navy and Army vessels..... | 36.9 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 8.8 |
| Ground ordnance and signal equipment..... | 34.4 | 34.2 | 24.7 | 4.0 |
| Non-munitions items ¹ | 34.3 | 33.3 | 18.3 | 2.7 |
| Miscellaneous munitions ² | 23.3 | 22.9 | 15.9 | 3.3 |
| Industrial construction..... | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.7 | 5.0 |
| Nonindustrial construction..... | 17.6 | 16.7 | 14.2 | 3.2 |
| Merchant vessels..... | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1.3 |
| Unclassified..... | 9.8 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 1.2 |
| Total..... | 238.0 | 221.6 | 175.0 | 37.1 |

WAR EXPENDITURES—MONTHLY AND DAILY



| | Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 | Jan. 1943 | Jan. 1943 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | (Millions of dollars) | | | |
| Expenditures ¹ | \$6,254 | \$6,125 | \$2,193 | \$609 |
| Number of days..... | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| Daily rate..... | 240.5 | 235.6 | 81.2 | 23.4 |

¹ Includes funds made available by Congressional cash appropriations, contracts, and tonnage authorizations, and by commitments by Government corporations.

² Include all transactions which legally reserve funds for expenditure. ³ Not available.

⁴ Include checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes.

⁵ Pay subsistence, travel for armed forces and civilians, agricultural commodities for export and miscellaneous expenses.

⁶ Equipment, vehicles and equipment, supplies for engineering, hospitalization, chemical warfare, and other activities.

⁷ Preliminary. ⁸ Estimated.

BOND SALES AND DEBT



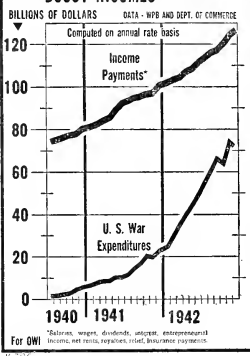
| | Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 | Jan. 1943 | May 1941 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | (Millions of dollars) | | | |
| War bond sales ¹ | \$1,240 | \$1,014 | \$1,061 | \$370 |
| Net Federal debt ² | 103,900 | 97,600 | 57,100 | 45,800 |

¹ Total funds received.

² Excludes guaranteed obligations.

War Facts data are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WFB

U. S. WAR EXPENDITURES BOOST INCOMES



INDICES OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

| | November 1941 = 100 | Dec. 1942 | Jan. 1943 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Munitions production..... | 497 | 163 | |
| War construction..... | 213 | 109 | |
| Total war output..... | 363 | 135 | |

WAR CONSTRUCTION

| | June 1940-Dec. 31, 1942 |
|--|-------------------------|
| Government-financed: (Millions of dollars) | |
| Commitments for nonindustrial construction..... | \$15,128 |
| Commitments for industrial facilities expansion..... | 14,043 |

LABOR DISPUTES

| | Cumulative Jan.-Dec. 1942 |
|--|---------------------------|
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting war production..... | 2,095,294 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | 1/100 of 1% |

COST OF LIVING

| | Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities |
|------------------------|---|
| | Percentage of increase Dec. 1941 to Dec. 1942 |
| Combined index: | 9.0 |
| Selected components: | |
| Food..... | 17.3 |
| Clothing..... | 9.7 |
| Rent..... | -0.2 |
| House furnishings..... | 6.3 |
| | ¹ Preliminary. |

For additional information on Indices of Program Progress and War Construction, see VICTORY, Feb. 10, 1943, p. 177; for Labor Disputes, see issue of Jan. 27, 1943, p. 125; for Cost of Living, see issue of Feb. 3, 1943, p. 146.

80% of U. S. Ship Sailings Under 1942 Lend-Lease Went to Britain

Admiral Land Says U. S. Cargo Fleet May Exceed Britain's By 25 Percent at End Of 1943

United States-controlled vessels loaded with Lend-Lease material made 1,745 sailings in the period from November 1, 1941, to October 31, 1942, Maritime Commission Chairman Land told the House Foreign Affairs Commission last week.

Pointing out that by far the largest portion of these vessels reached their destination, Admiral Land predicted that in the current year, Lend-Lease sailings of American vessels will increase greatly, and may even double the 1942 volume.

Of the 1,745 sailing, Admiral Land said, 1,375 were for Britain, 304 for Russia and 66 for China.

During the same period, The Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration repaired 1,482 United Nations' vessels in American yards in addition to our own flag vessels. Thirty-five hundred and sixty servicings to foreign-controlled vessels during this period included supplies, fuel and port expenses.

Will Surpass Britain

The United States is planning to build 18,890,000 dead-weight tons of new shipping in 1943, Admiral Land stated. On the basis of building statistics, and the estimated sinkings which may occur in 1943, our cargo fleet should surpass Britain's by about the middle of the year, and by the end of the year our fleet may be as much as 25 percent greater than theirs. The United States dry cargo fleet today is approximately 61 percent as large as the British. "It naturally follows that if the United States has most of the ships, it will have to do the lion's share of the carrying," he said.

Admiral Land pointed out that Lend-Lease is by no means "a one-way passage." He called attention to the agreement between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in January 1942 to establish a Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. Through this Board, the British and ourselves have worked out a system to provide each other with mutual shipping aid. Each country operates a separate pool of ships under its control, comprised of troopships, cargo ships, and tankers, but the practice of "swapping" voyages whenever it is in the

interest of the combined war effort to do so is followed.

British Troopships

There are other important ways in which we received assistance from the British, he explained. Most of our troop movements, for example, would not be possible without using British troopships. In the recent landing in North Africa, American troops and supplies were carried in British bottoms.

Admiral Land suggested other ways in which we are receiving aid from our allies, to prove that Lend-Lease works both ways. Examples he cited included a recent agreement with the British regarding cargo claims arising out of marine casualties, the services our ships receive in foreign ports, and the custom of combining cargoes whenever possible to facilitate their movement.

Approximately 30 percent of American cargo vessels are making Lend-Lease voyages to Great Britain, Russia, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean area, and China, he declared. This percentage gives an idea of how the United States-controlled dry cargo fleet is employed in relation to Lend-Lease.

Help Other Countries

Most of the countries who receive Lend-Lease aid also have their own merchant fleets so that the ships we make available to them are additional direct assistance in the transportation of Lend-Lease goods.

"This direct shipping assistance furnished by the United States will probably increase greatly during the coming year," Admiral Land said, "because our vast shipbuilding program should, before very long, provide us with a major portion of all the United Nations' tonnage afloat."

Regarding Lend-Lease he said:

"I favor the extension of the Lend-Lease Act. Lend-Lease and Lend-Lease in reverse should not be abandoned. The Lend-Lease Act is a flexible instrument which has proven that in time of emergency, a democracy can meet and outmatch the challenge of so-called Fascist efficiency."

Merchant Seamen Get Deferred Status

Local Selective Service To Be Advised of Their Employment

Status of active merchant seamen will be communicated continuously to Selective Service local boards by WSA recruitment and manning organization under a directive last week by WMC Chairman McNutt to assure uniform and continuous deferment of ocean-going seamen and to speed up USES recruitment of men with seafaring experience.

The directive states that men on authorized shore leave and those taking training in a prospective licensed officer course or refresher course are to be considered active.

WSA is to guide draft boards in deferment of seamen, and to inform the proper one when an individual leaves the sea.

Ex-Seamen Recruited

Local boards are to give men experienced in water transportation but currently working at nondeferable jobs a chance to become merchant seamen again before reclassifying them. Such persons will be referred to USES, and given 30 days to get berths. Qualified and willing men are to be referred by USES to WSA recruitment and manning organization or to a union hiring hall, as the men wish, for placement.

U. S. WILL BUY MANILA ROPE FROM BUSINESSES

The Government wants to buy all the Manila rope that business concerns and other owners can spare, WPB announced last week.

Since the loss of the Philippines cut off our supply of Manila fiber, good stout Manila rope has been getting scarce. It is the only kind strong enough to do certain jobs for the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission.

There are still considerable quantities in the hands of business concerns and other owners. These holders are asked to report voluntarily all Manila rope they can spare, if it is three-sixteenths of an inch or more in diameter and 200 feet or more in length. The Government will pay 10 percent above the owner's net cost, exclusive of freight charges.

Owners are requested to communicate at once with Murray Cook, 155 East Forty-fourth Street, New York City.

War Production . . . "Task Forces" to Break Bottlenecks

Special Industry Committees Formed by WPB

Plans for the organization of special industry committees, or "task forces," to participate in the campaign for breaking bottlenecks in production of critical common components, were announced last week by WPB Chairman Nelson.

This move represents an important step in the development of over-all production scheduling, involving the cutting down of backlogs by redistribution of orders, increasing labor supply in short plants, and, in general, adapting the particular industry for more intensive production.

Critical common components which are causing trouble include parts and accessories of planes, ships, tanks, guns, or other campaign matériel for which manufacturing facilities are limited, but which are needed in greater quantity.

Among the items upon which attention is being focused are gears, valves, Diesel and gasoline engines, crankshafts, compressors, pumps, heat exchangers, welding rods and electrodes, electric motors, starters, and generators, boilers, vacuum tubes, and control instruments.

Plans to break these bottlenecks originated in the office of Charles E. Wilson, WPB Production Vice Chairman, and are being developed and carried out by Ralph J. Cordiner, Director General for War Production Scheduling, who reports to Mr. Wilson.

The plan applies to all production programs.

Schedules Production

Production scheduling of critical common components will be done within the industry divisions of the WPB, under Mr. Cordiner's supervision. Forms are available on which preliminary information on volume of orders and on manufacturing schedules can be made out.

Operating within each industry division concerned with the production of common critical components will be an advisory scheduling committee, or "task force," organized according to the customary WPB procedure for industry advisory committees.

It will be the general function of the advisory scheduling committee to see that the resources of the industry are used to fullest advantage.

When rescheduling or redistribution of orders appears important to expedite production, the Director General for Operations will inaugurate the necessary steps.

Organization of the advisory scheduling committees is being undertaken by industry divisions, and their composition will be announced within a short time.

EQUIPMENT ASSURED FOOD PACKERS

Processors of egg and dairy products, and fruit, vegetable and fish packers have been assigned higher preference ratings for procurement of equipment, maintenance, and repair material. No change is made in the rating for replacement material.

Despite the new ratings, WPB urged dairy and egg processors and canners to convert their equipment, where possible, to operations which will result in a saving of critical materials. Included among such operations are the packaging of foods and numerous other commodities in glass or paper instead of tin; and the use of closures made of paper, or other noncritical materials. The order does not provide preference ratings for materials with which to convert, but efforts will be made to secure the needed equipment if it is determined that an application for such purpose is in the interest of the war program, WPB added. Persons desiring to convert must apply on form PD-285.

Dried Milk and Eggs

The amendment brings under the order for the first time processors of dried skim milk, concentrated buttermilk, casein, or any other secondary processing of dairy or egg products. Preference ratings are extended to these processors to provide certain ingredients for animal and poultry feed.

The amendments assign the following preference ratings to deliveries to processors of dairy products, eggs or egg products, or to packers of fruits, vegetables, and fish:

1. AA-1 for material required for repair and maintenance. Previously, the rating was AA-5.
2. AA-2X for material required for operation. Previously, the rating was AA-5.
3. AA-3 for material required for replacement. This rating is unchanged from the orders as last amended.

Industry Procedures Under CMP Completed

Regulations Nos. 3 and 5 Define Procedures to Get Materials

By terms of CMP Regulation No. 3 issued last week, a delivery order with a preference rating and an allotment number or symbol ranks higher than an order bearing the same rating but no allotment identification. Issuance of the regulation and CMP Regulation No. 5 established virtually all of the principal operating procedures which will govern industry under CMP.

Previously issued were Regulations Nos. 1, 2, and 4. No. 6, to be issued shortly, will cover construction and remodeling of facilities.

As provided in Regulation No. 3, preference ratings will be assigned to deliveries of all materials necessary to complete an authorized production schedule for which allotments of any of the three controlled materials—aluminum, copper, and steel—are made to a prime contractor manufacturing Class A or B products.

No Preferential Ratings

Though an order with a preference rating and an allotment number takes precedence over one with an equal rating and without an allotment number, it is not superior to an order with a higher rating and no allotment number.

Purchases of maintenance, repair, and operating supplies are controlled by Regulation No. 5. It establishes required procedures for obtaining both controlled and noncontrolled materials.

Regulation No. 4, issued earlier in the week, governs sales of controlled materials by warehouses and distributors. February 15 was the effective date for copper, but in the cases of aluminum and steel it is March 31.

YARDSTICK APPLIED TO WAR CONTRACTS

Under Secretary of War Patterson and Under Secretary of Navy Forrestal, in a joint statement of certain principles which they said are guiding the War and Navy Departments in negotiating contracts and in renegotiating prices in previously-awarded contracts, suggested the adoption of a profit yardstick on war contracts—a yardstick which "in general" would limit profits to one-half or one-third of the margin earned in peacetime.

Industry Advisory Committees Appointed

WPB Announces Appointments for Week Ending February 13

Wet Ground Mica

Government Presiding Officer: S. A. Montague.

Members:

J. Fuller Brown, Richmond Mica Corporation, Biltmore, N. C.; John Davenport, Franklin Mineral Products Corporation, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Denen, Newdale Mica Company, Erwin, Tenn.; F. D. Pitts, Concord Mica Co., Newton, Mass.; J. B. Preston, Jr., English Mica Co., Spruce Pine, N. C.; David T. Vance, David T. Vance Co., Plumtree, N. C.

Research Laboratories

Government Presiding Officer: W. C. Stevenson.

Members:

Howard E. Dippel, Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, N. Y.; F. L. Foster, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; R. A. Richardson, General Motors Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.; H. H. Ewing, Dupont de Nemours, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. Allan Gregg, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, N. Y.; R. W. Sorenson, Calif. Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.; W. A. Weicker, Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

Dry Ground Mica

Government Presiding Officer: S. A. Montague.

Members:

Harry Bailey, Carolina China Clay Co., Penland, N. C.; J. Fuller Brown, Asheville Mica Co., Biltmore, N. C.; W. F. Denen, Newdale Mica Co., Erwin, Tenn.; Philip S. Hoyt, Captain Hotel, Van Horn, Tex.; M. F. Mills, Victor Mica Company, Inc., Spruce Pine, N. C.; Sigurd Olsen, U. S. Mica Manufacturing Co., E. Rutherford, N. J.; D. D. Rice, Southern Mica Co., Johnson City, Tenn.; Fred Smith, Harris Clay Co., Spruce Pine, N. C.; Joseph A. Stanko, Western Non-Metals, Inc., Pueblo, Colo.

Scrap Mica Producers

Government Presiding Officer: S. A. Montague.

Members:

Charles Bradley, Bradley Mica Co., Inc., Franklin, N. C.; J. Fuller Brown, Lincoln Mining Co., c/o, Asheville Mica Co., Biltmore, N. C.; Milton Burleson, Vance-Burleson Mica Co., Spruce Pine, N. C.; James Edwards, Carolina Mica Co., Kingsport, Tenn.

Mechanics' Hand Service Tools

Government Presiding Officer: Percy Ridings.

Members:

C. P. Brewster, K-D Manufacturing Co., Lancaster, Pa.; Harry B. Curtis, The Bridgeport Hardware Manufacturing Corporation, Bridgeport, Conn.; George J. Michel, H. Bette & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Edward Norris, Utica Drop Forge & Tool Corporation, Utica, N. Y.; William H. Hall, Kraeuter

& Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Hosford, Duro Metal Products Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Keating, Trimont Manufacturing Co., Roxbury, Mass.; Edwin Krall, Vlecek Tool Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. McDonough, The Sherman-Klove Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Merker Blackhawk Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Rogers Palmer, Snap-On Tools Corporation, Kenosha, Wis.; M. L. Peterson, Crescent Tool Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; Harold L. Schlosser, Lectrolite Corporation, Defiance, Ohio; Dillon Stevens, Plomb Tool Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; Otto Swanstrom, Diamond Cal & Horseshoe Co., Duluth, Minn.; C. Nelson Wright, The Wright Tool and Forge Co., Barborton, Ohio.

Waste Material Suppliers

Government Presiding Officer: David Graham.

Members:

Joseph A. Benedetto, D. Benedetto, Inc., New York, N. Y.; H. P. Christian, Pacific Coast Waste Paper Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.; David M. Dickson, Penn. Paper Stock Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert Johnston, Jr., General Paper Stock Co., St. Louis, Mo.; John S. Letteller, Letteller-Phillips Co., New Orleans, La.; F. E. Wilcox, Industrial Paper Stock Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Harry Resnick, Acme Paper Stock Co., Louisville, Ky.; Harold Shilling, U. S. Paper Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.; Haskell Stover, Buffalo Waste Paper Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Stuart B. Sutphin, The I. V. Sutphin Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Paul J. White, Great Eastern Packing & Paper Stock Corporation, Maspeth, N. Y.

Paint Brush Manufacturers

Government Presiding Officer: Philip H. Thayer.

Members:

Barnett Buddish, Rubberset Co., Newark, N. J.; Walter E. Foster, Wooster Brush Co., Wooster, Ohio; Walter Grumbacher, M. Grumbacher, New York, N. Y.; E. F. Johnston, Wolfe Brush Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Aaron Linzer, David Linzer & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Frank C. Maxwell, Elder & Marks, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ernest C. Morok, Morok Brush Manufacturing Co., San Francisco, Calif.; A. S. Polk, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Renown-Kleinle Division, Baltimore, Md.; Isidor A. Rubin, Eubelo Brush Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.; E. J. Schmidt, Gerts Lumbard & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. R. Schumann, Star Brush Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass.; Howard M. Ward, Samuel M. Dell & Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Brattice Cloth

Government Presiding Officer: F. H. Rhoden.

Members:

L. E. Hirschfeld, manager, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, New York, N. Y.; L. F. Hiltz, treasurer Jute Industries, Ltd., New York, N. Y.; G. C. Hutchinson, Jr., vice president John Flock & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. C. Larson, vice president White Lamb Finlay, Inc., New York, N. Y.; D. P. Forae, vice president Johnston-Morehouse-Dickey Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. H. Matthews, The Upson-Walton Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Herbert E. Rhein, manager American Brattice Cloth Corporation, Warsaw, Ind.

Allied troops fighting in North Africa are familiar with rationing of the scarce commodity there—water. From private to general, water rations are identical.

Relief for Harassed Businessmen

Commerce Department To Curtail Questionnaires

As a step toward eliminating unnecessary forms and questionnaires which harassed businessmen are called upon to fill out, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones last week appointed Howard H. McClure as Assistant to the Secretary, charged with responsibility for planning and giving general direction to a broad statistical program functioning in the Department of Commerce.

In announcing the appointment of Mr. McClure, Mr. Jones emphasized the fact that in a war emergency adequate and accurate information is of vital importance, stating, however, that this obvious fact does not excuse the wholesale broadcasting of questionnaires, some of which are so complicated as to be difficult to understand.

Questionnaires Reviewed

Mr. Jones said that Mr. McClure would immediately undertake a review of all questionnaires at present sent out by the various bureaus of the Department of Commerce in order to eliminate as many as possible and simplify procedures wherever practicable. He also will seek properly to coordinate and consolidate essential data obtained through questionnaires.

Mr. McClure will concern himself with all major department statistical surveys and inquiries, whether in response to direct legal requirements or on behalf of industry, professional research workers or war and other Government agencies. He will develop procedures for segregating, analyzing, and interpreting such data to meet the particular requirements of the governmental and nongovernmental agencies served, and will supervise the recording and publishing of such data for future use and historical purposes.

Use Collected Statistics

The Department of Commerce further plans to utilize the statistics collected by other Government agencies, especially those of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Federal Security Agency, as well as to make the information collected by the Department more readily available to other Government agencies. Wherever possible special tabulations of existing data will be made in order to render unnecessary the sending out of additional questionnaires by other agencies.



Rationing Reminders



Shoes

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through June 15.

Fuel Oil

Following are the expiration dates of *Period 4* fuel oil ration coupons (worth 9 gallons for Class I, 90 gallons for Class II consumers in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia; 11 gallons for Class I and 110 gallons for Class II consumers in 13 Middle Western States):

April 6—Zone C.

April 6—Zone D.

April 12—Zone B.

April 17—Zone A.

Persons who no longer have *Period 4* coupons may obtain additional rations by "cashing in" some of their *Period 5* coupons at their local boards.

Gasoline

No. 4 "A" coupons are valid for three gallons each through *March 21*.

"B" and "C" coupons expire according to the dates indicated on the individual books.

"T" rations are issued by local rationing boards after approval is obtained from local Offices of Defense Transportation on the basis of certificates of war necessity.

Tires

Inspection deadline for "A" motorists has been extended to *March 31*; for "B" and "C" bookholders, to *February 28*. Drivers who have not yet had their tires inspected are urged by the local OPA to do so early enough to avoid last-minute rushes.

All drivers are eligible to obtain certificates for recapping or for Grade 3 replacement tires. "B" and "C" book drivers with less than 1,000 essential miles per month may obtain certificates for Grade 2 tires and "C" motorists with more than 1,000 essential miles per month are eligible for Grade 1. All applicants must first have their tires inspected at authorized stations and must present statements showing the need for recapping or replacements.

Sugar

Coupon No. 11 in War Ration Book No. 1 is good for three pounds of sugar through *March 15*.

Coffee

Stamp No. 25, valid for one pound of coffee, may be redeemed any time through *March 21*. This represents a ration of one pound per person every six weeks instead of every five weeks as originally provided. Coffee rations are good only for books issued to persons at least 15 years old.

Processed Foods

February 21—Sale of point rationed canned goods and related food items to consumers will be frozen until *March 1*. Presentation of stamps from War Ration Book No. 2 then will be necessary with each purchase.

Retailers and wholesalers are reminded that they will be required to produce detailed records of their business for the month of *December 1942*, as a preliminary to the beginning of the new rationing system.

Bicycles

In the 17 Eastern States where gasoline rations have been cut, persons gainfully employed or doing voluntary work in connection with the war effort or the public welfare, as well as school pupils, may obtain certificates for the purchase of bicycles if needed to travel between home and work or school.

Typewriters

Rentals of nonportables manufactured after 1934 are banned.

Rentals of nonportables made between 1927 and 1935 may be made for not more than six months. Most portables made since 1935 may also be rented on the same basis.

Rentals of portables manufactured between 1927 and 1935 may still be made for not more than six months. Most portables made since 1935 may also be rented on the same basis.

Many Causes for Job Absenteeism

Government Agencies Try to Find Answer

Facts about the causes of absence from war jobs today are being brought to light through a combination of independent studies made by major war agencies. The findings indicate that responsibility for cure of job absence is shared by management, workers, communities, and local, State and Federal Governments.

War Manpower Commission, War and Navy Departments, Maritime Commission, War Production Board, including WPB's War Production Drive, Labor Department, and Office of War Information are studying the problem in an effort to determine proper steps to reduce both voluntary and involuntary absence from work.

Understanding of the nature and causes of the problem is a necessary prerequisite to remedial action, and a full knowledge of its causes will go far in any program to increase productive hours in war plants, the findings reveal.

Many Causes Found

The studies classify "job absences" as follows:

1. Unavoidable, caused largely by serious sickness and accidents.
2. Preventable, due to minor illness and preventable accidents, poor housing and overcrowded or inadequate transportation facilities, fatigue caused by excessive work hours, job shopping and restlessness of workers, and failure to keep materials and products moving steadily to assure maximum use of all workers.
3. Inexcusable, due to failure of managements to impress workers with sense of individual responsibility in war, inadequate supervision, bad scheduling of work and failure to obtain all necessary materials in advance, labor hoarding; and, failure on the part of workers, afterpayday absences, time off to keep social engagements, hangovers and "war prosperity."

Labor organizations and managements have been doing much to deal with the causes of job absences, but it is obvious that more will have to be done as war labor becomes more precious and more important as a factor in supplying the fighting forces.

War Prices . . .

Ceiling Prices End
Butter Freeze

Not Expected to Change
Present Retail Prices

Scrapping the partial "freeze" method of butter price control for manufacturers and wholesalers, OPA last week set specific dollars and cents maximum prices for butter at every stage of distribution from the time it leaves the creamery until its purchase by the neighborhood grocer.

However, the retail store will continue to compute its maximum butter prices to the housewife by adding prescribed mark-ups over net cost to these new ceilings for primary distributors. These mark-ups vary, depending upon type of store, and range from 8 to 10 percent over the retailer's net cost.

OPA indicated that the dollars and cents wholesale prices might approximate or be slightly lower than the average of previous ceilings. At retail, it is expected that price to the housewife will remain unchanged or be lowered one-cent a pound in some cases.

D. C. Price 57 Cents

An example of the maximum retail ceilings—which will be based on specified mark-ups over the new dollars and cents wholesale prices—will be a 57-cent per pound price in Washington, D. C., for Grade AA or 93-score butter, packed in one pound cartons of 1/4-pound pieces, sold by the retail outlet buying in less than carload lots and allowed the highest mark-up over net cost.

Some other, large-volume, direct-buying stores will have lower price ceilings. These stores are allowed smaller mark-ups over net cost. Where the butter grades less than 93-score, lower ceiling prices must prevail.

Maximum prices for other cities in cents per pound, on the same basis as that quoted for Washington, follow:

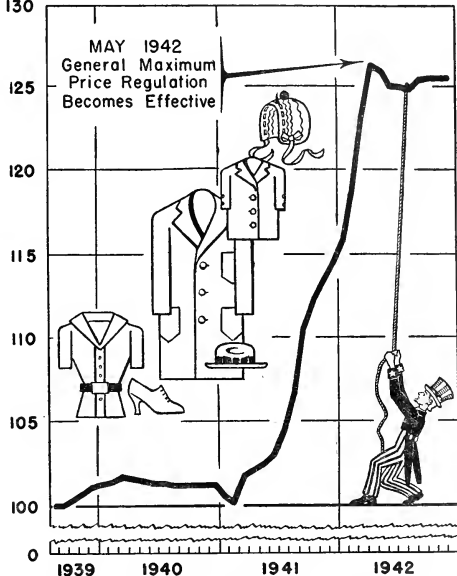
Chicago, 56; San Francisco, 58; Fort Worth and Dallas, 56; New Orleans, 57; Atlanta, 58; Birmingham, 57; St. Louis, 56; Cleveland, 57; Detroit, 57; Cincinnati, 57; Denver, 56; New York City, 57.

PASTRIES COST MORE

Pies, pastries, and doughnuts cost from 5 to 15 percent more in neighborhood bakeries because OPA last week scrapped the former March 1942 price ceilings for these items and substituted a formula.

RETAIL CLOTHING
How Ceiling Prices Halted War Increases

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CLOTHING PRICE RISE
HALTED BY CEILINGS

How the general maximum price regulation broke an inflationary rise in clothing prices is shown in the accompanying chart.

When the war began in September 1939 domestic clothing prices moved unevenly. By the spring of 1941, however, war textile orders plus heavier consumer buying were pushing apparel prices up.

Prices of all types of clothing in the United States—men's, women's, children's and infants' apparel—advanced an average of 25.8 percent between the spring of 1941 and May 1942. In May, last year, the general maximum price

regulation became effective, establishing the highest prices sellers charged in March as ceilings for clothing as well as almost everything Americans wear and use, and 60 percent of all foods. The ceilings not only halted further unrestrained price advances in apparel, but in addition brought reductions in prices of many items by canceling March-May mark-ups.

At the end of December 1942—after 7 months of direct price control—clothing prices averaged two-tenths of 1 percent lower than those prevailing prior to the general maximum.

In the 1914-1920 runaway price spiral of the first world war, clothing prices trebled.

War Wages and Hours . . .

NWLB Policy on Wage Increases; Union Shop Outlined in Decisions

Rules Present Wage Levels Must Be Maintained; Closed Shop Clause Cannot Be Abrogated

In two far-reaching decisions handed down last week, the National War Labor Board refused to grant a wage increase to 180,000 employees of the "Big Four" meat packing companies, and ruled that for the duration of the war a company cannot abandon a union shop already established by a prior contract reached through bona fide collective bargaining.

In the "Big Four" case, the NWLB declined to grant a general increase in hourly wage rates and reaffirmed its decision to stabilize general wage rates at present levels to prevent "another tragic race between prices and wages" which would imperil domestic economy and the prosecution of the war.

Announcing its decision the Board said, "The general relationship between wages and prices, as it existed on September 15, has been adopted by the Congress and is not subject to modification by the National War Labor Board. As a war agency proceeding under the Act of Congress and the Executive Order of the President, the National War Labor Board is duty-bound to stabilize wages at the September 15 level."

To Remove Injustices

The Board's refusal to grant a general hourly wage increase was accompanied by instructions to the parties to negotiate immediately on eliminating inequalities in individual rates within the plants, and inequalities between plants in different localities "which represent manifest injustices."

The decision emphasized that the wage stabilization policy "demands a relative stabilization of prices," and it cited assurances from the Director of Stabilization that the holding of wage levels will be accompanied by a holding of price levels.

The Board voted 7 to 4 to deny the general wage increase, with the 4 labor members dissenting. In writing the majority opinion, Dr. George W. Taylor, NWLB Vice Chairman, said:

Must Maintain Present Levels

"It has become increasingly evident that the stabilization of our present

economy, as conceived by Congress and the President, can only be achieved by a determination to maintain present levels. This applies to both wages and prices."

The Board's order covered cases involving Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Cudahy & Co., and Wilson & Co.; the Packing House Workers Organizing Committee, CIO; the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL, and the International Brotherhood of Swift Employees, Independent.

The Board's policy on continuance of a union shop clause was set forth for the first time in the written opinion for the Board majority by Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member and President of the University of North Carolina, in a case involving the Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Corporation and the National Association of Die Casting Workers, CIO.

Explains Union Policy

"The National War Labor Board, in its basic policies," Dr. Graham wrote, "holds that the Government will not compel a worker to join a union in order to get a job, and that the Government will not use its sanctions during this war to establish or disestablish a union shop."

"By this decision, notice is now given to both workers and management, beyond future misunderstanding or appeal, that no company can take advantage of the Board's standard provision for union security to reduce the provision for maintenance of membership, hereafter also for the so-called interim employees; and that no company can take advantage of the no-strike agreement to throw out a union shop previously established by agreement between the parties. This policy is not intended to interfere with lawfully established bargaining rights."

About three-fourths of all sports equipment now being manufactured goes to members of the armed services and to those receiving preinduction military training.

NEW REGIONAL LABOR BOARDS ANNOUNCED

The National War Labor Board last week announced in Washington the appointment of the regional War Labor Boards for the Fifth Region, covering Ohio, West Virginia, and Kentucky; and the Eighth Region, covering Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. The Fifth Regional War Labor Board will have its headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio, and the Eighth Regional Board will function from Dallas, Tex.

Authority to issue final decisions in labor dispute cases and voluntary wage and salary adjustment cases has been delegated by the National War Labor Board to the Regional Boards being established throughout the Nation as part of the WLB's decentralization program.

The right of final review of decisions is retained by the National War Labor Board, which also will continue to establish policy by deciding national cases.

The Regional Boards, of which five have now been appointed, are tripartite in nature as is the National Board with four public, four industry, and four labor representatives functioning on each case.

LABOR TURNOVER HITS STORAGE INDUSTRY

Although employment needs of the public warehousing and storage industry are expected to rise only one percent during 1943, large personnel turnover indicates possible manpower shortages before the end of the year, according to Otto S. Beyer, Director of the Division of Transport Personnel, ODT.

ODT reports, based on the latest bi-monthly survey of the United States Employment Service, show that 79 of the 103 companies included in the study had a 7.5 percent per month personnel turnover during September and October of 1942. The turnover situation is attributed by the USES, in individual instances, to unfavorable working conditions, to wages lower than those offered in war plants, to the irregular nature of the employment and to the grade of workers usually employed.

Factors contributing to the instability of employment in the industry were the closing of the fall moving season, completion of harvesting, apple and fruit storage, the closing of the salmon and shrimp season and the freezing of the Great Lakes.

Regulations Issued On War Housing

Can Be Rented or Sold Only to War Workers

Provisions for the sale of privately financed housing are eliminated in a joint declaration of policy on war housing announced in December by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson and National Housing Agency Administrator John D. Blandford, Jr., and implemented and made effective last week by the revision of housing application forms for preference rating assistance.

War housing must now be rented to war workers as defined by NHA, WPB, and WMC. Such housing must be rented for at least four months, at the end of which time it may be sold to the war worker occupying it.

Only critical material authorized by WPB may be incorporated in a war housing project, and such material in excess of the allowances may not be used, regardless of how they may be obtained.

Accessible to Industry

The responsibility for programming war housing is placed in NHA. Such housing must be accessible to the industry it is intended to serve. Utility installations, including equipment, are held to the established controls. WPB will allot materials by calendar quarters to meet specific approved programs. A large proportion of the total housing program will continue to comprise temporary type construction.

Inspection service will be provided by NHA to insure that projects conform to regulations. WPB will effect compliance.

Other Regulations

Under the joint policy statement, determination of standards of occupancy and disposition of war housing projects, as well as responsibility for administering these standards, are vested in the NHA.

The new application form PD-105, Revised, which provides the framework for making effective the joint policy declaration, will eliminate all other housing applications except the one required for farm housing.

The provisions of the policy statement, in regard to occupancy, apply not only to the first tenant after the premises have been constructed but also to all subsequent tenants, even in cases where the property has been sold under the four months provision of the statement or under an appeal.

Black Markets Seek Sympathy

Meat Operators Becloud Shortage, Jacobson Says

By beclouding the problems of the meat shortage and in raising a smoke screen of destructive motives, some meat sellers have sought and are seeking an immunity for their illegal actions, Jerome Jacobson, attorney in the OPA meat price section, charged last week at a meeting held in Washington with representatives of large and small packers, wholesalers, jobbers, and peddlers.

The conference was called by OPA to deal with the problems of wholesale distribution as affected by price ceilings.

"The black-market operator and meat speculator are appealing for public sympathy," Mr. Jacobson declared, "so that they may avoid the consequences of their misdoings while they continue to fleece the public."

Independent wholesalers requested OPA to allow them to pay packers the same price for beef that the packers' own branch houses are permitted to charge to retailers. They declared that packers now are refusing to sell them beef—not only because of their lower price ceiling, but also because supplies available are not sufficient to service the entire capacity of the packers' own branch houses.

Wholesalers Ask Relief

If wholesalers could buy at the same price as the branch houses, wholesalers felt it might enable them to get some meat from the large packers, and that it certainly would reroute beef from small western packers. The latter now are not selling to eastern markets and are operating only in certain local areas.

If independent wholesalers were permitted a differential over the ceiling price established for the branch houses it was indicated that their retail customers—many now without meat—would be able to secure a fair share of the Nation's meat supply.

OPA officials asked whether the independent wholesalers would be prepared to sell to retailers at the same price as branch houses if they paid the same price for their meat, instead of purchasing at a discount as at present. Wholesalers did not feel this possible and suggested that OPA employ a system of mark-ups over net cost for each class of wholesalers, jobbers, and peddlers.

Navy Develops New Packaging Methods

Improved System Expedites Delivery of War Materials

To meet the challenge of submarine warfare and keep our troops in far-away places and our allies supplied with needed materials, new systems of handling, preparing, and shipping war materials are being worked out, the Navy announces.

A special organization has been established by the Navy to develop new containers and packaging methods to facilitate delivery of the greatest amount of goods in usable form in the shortest possible time.

Iceland, the Solomon Islands, and North Africa, because of their sharply contrasted conditions of climate, topography, and dock facilities, were laboratories from which have come new and novel methods of packaging and transportation of goods.

Unloading Problem Met

The absence of docking facilities in all the theaters of war and the usual need for extremely hasty unloading, usually at night, has necessitated throwing boxes of supplies overboard and either floating or carrying them ashore. Ordinary wooden boxes and cardboard cartons cannot stand the drop from top decks and soon deteriorate. To meet this situation, the Navy specialists, in cooperation with private manufacturers, have developed what is known as a V-Board, from which it is possible to construct boxes that resist rough handling.

Another means of making one pound of shipping do for two is through the use of dual-purpose products. Gasoline containers have been developed that later can be used as water containers.

Conserve Cargo Space

Considerable progress has been made in the conservation of cargo space. One of the most important instances has been the introduction of dehydrated foods which are being acquired by the Navy in increasing quantities.

To develop further improvements in the handling and preparation of supplies, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has established a Containers and Material Handling Section and is sponsoring a Navy Packaging School, located at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

War Jobs and Civil Service . . .

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION LISTS NEW POSITIONS

Junior Professional Assistants, Trainees In Scientific Fields Needed for War Work

For newly announced or urgently needed positions listed below, file applications with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Obtain information and application forms from the Commission's Local Secretaries at first- or second-class post offices, from Regional Offices, or from the Commission's Information Office, 801 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.

No written tests are required unless a statement to the contrary appears. Applicants are rated on their training or experience.

Salaries quoted are annual and basic and do not reflect added compensation allowed for overtime. The present standard 48-hour Federal workweek includes 8 hours' overtime. Overtime compensation adds about 21 percent to that part of the basic salary which is not in excess of \$2,900, provided that the overtime increment does not make the total pay more than \$5,000 a year.

Applications are not desired from persons engaged in war work unless they may use higher skills in the positions applied for. War Manpower Commission restrictions on Federal appointments are posted in first- and second-class post offices.

Newly Announced

Junior professional assistants, \$2,000—College graduates, women especially, with major study in any field. Eligibles are particularly sought in fields of Public Administration, Business Administration, Economics, Economic Geography, Library Science, History, Public Welfare, Statistics, Mathematics, and Agriculture. Written test required.

Trainee, scientific and technical aid, \$1,440—Women, especially, who have had at least one unit of high school study in physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, or general science. In Government laboratories in Washington, D. C., eligibles will be paid to learn mechanical and scientific techniques necessary to the work of such agencies as the National Bureau of Standards, the Weather Bureau, the National Institute of Health, and others. Written test required.

Urgently Needed

Economists and economic analysts, \$2,600 to \$6,500—Persons who have had a minimum of 5 years' college training or experience, to compile, analyze, interpret information, to make studies, to cooperate in planning, developing and directing programs, and to advise and assist operating officials. For service principally in Washington, D. C.

Training specialists, \$2,600 to \$5,600—Persons with experience in organizing, developing, and administering programs for training paid employees, or preparing persons for paid employment in industry, business, or government. *Specialized fields:* General (Diversified Techniques); General (Motion Picture Techniques); Trade and Industrial.

Traffic and transportation specialists, \$2,600 to \$6,500—Persons with at least 3 years of experience to handle difficult technical assignments requiring thorough familiarity with, and practical knowledge of traffic and transportation problems in the transportation industry. *Specialized fields:* Railroad, including street railway; Highway, including local bus; Water, inland and ocean; Air.

Soil conservationists, \$2,000—Persons with 4 years of appropriate college training to become Junior Foresters, Range Conservationists, Soil Conservationists (farm planning), and Soil Surveyors.

Freight and passenger rate clerks, \$2,300 and \$2,600—Persons thoroughly conversant with the various freight or passenger classifications, tariffs, and rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission who have had (1) experience directly involving the distribution of earnings between carriers on interline traffic, and the application of land-grant laws and equalization agreements applicable to freight or passenger traffic; or (2) experience in the use of general freight or passenger tariff files, including the quotation of joint rates or fares, or the auditing of accounts, bills, fares, or charges.

Staff dietitians, \$1,800—Persons with appropriate college study in dietetics who have completed an approved grad-

uate training course as student dietitian, or have had equivalent experience.

Statisticians, \$2,600 to \$6,500—Persons who have had a minimum of 5 years college training and/or experience in statistics and statistical analysis.

Investigators (Matériel Division, Aid Corps) \$3,200 to \$4,600—Persons with 4 to 6 years or more of appropriate investigational experience (or appropriate college study plus 2 to 4 years of such experience) to perform responsible investigational work safeguarding military information, protecting Air Corps projects and materials against theft or sabotage.

Crop production specialists, \$2,600 to \$8,000—Persons who have performed research in rubber, oil-producing, or other tropical plants, or have had experience in the production of rubber or oil-producing plants, or in the procurement of wild rubber, for service principally in Central and South American countries where they will develop and maintain research stations and plantations.

Accounting and auditing assistants, \$2,000—Women, men for service in Washington, D. C. A minimum of 2 years of appropriate study in accountancy, or 3 years of appropriate bookkeeping, accounting, or auditing experience is required. Written test.

Control specialists, \$2,000 to \$5,500—(For the administration of the Controlled Materials Plan.) Persons with engineering or industrial production experience in (1) metal fabrication and machinery production; (2) electrical and communications equipment; (3) transportation equipment; (4) engineering materials—nonferrous metals, steels, plastics, rubber, construction materials, etc.

Engineering draftsmen, \$1,440 to \$2,600—Men, women who have had 6 months or more drafting experience, or have completed appropriate drafting training. Applicants with some drafting experience or training gained in commercial art, interior decorating, etc., will be considered.

Office appliance repairman, \$1,860—Persons with at least 1 year of paid experience maintaining, repairing, overhauling, office machines and appliances such as typewriters, calculating, dictation recording, teletype, folding, addressograph, and graphotype machines.

Physiotherapy aides, \$1,620 and \$1,800—(1) Persons who have completed a full course in an approved school of physiotherapy, or a full course as apprentice physiotherapy aide in an army hospital; (2) persons who have completed a full 4-year college course with major study in physical education.

Motion Pictures . . . CANADA AT WAR

Canada has been at war since September 1939—over 3 years, 1,000 days. What happened during this time? What changes took place in Canada? What does Canada's experience forecast for us in the United States?

These questions are dramatically and challengingly answered in a 20-minute motion picture, "The Thousand Days," released this week for nontheatrical audiences by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information.

The thousand days from 1939 to 1942 were days of excitement and expansion, of holding off while getting ready. Factories were converted to war production, new plants were built, and from them came guns and tanks and shells. Canada became a haven for English children bombed from their homes, an internment camp for Nazi prisoners, a school for airmen from the whole British Empire, a training center for fighting men from Norway, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Belgium, the Netherlands. Price control and rationing were instituted, all men and women registered for national service.

Most Americans know very little of Canada and what Canadians are doing in the war. "The Thousand Days" will give them a better understanding of Canada's achievements—an army of half a million, an air force of 125,000, a merchant ship launched every 4 days, the largest machine-gun plant in the world—and a deeper appreciation of the Canadian people in their fight and our fight against a common enemy.

"The Thousand Days" was produced by Associated Screen Studios of Canada and is available throughout the United States from more than 175 distributors of 16-mm. films. For a list of these distributors write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington.

Other OWI motion pictures showing the people of our Allies are:

DOVER (10 minutes). Britain's front line on the Channel coast prepares for the offensive. Narrated by Edward R. Murrow, well-known radio commentator.

LISTEN TO BRITAIN (20 minutes). A remarkable record of wartime Britain and a tribute to the everyday people of England.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT (48 minutes). A thrilling true story of an R. A. F. bombing raid over Germany, which

Army Hospitals Get First-Run Movies

Red Cross Brings Latest Pictures to Patients

Hollywood first-run pictures are being brought to the bedside of patients in U. S. Army hospitals in a new program introduced by the American Red Cross.

Part of the Red Cross hospital motion-picture service, this new project will, for the first time, bring 16-millimeter first-run movies to bed-patient audiences in military hospitals on a Nation-wide scale. The Red Cross now operates the third largest motion-picture chain in the United States. It is estimated that before the end of this year, the hospital-ward circuits will cover more than 350 hospitals.

Producers Cooperate

Motion-picture producers cooperating with the Red Cross in making first-run pictures available in 16-mm. showing from 30 to 60 days after the national release date, are 20th-Century Fox, Paramount, R. K. O., and Universal.

"Palm Beach Story," "The Road to Morocco," "Black Swan," "Arabian Nights," and "The Major and the Minor" are among films scheduled for February. In many cases it is expected that pictures will be shown in Army hospitals even before they reach Broadway.

Bookings will be handled at Red Cross national headquarters, and films will be distributed to approximately 150 circuits from 6 main exchange cities.

Quentin Reynolds called, "the finest picture to come out of the war."

WESTERN FRONT (21 minutes). China's desperate struggle and heroic fight against the warlords of Japan.

In addition to films picturing our Allies, the following OWI films show our armed forces, our war production, our enemies, and our civilian responsibilities:

| | |
|--|------------|
| THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY..... | 10 minutes |
| BOMBER..... | 10 minutes |
| CAMPUS ON THE MARCH..... | 19 minutes |
| DEMOCRACY IN ACTION..... | 11 minutes |
| DIVIDE AND CONQUER..... | 14 minutes |
| HENRY BROWNE, FARMER..... | 11 minutes |
| HOME ON THE RANGE..... | 11 minutes |
| JAPANESE RELOCATION..... | 9 minutes |
| LAKE CARRIER..... | 9 minutes |
| MANPOWER..... | 8 minutes |
| MEN AND THE SEA..... | 10 minutes |
| TANKS..... | 10 minutes |
| THE PRICE OF VICTORY..... | 10 minutes |
| RING OF STEEL..... | 10 minutes |
| SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION..... | 10 minutes |
| SAVAGE..... | 10 minutes |
| TENNESSEE..... | 10 minutes |
| U. S. NEWS REVIEW, Issue No. 1..... | 21 minutes |
| WINNING YOUR WINGS..... | 18 minutes |

PUBLICATIONS— POSTERS

The following publications and posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

Posters

AMERICANS! SHARE THE MEAT.
A MESSAGE TO OUR TENANT.
AVENGE DECEMBER 7TH.
THE ENEMY IS LISTENING.
FREE LABOR WILL WIN.
GIVE 'EM THE STUFF TO FIGHT WITH.
GIVE IT YOUR BEST.
REMEMBER DECEMBER 7TH.
SOMEBODY BLABBED (SAILOR).
SOMEBODY BLABBED (SOLDIER).
SOMEONE TALKED.
THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
UNITED WE STAND (STREAMER).
UNITED WE WIN.

Pamphlets

TALE OF A CITY: Story of Warsaw under Nazi domination (illustrated), which is typical of the treatment of population and property in other areas which they occupy.

YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES: 2 by 3 inches. A vest-pocket size publication addressed to labor, containing a concise explanation of wage stabilization and its part in the over-all victory program.

TOWARD NEW HORIZONS: The World Beyond the War. First of a series of pamphlets containing statements and speeches illuminating the developing policies of the United Nations. Speeches by Vice President Wallace, Under Secretary of State Welles, Ambassador Winant, and Milo Perkins throw light upon the development of American thinking on the subject of the postwar world. (Limited quantities available.)

THE FOUR FREEDOMS: The Rights of All Men—Everywhere. An elaboration of the freedoms we are fighting for.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER. A documented analysis of the techniques employed by Hitler to create dissension and distrust among his foes.

THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE. Story of the brave struggle waged against Hitler in Occupied Europe.

THE PRICE OF FREE WORLD VICTORY. Vice President Wallace's speech. (Limited quantities available.)

THE JAPANESE ARE TOUGH. Secretary Hull's speech on the nature of Japanese society and outlook. (Limited quantities available.)

Appointments—Resignations

ARNOLD IS NOMINATED TO COURT OF APPEALS

THURMAN ARNOLD, Assistant Attorney General, has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be Associate Justice of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. He will succeed WILEY B. RUTLEDGE, whose nomination to the U. S. Supreme Court was approved by the Senate last week. Mr. Arnold will leave the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, which he now heads.

HAROLD ICKES, Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed by Agriculture Secretary Wickard as National Fish Director, with the "responsibility for the catching and harvesting of fish and the processing thereof." Secretary Wickard retains authority over distribution of fish and fish products.

CHARLES E. WILSON, Production Vice Chairman of WPB, has been appointed Chairman Nelson's deputy on the Combined Production and Resources Board, to succeed James S. Knowlson, who resigned recently to return to private industry. This board, which is headed by Mr. Nelson and by Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of Production, is charged with responsibility for integrating the production efforts of the U. S. and the United Kingdom.

WILLIAM M. LEISERSON, now a member of the National Labor Relations Board, and former Senator HARRY H. SCHWARTZ, were nominated by the President to be members of the National Mediation Board. Mr. Schwartz will serve until February 1, 1944, filling the remainder of the term of Otto S. Beyer, resigned. Mr. Leiserson's term will expire February 1, 1946.

HOWARD H. MCLURE, formerly Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Census, was appointed assistant to Commerce Secretary Jones, charged with responsibility for planning and giving general direction to a broad statistical program functioning in the Department.

Director Joseph Weiner of WPB's Office of Civilian Supply announced the appointment of three members of the Office as deputy directors: CHARLES SUMNER WILLIAMS, for Operations; ARTHUR R. BURNS, for Programs; and HAROLD STEIN, for Projects.

CARL W. MEYERS, formerly Manager of the Central Alloy District for the Republic Steel Corporation, has been named assistant director of the WPB Steel Division in charge of raw materials and

WPB Aids Businessmen

A well-organized service has been set up by WPB to aid businessmen in finding their way about Washington and in solving their problems of war production.

It operates under the Business Services Branch of the Administrative division and has headquarters in Room 1501 Social Security Building, where three units are located. One is a Telephone Inquiry Service (Ext. 73011), which endeavors to answer questions of a general kind over the phone, or, in the case of technical questions, to refer the caller to the proper WPB official.

Another is the Industrial Advisory Service (Ext. 72801), to which visitors may come to discuss problems. No passes or badges are necessary to gain admittance.

The third is the WPB press-release section, where a complete release filing system is maintained. Three liaison offices also are maintained, one in Room 304-A, Old House Office Building, another in Room 10-B Senate Office Building, and the third in the Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue.

The service, which handled 5,095 calls and visitors in one week, makes it possible for a visiting businessman to get the answers to a lot of his questions and get steered to the proper WPB officials quickly.

facilities. He succeeds Frank E. Vigor, who is returning to his post as General Transportation Manager for the American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown, Ohio.

DAVID COWAN, formerly with the Standard Products Committee in the WPB Program Bureau, was named assistant director for Internal Activities in the WPB Wholesale and Retail Trade Division.

DEAN C. GALLAGHER, previously Chief of the Maintenance and Repair Branch of the Bureau of Priorities, as well as Chief of the Emergency Ratings Branch of the Distribution Bureau, was appointed assistant director for Field Activities in the WPB Wholesale and Retail Trade Division.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT was nominated by the President for reappointment as secretary of the Territory of Alaska. Also nominated for reappointment was JOHN J. KEEGAN of Florida as a member of the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission, for a term of 6 years beginning next March 15.

HALE B. SOYSTER, formerly Chief of the Oil and Gas Leasing Division of the Conservation Branch of Interior's Geological Survey, has been appointed chief of the Branch.

Traffic Signal Rules

Revision Urged by ODT

Recommends Standards to Meet Traffic Decline

Because traffic control methods have not been changed in accordance with the decline in traffic caused by gas rationing and the ban on pleasure driving, ODT Director Eastman last week urged all cities and States to revise traffic signals and regulations.

Mr. Eastman proposed specific standards for the guidance of municipalities. These policies were recommended to ODT by 20 street traffic experts who met recently in Washington at Mr. Eastman's request to formulate a Nation-wide program for traffic control.

Reduce Traffic Lights

The recommended policies include elimination of unnecessary signals, flashing lights, shortened signal cycles, adjustment of green period, timing variations, progressive signal operation, assignments of traffic police, police control of traffic movement, elimination of unnecessary stop signs, designating war traffic routes, and conservation of traffic control equipment.

Minimum Standards

The minimum standards recommended for signals are that the signals should be discontinued when total traffic entering the intersection from all directions averages less than 1,000 vehicles an hour for 8 hours, of which less than 250 enter from the minor street, or, when pedestrians crossing the major street average less than 300 an hour for less than 6 hours a day, and when vehicles entering the intersection from the major street average less than 750 an hour for the same 6 hours.

TRUCK OWNERS URGED TO RECLAIM PARTS

The scarcity of metal replacement parts for trucks, buses, and other automotive equipment must be met as far as possible by reclaiming and rebuilding worn parts, the ODT asserted last week.

Metal spraying, a product of modern science, is one of the most effective methods yet developed for renewing worn parts, the ODT said. Because almost any metal with the exception of magnesium and tungsten can be sprayed on to a worn part, it can be made stronger and more durable than the original.

Official War Releases...

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, February 7, through Saturday, February 13. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Office of War Information

MAN-DAYS LOST BY STRIKES AT LOW LEVEL In December, three one-hundredths of 1 percent of total man-days worked. OWI-1204.

RATIONING CUTS RURAL ROAD TRAFFIC IN HALF in the newly rationed area and in the eastern rationed area in December. OWI-1215.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 58). A summary of the week. OWI-1219.

NEW ENGLAND COAL IN BEST SUPPLY. All-rail shipments of hard coal rose in week ended January 30. OWI-1223.

MINES BURIED RICH IN MANGANESE. 100-000 pounds of metallic manganese recovered from low-grade domestic ores. OWI-1224.

GASOLINE SHORTAGE LINE DEFINED. PAW has requested exclusion from Eastern gasoline shortage area of corporate city of Bristol, Va., and all the Florida counties whose eastern boundaries lie west of Apalachicola River. OWI-1227.

EASING OF W. VA. "GAS" RULE URGED. Temporary exclusion from East Coast gasoline shortage area of West Virginia, with exception of eight easternmost counties. OWI-1223.

ICKES COMMENDS CREW OF BOSTON fishing trawler *Corcoran* for contribution to National War food. OWI-1223.

BYRNES SPEAKS ON INFLATION over CBS. OWI-1229.

WMC RULES OIL WORK ESSENTIAL. Is regarded as one of the most essential of war industries and has been so designated. OWI-1230.

ENEMY PROPERTY BENEFITS BARRED. Payment, transfer or distribution of property in process of administration to or for benefit of any person in any place under control of an enemy country is prohibited. OWI-1231.

FLORIDA PIPELINE FILLING with gasoline at western end and is expected to be in operation in near future. OWI-1232.

CLOTHING RULED NOT SCARCE. WPB has not directed OPA to undertake rationing of clothing. OWI-1235.

WAR HOUSING RULES CLARIFIED controlling occupancy and marketing of privately owned war housing. OWI-1241.

GLYCERINE NEEDED FOR EXPLOSIVES. Fantastic oil "salad dressing," using glycerine, first shipped up in Swedish laboratory in 1779 by German chemist, is now salvaged by American housewives in war against Germany. OWI-1242.

ICKES REPORTS OIL SALES IN EAST 84 PERCENT. Heating oil sales in New England by 13 principal suppliers amounted to nearly 84 percent of normal for last three months of 1942. OWI-1245.

CAPTAIN RICKENBACKER BROADCASTS. Delivers a message from Independence Hall to high school youth, February 14. OWI-1246.

YOUTH SARGENTS COMMENDED by Chief of Children's Bureau. OWI-1247.

CAPT. McKENZIE GIVEN D. S. M. for gallantry in rescuing 900 survivors of two torpedoed British ships. OWI-1248.

NORWEGIAN SEAMEN COMMENDED by Admiral Land. OWI-1249.

VICTORY NURSES CORPS URGED. Proposal for Victory Students Nurse Corps submitted by Health and Medical Committee. OWI-1250.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY. Report for week ended February 6, 1943. OWI-1252.

U. S. NEXUS KNOWN FOR FATS. Glycerine shortage is explained by OWI. OWI-1253.

BEW AND FA DEFINE WORK. Joint order defining work relationship between CCC and

BEW in handling Government's foreign food development. OWI-1253.

WAGE AGREEMENT ASKED. Ickes suggested to bituminous and anthracite miners and operators that negotiations of new wage agreements to replace those expiring this spring be opened at earliest possible date. OWI-1257.

AD OF FOOD ADVERTISERS SOUGHT. Invited by Gardner Cowles, Jr., OWI, to discuss plans for organizing voluntary advertising support behind vital war food problem. OWI-1258.

WAR WORKERS HEALTH GUARDED in areas of war activity by the FWA and PHS of FSA. OWI-1261.

FAIR SHARING ASKED. Manufacturers and wholesalers, and distributors urged to share supplies of scarce civilian goods not under specific control on a fair and equitable basis. OWI-1255.

MERCHANT SEAMAN DECORATED. Maximus Murphy, who saved 21 of his shipmates, awarded Merchant Marine DSM by USMC. OWI-1266.

DRIVING THROUGH NEW PIPELINE. The head end of the oil stream moving through Texas-Illinois leg of 24-inch War Emergency Pipeline for tank car trans-shipment to the East is just south of Norris City, Ill. OWI-1268.

SHIPYARD TRANSFERRED TO KAISER. Providence Shipbuilding Yard of the Rheem Manufacturing Company. OWI-1274.

War Production Board

WAR MODEL ALARM CLOCKS READY by APRIL 1 to relieve the current shortage. WPB-2470.

RURAL POWER PLANS for construction of urgent rural electric extensions. WPB-2471.

"LOAN SCHOOL" CONDUCTED by WPB. A 3-day course in the proper method of making loans to enable smaller plants to obtain war contracts conducted by the Smaller War Plants Corporation. WPB-2472.

WPB NAMES THREE DEPUTY DIRECTORS. Chief, Summer Williams, for Operations; Arthur E. Burns, for Programs; Harold Stein, for Projects. WPB-2473.

PENALIZED. Gron Metal Spinning Manufacturing Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill. WPB-2474.

DEFENSE MACHINERY SHORTAGE. Accounting requirements under CMP will be substantially modified. WPB-2475.

PAPER PRODUCT ORDER RELAXED. List of paper products which converters had been barred from manufacturing will be partially relaxed. WPB-2478.

NEW YORK TEXTILE SURVEY PLANNED by representative of Textile, Clothing, and Leather Division to determine whether misunderstanding exists in use of preference ratings. WPB-T-1742.

FOOD PROCESSORS PRIORITIES RAISED. Processors of egg and dairy products, and fruit, vegetable, and fish packers assigned higher preference ratings for procurement of equipment. WPB-T-1743.

RADIO PRACTICE SIMPLIFIED. Armed Services working out series of agreements to assure use of single sets of specifications. WPB-T-1744.

WPB ASKS CASEIN STATISTICS from industry. WPB-T-1745.

NEW YORK TO ADMINISTER L-219. Inventory limitation. WPB-T-1747.

DEFINING PLANTS DEFERRED. WPB has revoked preference ratings of ten tanning and recovery plant projects. WPB-2540.

UNITED STATES BIDS FOR MANILA ROPE. Government wants to buy all excess in hands of business concerns and other owners. WPB-2541.

INDUSTRY COMMITTEES PLANNED to participate in campaign for breaking bottlenecks in production of critical common components. WPB-2479.

LIBRARY RULING CLASSIFIED. Final fabric coverings may be applied to cushion spring units for wood upholstered furniture if assembled prior to September 19. WPB-2480.

DALE HOLLOW DAM WORK CONTINUES until dam has been completed for flood control operation. WPB-2482.

ZINC CONTROLS TIGHTENED. Place remelt zinc under same controls as six higher grades, limit delivery by dealers to orders bearing ratings of AA-5 or higher, and regulate use of scrap. WPB-2482.

MILLS FUEL PROBLEM STUDIED by Textile, Clothing, and Leather Division. WPB-2483.

700 CARS RELEASED for Oil. Tank cars being released for transportation of petroleum and petroleum products. WPB-2484.

YELLOW POPLAR UNDER ALLOCATION. WPB-2485.

TRAILER BUSES UNDER ALLOCATION. Designed and built for passenger service. WPB-2486.

JEWEL BEARINGS UNDER STRICT CONTROL to prevent use of scarce jewel bearings in types of precision gauges when they are not absolutely essential. WPB-2487.

WPB CLARIFIES ORDER T-1. Exemption granted to Army and Navy shipments by Order T-1 does not apply to materials on List I or List II. WPB-2488.

\$9,436,319 IN CONSTRUCTION STOPPED during week ended February 5. WPB-2489.

ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIX VEHICLES RELEASED under truck rationing program during week ended February 6. WPB-2490.

WAR CONTRACTORS ORDERS PROTECTED. War contractors assured that orders involving production of critical common components to be used in first half of 1943 will receive prompt consideration, even though they were not placed prior to February 6 deadline. WPB-2491.

J. HEDBERG, SAN JOSE, PENALIZED. WPB-2492.

FARM MACHINE PRODUCTION AMENDED. Includes equipment and repair parts. WPB-2523.

NORFOLK FIRM SUSPENDED. Home Improvement Corporation, Norfolk Va. WPB-2526.

MOST TEXTILE WORKERS ESSENTIAL. Director Walton discusses nondeferrable status of textile workers. WPB-2527.

METALS FOR B PRODUCTS AUTHORIZED. Manufacturers of class B products to obtain steel, copper, and aluminum for April delivery. WPB-2529.

WILSON, N. NELSON DEPUTY ON Combined Production and Resources Board. WPB-2530.

WPB-NHA HOUSING POLICY REVISED regarding war housing. WPB-2531.

CMP ACCOUNTING SIMPLIFIED. Amended version of CMP Regulation 1. WPB-2475.

WPB AUTHORIZES FIREWOOD CONTROL in States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. WPB-2507.

PRINT PAPER FACING NEW CUT. Second cut, not to exceed 10 percent, effective April 1. WPB-2493.

FOOD PROCESSORS' PRIORITIES RAISED. Processors of egg and dairy products, and fruit, vegetable, and fish packers assigned higher preference ratings for procurement of equipment, maintenance, and repair material. WPB-T-1743.

SHOE STOCKS AMPLE. Stocks now in hands of retailers are about 200,000,000 pairs. WPB-2533.

FARM MACHINE MATERIAL ALLOTTED to be delivered in second quarter to complete 1943 farm machinery program. WPB-2534.

GOVERNMENT FIREWOOD SCRAP EXEMPTED from restrictions imposed by Limitation Order L-150-a on sales. WPB-2509.

GALVANIZED STEEL CONCENTRATED to eliminate interference with production of steel plate and heavy hot rolled sheet. WPB-2510.

2 W. WPB ASSISTANT DIRECTORS NAMED to Wholesale and Retail Trade Division: David Cowan and Dean C. Gallagher. WPB-2512.

REFRIGERATORS REMOVED FROM L-63. Control over distribution of domestic mechanical refrigerators. WPB-2513.

NELSON OUTLINES WPB Policy. First of series of policy letters to employees of War Production Board. WPB-2514.

FREEMAN BAG CO. OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., PENALTY EASED—Permits manufacture of burp bags. WPB-2515.

70 PERCENT WAR SPENDING TO 100 CONTRACTORS of prime contracts, or \$59,557,900,000, as of November 1, 1942. WPB-2516.

WPB FREES METAL PAILS, buckets, and wash tubs for general civilian use. WPB-2517.

AMENDMENT SIMPLIFIES L-226 for producers and distributors in connection with scrapping of old parts of printing machinery. WPB-2518.

PAINT BRUSHES CURTAILED to reduce types of brushes now manufactured from upwards of 300 to 136. WPB-2520.

ON TANK TRAILERS STANDARDIZED to expedite manufacture of 800 oil tanks. WPB-2522.

TUNGSTEN UNDER STRICK CONTROL WPB-T-1746.

CHEMICALS DISTRIBUTION FOR FEB. PUBLISHED. They amounted to \$83,000,000 for the month. WPB-2466.

SHOE PEARLS ELIMINATED. To save leather, rubber, steel. WPB-2511.

CHROMOCHROME SUPPLIES CONSERVED. Increased use of scrap and chrome ore in production of stainless steel ordered. WPB-2520.

IRON, STEEL FOR BOILERS INCREASED for war housing and civilian replacement. WPB-2532.

No "HOLIDAY" FOR DISTILLERS in production of industrial alcohol by beverages spirits industry. WPB-2535.

ELECTRIC MOTORS SIMPLIFIED. Controllers for electric motors will conform to specific simplifications practices. WPB-2536.

GRAND RAPIDS PLANTS CONVERTED to bring idle manufacturing facilities at Grand Rapids, Mich., into war production. WPB-2538.

FLAX FIBER CONTROLLED for military and essential civilian uses. WPB-2539.

War Manpower Commission

WMC STATES POLICY ON YOUTH SAFEGUARDS for health, welfare, and education. PM-4303.

SCHOOLS FOR WAR TRAINING LISTED. Initial list of 281 non-Federal educational institutions approved for utilization by the War and Navy Departments for the specialized training of men and women. PM-4305.

McNUTT TO SPEAK IN CHICAGO February 10, 11, and 12. PM-4307.

EXECUTIVE SERVICES CHIEF NAMED. Brig. Gen. William C. Rose designated Chief of Executive Services, Office of the Executive Director. PM-4308.

McNUTT APPLIES 48-HOUR WEEK. Authorized statement on President's Executive order establishing 48-hour week. PM-4309.

LABOR SHORTAGE AREAS DEFINED. 32 labor-shortage areas in which 48-hour week will be established. PM-4312.

U. S. JAPANESE ENLISTMENT PROCEDURE. Americans of Japanese ancestry may apply at any local board if outside War Relocation Authority Center. PM-4314.

WMC ACTS TO GAIN SEAMEN and to assure uniform and continuous deferment of ocean-going seamen. PM-4313.

HERSHBY, McNUTT TO SPEAK OF DRAFT. February 13. PM-4315.

HIRING CONTROL CLARIFIED. PM-4306.

Office of Defense Transportation

ODT STATES POLICY ON CIRCUSES, ETC., INCREASED as they affect transportation. ODT-67.

AUTO PARTS MUST BE RESULT by reclaiming and rebuilding worn parts. ODT-60.

TWU, ODT OFFICIALS MEET. Problems affecting employees of transit industry in area where Transport Workers Union of America has jurisdiction were considered. ODT-62.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS ORDERED REVISED. All cities and States requested to revise traffic signals and regulations. ODT-63.

20 MEN AT WAREHOUSE CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO. ODT-75.

WARN AGAINST IDLING MOTORS. Drivers asked to guard against excessive idling of motor. ODT-78.

EASTMAN APPROVES DERRY PLANS for restricting attendance at Kentucky Derby on May 1. ODT-79.

RAILWAY TAKES OVER BUS LINE. Special order, first suspending intercity bus service so that electric railway service could be instituted. ODT-70.

ODT APPROVES TRANSPORTATION PLAN submitted by 522 dairy farmers, 75 carriers, and 6 milk processors in Missouri and Arkansas. ODT-71.

ODT SUSPENDS INTERCITY BUS so an electric railway service could be instituted in its stead. ODT-70.

STORAGE LABOR SHORTAGE FEARED. Large personnel shortage indicates possible manpower shortages before end of year. ODT-73.

Office of Price Administration

How TO DECIDE IF CAR TIRE IS ESSENTIAL. Motorists deciding whether the ban on non-essential driving permits use of their cars on any contemplated trip should rest their decisions on the grave petroleum shortage. OPA-1638.

STOVE PRICES SIMPLIFIED at wholesale and retail on new models of domestic cooking and heating stoves. OPA-T-573.

CERTAIN STEEL SCRAP REDUCED 5 cents per gross ton at shipping points in Hudson and Bergen Counties of New Jersey. OPA-T-574.

TEA SALES TO U. S. COMMERCIAL CO. Sellers of green tea whose cost price exceeded the selling prices were authorized to sell to U. S. Commercial Co. at purchaser price plus freight. OPA-T-580.

CANNED FOODS CONTROL FLEXIBLE. Retailers will have complete freedom in choosing any amount of processed foods they wish in replenishing stocks. OPA-T-585.

CANNED FOOD RATION ORDER ISSUED. RO-13 issued by OPA, effective February 21. Rationing starts March 1. OPA-1632.

NEW PRICE INDEX PAID. Approximately \$15 per thousand feet higher than mainhand prices. OPA-1635.

SALT ANTIFREEZES GIVEN TIME. Wholesalers and retailers of type C antifreeze, made with salt brine, given another month in which to dispose of stocks. OPA-1641.

TIRE RATIONING ORDER AMENDED. Several adjustments and additions to the tire-rationing regulations are made by Amendment 10, effective February 15. OPA-1642.

UTILITY RATE-RAISES CONTROLLED. Cannot be made without prior notice to OPA. OPA-1660.

ALL SHOE DEALERS FULLY INFORMED. Had complete details of shoe-rationing program within 48 hours of its announcement. OPA-1672.

PRICE-SETTING PROCEDURE SIMPLIFIED. Three amendments formalizing simplified procedure for establishing retail and wholesale ceilings at same price and maximum prices for manufacturers. OPA-T-566.

UNFINISHED GRAPE WINES CONTROLLED. Have been placed under price ceilings. OPA-T-568.

LOCKS PUT UNDER SPECIFIC PRICES. Locks and lock sets in which vital brass, zinc, and bronze parts have been replaced by iron and steel. OPA-1616.

OIL PRICE RULE BROADENED to include all tank-wagon sellers of gasoline and oil. OPA-1633.

SALE OF RECORDS LIBERALIZED. Phonograph records may be sold beyond May 1, 1943, in envelopes, albums, or containers that do not bear statement showing established maximum price. OPA-1633.

OPA CLARIFIES ADVERTISING RULES. When producer mentions retail price of product in advertisements he need not include statement that price mentioned cannot be charged by retailers, and that individual dealers are below price mentioned. OPA-1639.

OPA ADDS SPENDING-TESTING STATIONS. Eight laboratories added to accredited list for testing of upholstered furniture and bedding containing substitutes for metal springs. OPA-1645.

UTAH COAL PRICES RAISED from 15 to 60 cents a ton for bituminous coal mined in Utah. OPA-1650.

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS COAL HIGHER. Increased 20 cents a ton. OPA-1647.

SHOE RATIONING PUT INTO EFFECT. Immediate operation of shoe rationing program announced at White House by Director James F. Byrnes. OPA-1653.

STAMP 17 VALID FOR SHOES from February 9 through June 15. OPA-1654.

OPA HEAD EXPLAINS SHOE RULE. OPA-1655.

ABRASIVES CONTROLS SIMPLIFIED for coated and bonded abrasive products. OPA-T-560.

SMALL GROCER'S OPTION URGED. Wholesalers urged not to insist that small retail grocer customers open retail bank accounts. OPA-T-567.

CERTAIN FOOD SHIPMENTS EXEMPT. Shipment of canned foods from manufacturers and processors to wholesalers and distributors exempt, under certain circumstances, from General Order which forbids rail shipment of such goods in carload lots of less than 65,000 pounds. OPA-T-576.

BEVERLY COKE PRICE RAISED 50 cents per net ton in Pennsylvania. OPA-T-577.

BUILDING MATERIAL CEILINGS REVISED. Covered by MPR-188 by Amendment 6. OPA-1657.

SHELLAC VARNISH PRICES REVISED. OPA-1658.

FARMERS HELPED BY PRICE CONTROL. Saved American's farmers approximately \$1,000,000,000 in purchases of cost-of-living items in 1942. OPA-1659.

PRICE CEILINGS ON PASTRY REVISED for pies, pastries, doughnuts, short crust raised doughs, and all cakes other than cookies. OPA-1629.

SHOES RATIONED ON STAMP 17. Each person is entitled to buy one pair of shoes between now and June 15. OPA-1659.

SET MAXIMUM PRICES ON BUTTER for manufacturers and wholesalers. OPA-1662.

CEILINGS SET ON FARM MILK PRICES. Nationwide emergency ceiling on prices that fluid milk distributors and handlers may pay farmers. OPA-1663.

GAS RATIONING MODIFIED in 3 AREAS to remove from Eastern gasoline shortage area: (1) West Virginia, except for eight easternmost counties; (2) westernmost counties of Florida; (3) the city of Bristol, Va. OPA-1676.

BOWLING PRICES REGULATED. OPA-1656.

WHOLESALE OF TEXTILES LICENSED for yards, textiles, textile products and services related to these commodities, except at retail. OPA-T-563.

CERTAIN PACKAGING CHARGES PERMITTED. Differentials may be added to maximum price of ferrocromium when packed for shipment in carload lots for U. S. Government Procurement agencies. OPA-T-570.

PRICES SET FOR GRADE DRIED APRICOTS at packer level. OPA-T-571.

WHOLESALE PRICES PRICE UNIFIED under Amendment 43 to GMPR. OPA-582.

GREEN COFFEE STOCKS RESTRICTED to roasters. OPA-1663.

ALFALFA CEILING SET at \$20 per short ton in California, Oregon, and Washington. OPA-1668.

CEDAR POST CEILING SET in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. OPA-1669.

ELECTRIC HEATER PRICES SET. OPA struck at black market sales. OPA-1670.

PRESERVES CEILINGS MODIFIED. Preservers who freeze fresh fruit for later use are allowed to include freezing costs. OPA-1675.

COTTON CLOTH CEILING SET. Cloth designed as possible substitute for print cloths. OPA-T-578.

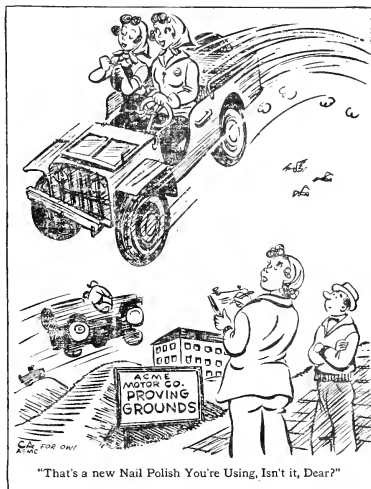
DOMESTIC OLIVE OIL REDUCED in bulk with specific price ceilings and retail prices approximately 6 percent lower than average of previous ceilings. OPA-T-579.

UNIONTOWN CATTLE PRICES RAISED for crude oil produced from Uniontown, Ky., pool. OPA-T-581.

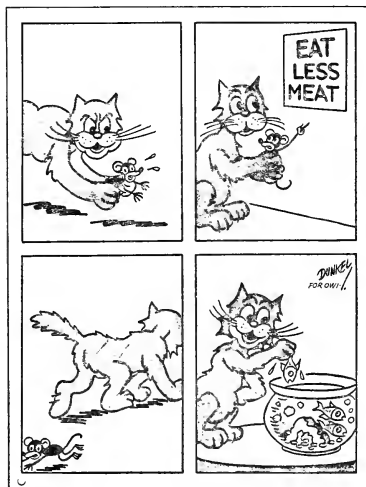
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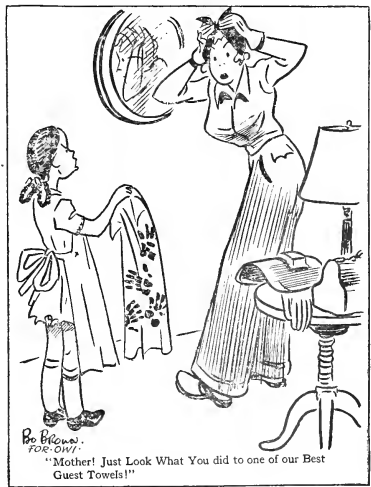
V-380-3/17



V-389-3/17



V-388-3/17



V-391-3/17

Army and Navy Announce New List Of Colleges for Special Training

Courses Provided for WAAC's, Army Postal Service, Aviation Cadets, Women Engineer Aides, and Navy Basic

A supplemental list of 51 colleges and universities approved for utilization by the War and Navy Departments for specialized war training programs was announced last week by the Joint Committee for the Selection of Non-Federal Educational Institutions.

The Joint Committee, by agreement between the War and Navy Departments, and the War Manpower Commission, selects the non-Federal educational institutions for the war training programs. The actual contracts will be let by the War and Navy Departments only to those institutions whose facilities prove acceptable to the designated branch of the armed services and to whom the proposed contracts are acceptable.

A list of 283 colleges and universities was approved on Saturday, February 6. The latest announcement of the Joint Committee brings the total number of colleges and universities with which the Army and Navy may negotiate contracts for the training of specialists in technical courses to 334. The Committee will continue to approve other institutions and in some cases additional training programs for institutions already approved.

Institutions assigned to the War Department for training centers for WAAC trainees:

Kentucky—EASTERN KENTUCKY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Richmond.

Pennsylvania—BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr; EDINBORO STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Edinboro; FRIENDS SCHOOL, West Town; HERBSHY JUNIOR COLLEGE, Hershey; INDIANA STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Indiana; JUNIATA COLLEGE, Huntingdon; KUTZTOWN STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Kutztown; MANSFIELD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Mansfield; MILLERSVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Millersville; PENN HALL JUNIOR COLLEGE, Chambersburg; SHIPLEYBURG STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Shippensburg.

Texas—MARY HARDIN-BAYLOR COLLEGE, Belton.

Virginia—EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, Emory.

Institutions assigned to the War Department for Army Postal Service training:

Pennsylvania—WEST CHESTER STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, West Chester.

Institutions assigned to the War Department for Basic Training in the Army Specialized Program:

California—POMONA COLLEGE, Claremont; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles; UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, San Francisco.

Georgia—UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, Athens.

Massachusetts—BOSTON UNIVERSITY, Boston.

Mississippi—UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, University.

New York—FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, New York; NIAGARA UNIVERSITY, Niagara Falls; ST. BONAVENTURE COLLEGE & SEMINARY, St. Bonaventure.

Ohio—OHIO UNIVERSITY, Athens.

Oregon—UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene.

Pennsylvania—DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY, Pittsburgh; PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE, Chester.

South Dakota—UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA, Vermillion.

Texas—BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Waco.

Wisconsin—RIPON COLLEGE, Ripon; ST. NORBERT COLLEGE, West De Pere.

Institutions assigned to the War Department for the training of Army Aviation Cadets:

Arizona—UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, Tucson.

Iowa—IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Mount Pleasant.

Kansas—KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, Pittsburg.

Minnesota—ST. CLOUD STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, St. Cloud.

Mississippi—SUNFLOWER JUNIOR COLLEGE, Moorhead.

Missouri—WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis.

New York—NIAGARA UNIVERSITY, Niagara Falls; ROCHESTER ATHLETIC & MECHANICS INSTITUTE, Rochester; ROCHESTER BUSINESS INSTITUTE, Rochester.

Ohio—CAPITOL UNIVERSITY, Columbus.

Oregon—EASTERN OREGON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, Grand.

Pennsylvania—BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, Lewisburg; WILKES-BARRE; SUSQUEHANNA UNIVERSITY, Selingsgrove; WAYNESBURG COLLEGE, Waynesburg.

South Carolina—THE CITADEL, Charleston.

Tennessee—SOUTHWESTERN, Memphis.

Utah—BRANCH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Cedar City.

West Virginia—WEST VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Buckhannon.

Institutions assigned to the Navy Department for training Women Aides to Ordnance Engineers:

Michigan—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor.

Institutions assigned to the Navy Department for Basic Training on the Navy General College Program:

California—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles.

STUDENT NURSE CORPS PROPOSAL SUBMITTED

Proposal for a Victory Student Nurse Corps has been submitted to Federal Security Administrator McNutt by the Health and Medical Committee, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. The Victory Student Nurse Corps was proposed as a means of reaching the quota of 65,000 student nurses, recently announced. This quota of nurses is needed to help meet the present critical shortage of military, governmental, and civilian nurses.

Tentative provisions of the plan include a distinctive insignia, maintenance, and stipends for students, and utilization of a portion of senior students in military and other governmental hospitals. The plan would be administered by the U. S. Public Health Service as an expansion of its present nursing education program.

Upon graduation, nurses would either enter the armed forces with full rank and pay of Second Lieutenant or Ensign, or would be assigned to governmental or civilian nursing services essential to the war effort.

Official War Releases . . .

(Continued from page 222)

"LISTED FOOD PRODUCTS" DEFINED. Refers to particular kind, brand, quality, and container size. OPA-T-584.

Q AND A ON SHOE RATIONING explaining operations of wholesalers and manufacturers. OPA-T-587.

Q AND A ON SHOE RETAILING. Major points in rationing of shoes. OPA-T-588.

MAXIMUM COAL PRICES MADE FLEXIBLE. A method by which Pennsylvania anthracite producers may petition OPA for increases of existing maximum prices. OPA-T-591.

OPA ISSUE PRICE RULINGS Digest ranging in subject from railroad tracks to phonograph records. OPA-1606.

SUGGESTIONS FOR STORED CARS EXPLAINED. List of suggestions to prevent deterioration of automobiles while in storage. OPA-1648.

CANADIAN MEXICAN LUMBER PRICES. Sold to Federal Government, or persons having contract with Government. OPA-1678.

EYE EXAMINATIONS PRICES FIXED. Maximum prices on examination of eyes for glasses. OPA-1681.

SOFT COAL INCREASE GRANTED IN NEW MEXICO, Arizona and California. OPA-1695.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRICE INCREASES IN Districts 7 and 8. OPA-1696.

ADDED SUGAR, COFFEE REGULATIONS for restaurants, hotels and other "institutions." OPA-1699.

PEACH WINE PRICES RAISED. OPA-T-586.

Indiana—UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, Notre Dame.

Massachusetts—COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS, Worcester.

North Carolina—UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill.

Texas—BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Waco.



VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY 24, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 8

Gifford Heads Red Cross Drive To Raise 125 Million Dollars

Field Directors and Nurses Aid American Task Forces On Every Foreign Front; Outposts Are Link With Home

Mobilization for mercy to meet needs even greater than any experienced in the First World War will start Monday, March 1 when the American Red Cross will launch the 1943 War Fund appeal for \$125,000,000 to finance its steadily expanding wartime operations. An army of volunteer workers, estimated at 4,500,000, will launch a house-to-house canvass, and every possible media will remind Americans of the responsibilities of their Red Cross, particularly to our fighting men.

The budget for national activities during the coming year is \$66,000,000, to be used in behalf of the armed forces, including Red Cross service in Army and Navy hospitals, camp service, and home service for soldiers and sailors, their families and disabled ex-servicemen; collection of blood plasma to save the lives of wounded men; emergency morale and recreation supplies; volunteer production surgical dressings, of sweaters, kit bags, and other necessities, service men's clubs overseas, and relief of Americans held prisoners of war in enemy or occupied countries.

Gifford Heads Drive

Among other national responsibilities of the Red Cross are relief in disasters, including emergencies caused by enemy action, continuing temporary relief for civilian war sufferers in foreign countries and sick and wounded United Nations prisoners, nursing and other health and safety services, Volunteer Special Service

Corps activities, and assistance to its 3,755 chapters and their 6,000 branches. Chapter expenses in the next twelve months are estimated at \$45,000,000, a major portion of which is to be devoted to service to men in uniform and their families.

Chairman of the 1943 War Fund, which is the only appeal made since soon after Pearl Harbor, is Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. He is directing the campaign preparations from national headquarters in Washington.



"Only through the support of millions of our citizens can we be assured that all vital obligations of the Red Cross will be accomplished," Mr. Gifford said. "The Red Cross belongs to our nation, its support comes from voluntary contributions from men and women. Its services on the battle fronts and the home front are carried out by millions of volunteers and it is a privilege to give to the Red Cross and to work for it. A small lapel tab with a Red Cross against a white background will be a badge of honor for all of us during the ensuing weeks.

Field Directors Help

"We can be with our men at the front only in spirit but we can be represented there in the physical presence of Red Cross field directors. They are on every front with American task forces and form the vital link of communication between the military man and his family at home. Red Cross women working in military hospitals at home and on every foreign outpost serve our fighting men in our name while others lend a touch of home in the Red Cross overseas clubs in every land where our men are fighting."

Confidence in the success of the War Fund Campaign is expressed by Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross Central Committee which governs all its operations, in these words:

"The obligations of the American Red Cross are always heavy. In a world at war, the grimmest one of history, these obligations are almost overwhelming. They shall not become so. The American people, through their Red Cross, will fulfill their obligations.

"These obligations of the Red Cross are imposed by Congress. Out of decades of experience we can cope with them effectively and efficiently as we always have, to the extent that support and cooperation is given by the people."

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY is made up of releases from OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in VICTORY may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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War and Peace Aims Pamphlet Gives Opinions of Many Leaders

Issued by United Nations Information Office in Collaboration With Officials of Many Lands

Views on war and peace aims as expressed in statements by officials, heads of government and other leaders of the United Nations have been compiled into a 130-page volume prepared by the United Nations Information Office in New York.

Composed of carefully authenticated quotations, the publication—"War and Peace Aims"—has been in preparation for months in collaboration with officials on both sides of the Atlantic and Pacific. It clearly shows the trend of opinion among those government officials who represent the thousand million allied peoples now fighting against the Axis powers.

The OWI in a statement has pointed out that the publication, although it does not in all cases present national policies of the United Nations' governments, does provide the most accurate mirror yet devised to reflect the latest trend of developments and beliefs by their officials.

The compilation includes statements of allied spokesmen around the world—from China in the East to Britain in the west; from the many free allied countries and the occupied nations of Poland, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia; from Scandinavian countries and Russia in the north to Australia in the south; from nations widely separated geographically but firmly united in purpose.

What the War Is About

The volume is divided into chapters and subchapters following the main lines of public interest and affording easy reference to any specific question. The principal headings deal with what the war is about, what is anticipated immediately afterward, what has been said about preventing another war, what statements have been made for assuring prosperity, employment, and decent living conditions, what machinery is foreseen for accomplishing these purposes, and what agreements have already been concluded to these ends.

Throughout the volume runs the refrain of world collaboration. In London

during June 1941 Trygve Lie, Foreign Minister of Norway, urged the future collaboration of all free peoples "in a world in which all men may enjoy individual liberty joined with economic and social security."

In the spring of the same year, Viscount Halifax, Ambassador to the United States, declared in New York that in the future the world must in many respects be treated as a single whole.

"Just as the liberty of the individual must have regard to the needs of the community, so must every nation in future accept its obligations to the general family of nations," he said.

Rights of Man

In London a year later, Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, stated:

"We are fighting, in fact, for some sort of international charter which shall embody the rights of man and be applicable to the peoples of all countries."

While world collaboration is generally prominent in the statements of allied officials, belief in the rights of small nations to maintain their identity also is prominently reflected. In June 1942 Joseph Beck, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg in Washington, quoted as his conviction the words of President Roosevelt:

"We believe that any nationality, no matter how small, has the inherent right to its own nationhood."

Five months later, Joseph Stalin, in Moscow, called for "liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights."

The publication will be distributed by the OWI, the United Nations Information Office and the various other national information services to government officials, public libraries, editors, radio commentators and others with a working interest in the material. First distribution will run around 30,000 copies.

The public may obtain the volume by sending 25 cents per copy to the United Nations Information Office, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Axis Trying to Drive Wedge Between England and America

Elmer Davis Says Nazis Using Threat of Bolshevism In Underground Propaganda to Create Schism

The "talk offensive" of the Axis powers is beginning to "swing a little higher" according to reports which have reached Director Elmer Davis of OWI. "Talk offensive" used to be called a peace offensive, but really is nothing like it at all, but merely a continuation of war by other means, Mr. Davis declared.

"Apparently Mr. Virginio Gayda has come out with a new report that Italy could consider a compromise peace with England and America, but never with Russia," Mr. Davis told newsmen last week. "That pulls the whole thing right out in the open. That is what all their underground maneuverings are aimed at at the moment.

"He is also trying to drive a wedge between England and America, saying that England must resist until she realizes that she is losing world primacy to America and that the menace of communism is too great and then, according to the Gayda theory, the English presumably will want to join their cause and then we will come in and they will all have a good time fighting the Russians. So, from the present outlook of things, it does not seem that fighting the Russians is too much fun for those fellows, but that is about the first open appeal made by any leading Axis spokesman to England and America. It is not a direct appeal, of course, but it is a strong hint."

Underground Propaganda

"It is notable that up to now the German broadcasts and shortwave announcements and other material that they send out of the country, had loudly denied that there is anything in the way of a peace feeling going on," Mr. Davis continued. "But at the same time they are telling their own people that there is some hope of peace in western Europe—getting England and America out so that they can all get together and unite against what they insist upon calling the Communist menace to European civilization."

"I do not think this is being done so much on the German radio for domestic

consumption. It is the underground. We get that information well off the record. We get it from the State Department that there is a great deal of underground talk going on. They are passing the word around.

"We have heard reports that some people in the United States have been somewhat affected by this underground talk," Mr. Davis said in answer to a question, "But I don't think any responsible persons have been affected, as far as we can gather.

"Naturally talk about the Bolsheviks and the Bolshevik menace might appeal to some conservatives. When I was in New York, recently, I made inquiry as to whether any of it was going around in Wall Street, and a man who is pretty well informed there said he was quite sure that nobody of any importance or responsibility down there was putting any faith in it.

Turks Oppose Hitler

"Of course, they are working pretty hard in Europe and there are still some people in Europe and the adjacent countries who have their senses, who are still able to speak their minds," Mr. Davis cited an instance of this by reading an excerpt from the Turkish newspaper *Tan* edited by Mr. Sartell, a member of the Turkish Parliament. Mr. Davis read the following quotation from the newspaper:

"On the day that the German forces in the East suffered their first setback, the Nazis began a new propaganda campaign. In the case of Nazi defeat, the Bolshevik wave from Asia would sweep Europe and smash European culture. Propaganda of this nature sounds as though it had been made by a defeated people. The Nazis made no mention of a threat to Europe last year when the Germans were advancing victoriously in Russia. At that time they were stressing Russia's lack of right to exist in the rich eastern territories."

"I might add," Mr. Davis interpolated, "that German propaganda internally was full of that last year. They were telling the Germans about how they con-

quered the richest countries in Europe and how every German soldier, if he wanted it, could get himself a fine farm and the very best land available in Europe, and they represented it frankly as going out for the loot, and apparently that raised some enthusiasm in the hearts of the German people last year while they were going ahead. They did not talk then about going in to preserve European culture. They talked about what they were going to get out of it."

Resuming his quotation from *Tan* Mr. Davis read: "Even a child would not believe that Germany is fighting to save Europe from the Soviet danger. The New Order, promised by Germany, is well known. The nations of Europe have bitterly learned what it means for them. They realize much danger is threatening Europe."

Would Abolish Holland

Mr. Davis quoted also from a Swiss newspaper, pointing out that German leaders have been talking about completely abolishing Holland as an independent State, "and now, they—the Nazis—are spreading the story around that if the Russians win, they would abolish independent States," he added. "It all seems to depend upon who abolishes the independent States, whether it is right or not.

"Well, it is clear that this story is not getting over in the neutral countries of Europe and there is no evidence that it is meeting with the slightest acceptance in this country or in England, but it does help to hop up the Germans a little while longer. They can tell them the story they will be able to get England and America out of war pretty soon by concentrating on Russia, and of course, anything they could accomplish here they would be glad to do. Not much sign they are getting very far with it, but it is part of the military strategy, the old game of trying to concentrate on one opponent at a time. If they could get England and America out for the moment, and concentrate on Russia, all the evidence of the last 10 years shows they would be back as soon as they got through."

"THIS TIME we must hold the line against inflation and deflation. This time we must win the peace for the sake of ourselves and all humanity." *Hon. James F. Byrnes.*

BUY WAR BONDS

On the Home Front . . .

Brakes Put on Cost of Living By Wage-Price Relationship

Economic Stabilization to Protect Future Prosperity Of American Workers in All Fields

The Government has sharply and effectively reaffirmed its stand on wages and prices.

With two definite braking motions, the administration checked the cost of living so that it might not again be permitted to start spiralling. First, the War Labor Board held to the industrial wage scale when it rejected the proposal of meat-packing industry workers for a wage increase above the War Labor Board's 15 percent cost of living formula. In the second place, Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes told the Nation in a radio message that the wage-price relationship had been definitely established.

This means, as a simple matter of record, that in America the actual income of both workers and farmers is the highest in history and that neither prices nor wages will be allowed to go higher except in some cases where obvious inequalities have crept in. As Mr. Byrnes himself pointed out, "the American industrial worker and his family today enjoy the highest purchasing power that has ever existed in this or any other country."

Protect Workers' Future

Economic stabilization now means protecting and guaranteeing this great future for American workers of all types in all fields. Said Mr. Byrnes: "If we preserve and protect this purchasing power, it will constitute the basis of an unparalleled prosperity for American workers in the post-war period."

If we do not—Mr. Byrnes put the case simply and graphically. "We do not want a return to the deflation that followed the last war . . . when a large part of our farm lands were foreclosed; when wages fell and returning soldiers tramped the streets hunting for work; when some men went into bankruptcy and some into suicidal graves . . . We must not refuse to face the very real dangers in the present situation and especially the threat of creeping inflation."

The Economic Stabilization Director

chose the word "creeping." So far, in this war the line against inflation appears substantially to have been held. Between August 1939 and October 1942 (when foresighted, drastic braking action against inflationary trends was taken), the cost of living rose 20.7 percent. In the comparable period of the last war, the cost of living rose 32.2 percent.

More Money—Less Goods

Inflation, as we all know only too well, is a very simple matter of more money and less goods—higher wages brought about by increased production for war, and fewer things to spend money for, brought about by identically the same condition. Inflation actually begins when everybody starts bidding against everybody else, with the goods going to the highest bidders at ever-mounting prices.

The line against inflation has now been definitely established in this country. This line consists of price control, wage control, taxation, longer hours for production, rationing. All that now remains for plain Americans to do is *hold that line*, in keeping with Mr. Byrnes' challenge for the protection of the future.

Apropos of watching out for the future, it is interesting to note the bitter lesson Germany learned (and is now taking advantage of) in the first World War in connection with the salvage of waste fats and oils. The desperate lack of these vital supplies, cut off by the British blockade, became a contributing factor in the final outcome of the war.

Germany Smuggled Fats

In fact, so desperate was Germany for fats and oils that she resorted to all kinds of smuggling on a wholesale scale. Neutral ships' engines were found by the British to have water-tanks filled with fat. "Onions" turned out to be balls of fat. Chocolate bars contained fats on the inside. In less than 2 years, some 37,000 people in a neutral nation adjacent to Germany were admitted to have been caught smuggling.

This situation finally led to one of the outstanding events of the blockade when the British Government risked even the displeasure of the United States, not yet in the war, by confiscating as prizes of war four ships with cargoes of lard from New York all destined for a private consignee in Denmark and guaranteed by the consignee against reexport to Germany.

This was the famous Kim case, which reestablished the basis for conditional contraband. These four ships alone were carrying enough lard to Denmark to cover the normal imports of that country for the next 13 years.

Determined to avoid such a shortage of fats and oils in this war, Germany started a salvage program as far back as 1937. She forced housewives to install grease traps in sinks. She rebuilt sewers so that fats could be recovered. She began conditioning people to accepting substitutes and giving up butter for war.

Every Scrap Needed

American housewives can therefore take a tip even from the Nazis in the vital importance of collecting and saving all waste cooking fats from which war-vital glycerine is recovered for munitions and the manifold uses of war. Get the full nutritional value out of your fats, the Government asks, but be sure to salvage the fats you cannot use, of any kind and in no matter how small a quantity.

On the spiritual front, President Roosevelt has written a special message endorsing the tenth annual observance of Brotherhood Week from February 19 through February 28.

The President wrote: "The perpetuation of Democracy depends upon the practice of the brotherhood of man. The American conviction in war as in peace has been that man finds his freedom only when he shares it with others. People of every nation, every race, every creed are able to live together as Americans on this basis."

Further, Mr. Roosevelt stated, the United States is fighting the Axis powers "for the right of men to live together as members of one family"—brothers—"rather than as masters and slaves."

Last year more than 2,000 American communities took part in Brotherhood Week. This year it is believed that an even larger number will join in this celebration, with Army camps, Navy bases, civilian morale units, schools, colleges, service clubs, veterans' organizations, youth groups, and above all, churches of all affiliations taking part.

The President Last Week . . .

Assures Mme. Chiang Kai-shek U. S. Will Give More Aid to China

Asks Congress for 100-Percent Tax on High Incomes and For 65 Million Dollars to Transport Farm Laborers

February 16

President Roosevelt asked Congress to supplement by \$65,075,000 present appropriations for the Department of Agriculture's programs to alleviate farm labor shortages. The money, to be used between now and June 1944, is to go primarily for the expense of transporting farm laborers from one area to another in accordance with manpower demands. (The Bureau of the Budget has estimated that by July of this year 110,000 seasonal workers and 17,000 year-round workers will have to be moved, and by the end of the year another 275,000 seasonal workers and another 25,000 year-round workers.)

February 17

In a letter to Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee, the President asked Congress to levy a special war "supertax" on upper-bracket incomes—a flat 100 percent supertax on income over \$25,000 for a single person and \$50,000 for a married couple. Promising to rescind his Executive Order on salary limitations if taxes are levied which "substantially accomplish" his purpose, the President said the limitation of salaries does not deal adequately with the problem of excessive personal profits . . . the special tax should be levied on incomes over \$25,000, regardless of source, including income from tax-exempt securities. ("The Congress," said the President, "may appropriately provide that such taxes should take the place of the \$25,000 limitation imposed by Executive Order. I trust, however, that without such tax levies, the Congress will not rescind that limitation and permit the existence of inequities that seriously affect the morale of soldiers and sailors, farmers and workers, imperiling efforts to stabilize wages and prices, and thereby impairing the effective prosecution of the war.") He expressed the hope that if Congress fails to approve the Treasury recommendation for a flat 100 percent supertax on excess incomes it will provide a minimum tax of 50 percent with rates graded as high as 90 percent.

Named seven men to serve on the new Interdepartmental Committee on Em-

ployee Investigations, which was established by Executive order on February 5: Francis C. Brown, Solicitor of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., John Q. Cannon, Jr., Legal Adviser of the Civil Service Commission, Oscar L. Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Rudolph M. Evans, Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Received Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo, as a guest of the White House.

February 19

Pledged, in a joint conference with Madame Chiang Kai-shek, that the U. S. would increase aid to China "just as soon as the Lord will let us," getting more implements of war to China as fast and in as great volume as possible. Speaking of U. S. Army and Navy leaders' intention of cutting Japan's lengthening supply line near the top and using China itself as a base of operations more and more as the war progresses, President Roosevelt emphasized that this statement did not represent a change in policy but rather a result of greater emphasis on trying to get the policy in operation as soon as possible. The program of increasing aid to China, he said, is already under way.

The President told a press conference that the goal of 7,500,000 men in the U. S. Army by the end of 1943 was decided on last August, has never been changed, and will not be changed. The goal for 1944, he said, will probably be decided this fall. (This year's Army goal, which also calls for 700,000 officers, would therefore total 8,200,000; and if the goals set for the other armed services are added, the grand total of U. S. armed forces should be almost 11,000,000 by the end of 1943.)

February 20

Signed a Naval appropriation bill calling for expenditure of \$210,000,000 for the construction of additional naval building and repair facilities, also designed to expedite the construction of a number of floating drydocks.

Fenard Broadcasts To French People

Admiral Tells of U. S. Aid; Says Boche is Only Enemy

Vice Admiral Raymond Fenard, head of the French Military Mission (Giraud) in the United States, spoke last week on short wave broadcasts to France and the French Empire, under the auspices of the Office of War Information. Here is Vice Admiral Fenard's message:

"Frenchmen who are listening to me: I am speaking to you from the United States of America where important units of the French fleet are being repaired and refitted by our American friends, in order to once more take up their battle stations. It is a great day for the French Navy.

"The *Richelieu*, the finest French warship, is in New York harbor. This is not only an important addition to allied naval power, it is also a symbol.

"With the *Richelieu*, the whole French fleet shows its determination to fight. Our fleet has already given many an example of this determination. I do not need to remind you of the exploits of the *Sirocco* and the *Admiral Mouchez*, in the 1939-40 campaign. The French fleet has never been beaten in this war, and has never fallen into the power of the Germans. In my turn, from American soil, I want to pay tribute to my comrades at Toulon. All the officers of the French Navy were convinced that, no matter what happened, no German would ever set foot on a French warship. Both in France and outside of France, we know only one enemy: The Boche. Against this enemy, all the French ships capable of putting to sea are now in action.

Touched by Friendship

"An American newspaperman asked me the other day if anti-German sentiment in France had increased. I replied: 'No; that's impossible. It could not possibly be greater than it is.'

"I would also like to say how touched I have been by the friendship Americans have shown towards us. Not only is the aid they furnish us marvelously efficacious, and their work from the technical point of view, beyond all praise, but above all, the tact with which they fulfill their mission often moved me. The Americans' way of aiding is even more precious than the aid itself . . ."

The War Last Week . . .

Americans Suffer Losses in Stabilizing the Tunisian Line

Occupy Stronger Defense Positions on Heights 35 Miles In Rear and Evacuate Three Flying Fields

Saturday's communique from Allied headquarters in North Africa announced that American forces in the Ousseltia Valley had been withdrawn from the eastern to the western line of hills, to conform to our positions farther south where we occupy hills to the northwest of Feriana-Kasserine. The Allied line of defense now runs, roughly, along the eastern slopes of a mountain range that extends from Pont du Fahs to Maktar and on down southwestward between Tebessa, in Algeria, and the German-held triangle of Sbeitla-Kasserine-Feriana. This is high ground—some of the mountains are as high as 4,000 feet—and a great deal easier to defend than the flat tablelands and valleys to the east.

The line of battle in the south is still centered around the Mareth line, beginning at a point on the coast just east of Gabes and running southward through Medenine to Fom Tatahouine. The Middle Eastern Command on Saturday reported that the British Eighth Army was in contact with the Afrika Korps around Medenine, which is the halfway outpost of the line, and that artillery dueling was taking place in that area. Below Medenine, British patrols contacted the enemy north of Fom Tatahouine, southern outpost of the Mareth line, which the Eighth Army had occupied earlier in the week.

Plunge Not Unexpected

The German plunge to the west, although not exactly an unexpected development, came when the British Eighth Army was busy in the south with preparations for a drive against the Mareth line, and the British First Army in the northwest was mud-bound. Thus the Axis was able to concentrate a large formation of troops against the relatively more lightly held and more extended American lines. According to Secretary of War Stimson, the Germans were evidently employing two armored divisions in this attack—a force considerably greater than our strength in the area.



Although the fighting is continuing, the Germans apparently have been slowed down. American forces have repulsed a German attack northwest of Kasserine, and farther north several enemy tanks and self-propelled guns were destroyed. Air activity on both sides has been prevented by bad weather.

German Strategy

The German attack started at dawn Sunday, February 14, when two Nazi columns moved westward from Faid Pass and Sened in central Tunisia, the northern column advancing past Sidi Bou Zid to Sbeitla, the southern column advancing on Gafsa. This was apparently a drive to expand their corridor along eastern Tunisia—the corridor leading from the Mareth line in the south to the Tunis-Bizerje triangle in the north—and it was pushed forward with tanks, infantry, dive bombers, and motorized artillery.

By the middle of the week the Germans had succeeded in forcing American units to retreat 35 miles from their foremost positions and evacuate three forward flying fields. Gafsa was taken, then Sbeitla, then Feriana, only 14 miles from the Algerian border.

Casualties in Tunisia

The President, calling the battle for North Africa "one of the major battles

of this war," had warned that it would cost us heavily in casualties. Last week Secretary of War Stimson told the press that in the current fighting in Tunisia we have suffered substantial casualties in both personnel and equipment. Exclusive of these recent losses, the Army has already announced 41,948 casualties in the war and the Navy has announced 23,432. The United States' total casualties, as announced, now stand at 65,380.

Solomons Action

In releasing the long-awaited summary of the South Pacific air-sea engagements of the week of January 29-February 4, the Navy made it clear that no large pitched battle took place. What happened was a series of Japanese air attacks on U. S. shipping, and a much longer and more damaging series of U. S. air attacks on Japanese shipping. There were no actions between heavy forces.

When, late in January, U. S. reconnaissance planes located 30 Jap fleet units, including battleships and aircraft carriers, and reports were received of heavy concentrations of enemy ships and planes in the Solomons area, it looked as though the Japanese were preparing for a decisive battle. It later developed, however, that the enemy was only trying to evacuate its troops from Guadalcanal and interfere with U. S. landings there.

The Japanese attacks were neither concentrated nor sustained. On January 29-30, enemy planes damaged and sank the heavy cruiser Chicago, but lost in this attack 12 out of 13 planes. On February 1, enemy planes sank a U. S. destroyer, later identified as the De Haven (2,100 tons). But all through the week, U. S. planes struck back, attacking Japanese shipping whenever and wherever it could be found. And when the totals were added up at the end of the week, the enemy had lost two destroyers sunk, 13 other ships probably sunk or badly damaged, and at least 60 planes. U. S. losses were set at 22 planes and three motor torpedo boats, in addition to the cruiser and destroyer sunk earlier in the week.

Submarine Argonaut Lost

Loss of the U. S. submarine Argonaut and her crew of about 100 officers and men was announced Sunday by the Navy. A mine-laying submarine of 2,710 tons, probably the world's largest, the Argonaut has failed to return from patrol operations and "must be presumed to be lost."

The Congress Last Week . . .

Madame Chiang Kai-shek Pleads For More Aid to China

Senate and House Have Busy Week;
Pass Several Important Army and Navy Bills

February 15, the Senate

Received the sixth annual report of the U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942.

Passed the bill forbidding the deduction of benefit payments in determining parity prices of agricultural commodities. Appropriated \$210,000,000 to the Navy for additional ship-repair facilities; primarily floating drydocks to repair at sea. Passed several military bills, including a bill to equalize disability benefits for Army officers; a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations relating to the protection of life and property in Army maneuvers; a bill establishing the WAAC as part of the Army, and a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to convey Puerto Rican real estate now owned by the Government.

Other property bills passed involve an exchange of lands between the War Department and the Department of Interior and an exchange between the War Department and the City of Philadelphia. Navy bills passed authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant easements for right-of-way on Naval reservations; extend the jurisdiction of Naval courts martial in time of war to outside the continental U. S., and provide for the reimbursement of Navy personnel for personal property lost in the disaster at East Base, Antarctica, in 1941. Passed a bill authorizing the RFC to make loans to mine operators without the requirement that mining operations made possible by these loans must result in a profit, and also a bill designed to prevent land speculation in the Columbia River project.

The Judiciary Committee approved the nominations of three men to fill judicial vacancies in Hawaii, Oklahoma and New York: J. Frank McLaughlin to be U. S. District Judge for the Territory of Hawaii, Charles D. Lawrence of New York to be Judge of the U. S. Customs Court, and Stephen S. Chandler to be U. S. District Judge for the western district of Oklahoma.

The Education and Labor Committee

reported favorably an amended version of the LaFollette bill providing for vocational rehabilitation of war disabled veterans and civilians to fit them into war work. As amended, the bill would allow the various States to set up their own rehabilitation program for civilians with the Federal Government contributing up to 90 percent of the costs, depending on the State's ability to finance its program.

February 15, the House

Received the President's request for \$65,000,000 for programs to alleviate farm labor shortages. Also received the sixth annual report of the U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942.

The Appropriations Subcommittee rejected the President's request for \$100,000,000 for incentive payments to farmers raising sorghum, flax and certain vegetables. The Naval Affairs Committee approved a bill authorizing construction of Naval facilities all over the world not to exceed \$1,256,670,000, and giving the Secretary of the Navy authority to construct additional shore facilities and expand existing ones, the largest single item being for air facilities. The Interstate Commerce Committee approved amendments to the Civil Aeronautics Act.

February 16, the Senate

The Commerce Committee approved the War Shipping Administration Bill, putting WSA officers and crew members on the same basis as privately employed seamen with respect to rights, benefits and privileges, particularly in case of casualty. Senate and House conferees agreed on amendments to a bill authorizing merger of the Postal Telegraph and Western Union Companies and giving the FCC authority to set preferential rates on Government telegrams.

February 16, the House

The Naval Affairs Committee approved legislation requiring Navy yards and stations to file information to Selective Service Boards on any employee who

has been absent without prior authorization. The Rules Committee approved the resolution for a separate committee on aviation. Meeting in committee of the whole, the House tentatively cut the appropriation for the Budget Bureau by \$180,000.

February 17, the Senate

The Banking and Currency Committee approved the bill eliminating Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments on war loan deposits and also the bill increasing the mortgage insurance authority of the National Housing Administration.

February 17, the House

Passed the \$2,616,972,913 independent offices appropriation bill. The Banking and Currency Committee approved a bill to increase the NHA's mortgage insurance authority by \$400,000,000. The Ways and Means Committee received President Roosevelt's proposal for a "supertax" on incomes over \$25,000.

February 18, the Senate

Received Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Received Rubber Director Jeffers' report on the rubber program. Confirmed the appointment of Charles D. Lawrence as Judge of the U. S. Customs Court, J. Frank McLaughlin as Federal District Judge for the Territory of Hawaii, John J. Keegan as a member of the U. S. Employees Compensation Commission, and George L. Weyer as a Rear Admiral in the Navy. The Military Affairs Committee approved a bill to extend benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act to conscientious objectors assigned to non-military tasks for the Government.

February 18, the House

Heard address by Madame Chiang Kai-shek. Approved a \$75,000 expense fund for the Dies Committee, \$100,000 for the committee investigating charges of subversion against Government workers, and \$60,000 for the Cox investigation of the FCC. The Military Affairs Committee approved the Kilday bill setting up draft priorities; the Ways and Means Committee approved the Disney amendment to repeal the \$25,000 salary limitation.

February 19, the House

Approved the conference report on the bill providing for the merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. The Rules Committee approved the \$1,256,000,000 Naval authorization bill providing for the construction of Naval shore establishments.

Campaign Is Ordered For Waste Fats

Nelson Says Crisis Impends In Glycerine Situation

The present and prospective situation with regard to glycerine has become so critical, that WPB Chairman Donald Nelson has ordered an intensification of the campaign for waste kitchen fats during the balance of this year.

Referring to allocation orders which have drastically curtailed the use of glycerine in many essential, and all non-essential, products, Mr. Nelson pointed out that these steps have only partially helped to stem the dwindling of the Nation's stockpile of vitally needed glycerine.

"More and more," he said, "we are relying upon the homes and restaurants of the Nation to supply waste fats and greases from which glycerine is made. If sufficient quantities of waste fats are obtained, it is reasonable to expect a balancing of essential demands for and supply of glycerine."

"If we do not get enough waste kitchen fats, we face a serious situation—a shortage of glycerine for even our most essential needs."

Needed for Explosives

Mr. Nelson pointed out that waste fats contain approximately 10 percent glycerine and that glycerine is essential to the manufacture of smokeless powder, nitroglycerine, and dynamite.

"The glycerine situation," Mr. Nelson stated, "is due to the fact that our fats and oils supply has been greatly reduced by loss to the enemy of fat- and oil-producing countries. Add to this loss the increasing demands of the United Nations for fats and oils, and it is readily understandable why we are asking for waste kitchen fats."

"Every homemaker," he continued, "should make certain that all possible food value is obtained from fats that come into the kitchen. We must be careful to conserve every food item. But after maximum food use has been obtained, the remaining fats should be salvaged—that is, poured in a can and taken to the meat dealer after a pound or more has been saved."

Collection System

"America's meat dealers, frozen food locker operators, rendering plants and glycerine manufacturers have established a collection system for salvaging

household waste fats that is nearly perfect. They are all to be congratulated for the manner in which they are putting our waste fats to war work. But they can handle a much larger volume of business. In December, slightly more than 5,000,000 pounds of waste fats were collected from householders throughout the country. The women of the Nation are to be commended for this splendid showing, and I am certain that during the coming months they will double and redouble their salvage efforts."

V-MAIL SAVES LETTERS LOST IN PLANE CRASH

When a Canada-bound RAF plane crashed recently in Newfoundland, in the destroyed cargo were 32 rolls of V-Mail film. They bore more than 50 thousand individual V-Mail letters from American soldiers in Britain to relatives and friends here.

Under the V-Mail system of holding the original letters until the film has arrived safely overseas, it was possible to reproduce these lost letters at the Army Postal Service's V-Mail station in England and send them by later plane.

More than 20 million V-Mail letters have been handled by the Army Postal Service without the loss of a single letter. V-Mail is the safest way for mailing letters yet devised.



V-402

"INFLATIONARY SPIRAL"

"Inflationary spiral" is a term used to tell how prices and incomes keep spinning each other higher and higher when things to buy are scarce and money is plentiful, as they are now. The first thing to happen is that people with lots of money fight to buy the goods in the stores. If this were peacetime, the factories would make more, the store shelves would stay full and prices might stay down. But the needed materials have gone to war and so have the workers who would be making civilian goods. We can't make any more of these goods than we are making, but people are willing to pay high prices to get something if they think they'd have a hard time finding it elsewhere, and so prices go up all along the line.

Then, because prices have gone up, many workers ask for higher pay or higher profits. That adds to the cost of goods from the factories and food from the farms, and so the prices of these things go up again. The result is another call for more income from the people who have to pay the higher prices, then another rise in prices because of the higher costs, and so on, faster and faster and higher and higher until the process is like a tornado, sucking in whatever it hits.

The comparison can be carried further by anybody who wants to look more carefully at inflation. People whose wages or profits go up may ride on top of the spiral as long as it whirls them up dangerously. Those most certain to suffer at this stage are the millions whose incomes don't tend to go up in a boom. Sooner or later the spiral collapses—wages and farm profits hit bottom, workers and farmers find themselves with the same debts and mortgages they had during inflation, but with dollars to pay debts and mortgages perhaps two or three times as hard to get. Bankruptcies sweep up the wreckage.

We can't stop the inflationary spiral altogether, but there are things that can be done. Here's the plan: Price ceilings, rationing of scarce goods, taxes on swollen incomes, limits on consumer credit, paying off debts and buying war bonds. This program can do a lot to slow down the inflationary spiral if everybody cooperates.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR SHOES LAST LONGER

Keep shoes dry, clean, and repaired; give them an occasional rest. The National Bureau of Standards offers these suggestions to prolong the life of that old pair of shoes you had expected to discard this fall.

Cleaning at least once a day prevents sharp particles, mud, chemicals, and other harmful matter from cracking and rotting leather.

War Wages and Labor . . .

Labor Disputes Should Be Settled By Collective Bargaining

NWLB Vice Chairman Says Procedure is Patriotic;
Cannot be Adjourned for Duration of the War

"Collective bargaining cannot be adjourned during the war," Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman of the NWLB, emphasized last week. "Most labor disputes in this country can and should be settled through collective bargaining."

He stressed that collective bargaining "like other institutions . . . faces greater responsibilities than ever and responsibilities which are more difficult than ever to discharge because of the limitations upon individual action which are imposed by wartime conditions."

Writing the Board's opinion in a case where the WLB refused a request of one party to an arbitration agreement to review the award of the arbitrator, Dr. Taylor stated in part:

"The parties to collective bargaining procedures have a patriotic duty in this time of war to resolve issues between them by agreement to the fullest practicable extent. Their responsibility stems from both short-time and long-time considerations. Unless collective bargaining continues to function, the backlog of unresolved labor disputes will be overwhelming."

Local Bargaining Best

"The experience of the National War Labor Board indicates moreover that, by and large, the rules governing day-to-day working relations in the factory can best be worked out locally by those who are on the scene. In the long run, moreover, the preservation of collective bargaining on a sound basis depends upon the retention of responsibility by the parties in present disputes to resolve as many of them as possible by agreement."

"It would be a grave error," Dr. Taylor also said, "to assume that the NWLB can properly discharge its obligations if all other procedures for resolving labor disputes are now permitted to lapse . . . One of the responsibilities of the Board is to encourage the settlement of as many disputes as possible through the regularly established channels."

He urged management and labor to make the "fullest possible use" of arbitration machinery, stating that the Board will not review arbitration awards or accept appeals from either party to

such awards except where wage increases are involved. In those cases, the awards must be reviewed by the Board, in accordance with Executive Order.

Sullivan Drydock Case

The case for which Dr. Taylor was writing the Board's opinion involved the Sullivan Dry Dock & Repair Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, Local 13. The parties, agreeing to submit to an arbitrator a question in dispute, had executed "a so-called Submission Agreement" in which either party might request the NWLB to review the arbitration decision. After the arbitrator announced his decision, the company petitioned the NWLB to review it, but the Board declined, viewing the "Submission Agreement," according to Dr. Taylor, as "a step in the direction of destroying the institution of voluntary arbitration."

"Final arbitration under conditions agreed upon by the parties has an increasingly important job to do," Dr. Taylor concluded. "Rather than break down voluntary arbitration procedures, the NWLB has a responsibility for upholding the authority of arbitrators selected by the parties and for increasing their effectiveness."

To Speed Action

Under its new streamlined procedure, the NWLB closed 44 cases in 1 day last week; more than were settled in the entire month of November.

To speed the procedure in Washington and to clear up the backlog which had accumulated prior to the decentralization program, the Board has established a tripartite subcommittee to analyze all voluntary wage cases and make recommendations to the Board.

A backlog of cases awaiting final disposition by the Board accumulated in the period from October to December, after it was given responsibility for passing on practically all wage and salary adjustments as an anti-inflation measure, and before the twelve Regional War Labor Boards were established.

Labor Members Protest

Claiming that the Board should not stick rigidly to its Little Steel formula while living costs continue to rise, labor members of the WLB last week registered their dissent from the majority decision which denied a general wage increase to the 65,000 employees of the "Big Four" meat packing companies.

Pointing to the Board's declaration that it was adhering to the Little Steel formula with "the assurance of the Director of Economic Stabilization that such a stabilization of wages will be accompanied by a stabilization of prices," the labor members stated:

"Once before this Board acted on a similar assumption. When its present formula was first enunciated in July 1942, Chairman Davis declared that 'the Board acts on the assumption that prices and living costs will now be stabilized under the President's seven-point program.' Allowances were therefore to be made for increases in the cost of living only up to the date, approximately, when the President stated his program. But living costs have not been stabilized. Even if we limit ourselves only to the official index, the average monthly rate of increase in the cost of living since May 1942 has been almost as great as it was in the period between January 1941 and May 1942. In the first 16 months the index rose 15 percent; in the 7 months following May 1942 the index rose over 5 percent. The anonymity that inheres in statistical averages conceals the fact that food prices have risen twice as high as the over-all cost of living. The price of the meat which the packinghouse worker processes has increased twice as fast since January 1941 as the wage of that worker."

Clarify Commission's Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction of the Trucking Commission in relation to the Regional Boards was clarified last week by a resolution of the Board. All cases involving employees of a trucking business, the Board ruled last week, will be handled by the Commission. Labor dispute cases involving trucking employees of a business other than trucking will be handled by the Commission or by the Regional Board, as determined in each instance by Washington. Voluntary wage adjustment cases involving trucking employees of a business other than trucking will be handled by the Regional Board. In all cases, however, the Commission or Regional Board may refer cases within their jurisdiction to each other where special circumstances warrant.

War Rationing . . .

Issuance of Ration Book 2 Now in Full Swing

Details of the "Who, When, How, and Why" Stated by
OPA; One Member of Family May Register for Whole Unit

This week all over the United States millions of people are registering for War Ration Book 2. To help them in this unfamiliar business, OPA has explained the "who, when, where, and how" of registering.

Anyone who has Book 1 and who has properly filled out and signed a Consumer Declaration (reproduced in *Victory* February 17 and in many newspapers last week) may get Book 2. One declaration may be used for an entire family unit. People who failed to register for Book 1 before January 15 may do so this week, but only at local rationing boards.

Time of Book 2 registration ends February 28. Everyone is urged to register in his own locality, but if it is especially inconvenient, he may apply at another board.

Applying for Family

One adult member of a family may apply for all who are eligible by presenting a copy of Book 1 for each person. If there is no adult member, the oldest person in the family or a responsible adult may apply. A person may file separately from his family, if necessary, or an adult agent may apply for a person unable to appear.

After February 28, boards may refuse to permit application for Book 2 to be made by anyone until March 15. However, they may continue if they wish. This interval is given them so that they can do the "bookkeeping."

A person who does not receive Book 2 this week may apply for it on or after March 1, unless the rationing board for his area refuses to permit application between March 1 and 14. In such case, he may apply only on or after March 15.

When a War Ration Book 2 is issued to anyone after the end of one or more ration periods, stamps valid during those end periods must be removed before the Book is issued.

Consumer Declaration

The Consumer Declaration, which must be filed at the time a person applies

for Book 2, simply declares the excess amounts of canned goods on hand as of February 21—the first day after retail sales of such foods are suspended until March 1—and the number of extra pounds of coffee held by the applicant as of November 28, 1942—the day when coffee rationing started.

One declaration form is sufficient for an entire family unit if it contains the names of all the persons for whom the declaration is made. In the case of canned goods, the housewife may set aside five cans for each person in the family not including cans, bottles and jars containing less than 8 ounces, or home canned fruits and vegetables.

The net figure on coffee to be declared is the number of pounds on hand on November 28 in excess of one pound for each person whose age is stated as 14 years or older on War Ration Book 1.

The family unit for which one Consumer Declaration may be filed includes all persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, who regularly reside in the same household.

Questions Answered

Answers to some questions submitted to OPA officials follow:

Q. May I get my point-ration book by mail?

A. Only if you live in a locality where the regional OPA office has arranged to take care of mail applications. In general, these arrangements are being made for persons in remote areas.

Q. May I get my housekeeper's book, too?

A. Yes; if she authorizes you to get it for her.

Q. Do I include my housekeeper who lives with us on the Declaration?

A. No. She is not a member of the family, and must fill out a separate sheet.

Q. If I had no coffee on hand on November 28, and have no canned goods now, do I have to fill out a Consumer Declaration?

A. Yes. A Consumer Declaration form must be filled out for every person applying for Ration Book 2.

OPA Announces Point Rationing Values

Allowance Is Less Than Half
Consumption Last Year

Point values for all the processed foods that go on sale under rationing next Monday, March 1, were made public last week. The values, which fix the size of the individual ration, were described by Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, as reflecting the critical shortage in canned and processed foods available for civilian consumption during the next year and a half. The shortage is due principally to the heavy requirements of our armed forces at home and abroad, and in smaller measure to Lend-Lease requirements for shipment to Russia and our other fighting allies, Mr. Brown said.

The ration, as fixed by the point values, will reduce consumption of the restricted foods to less than one-half of the amount which civilians used during the year 1941-42. Because of the prospects for even heavier military and Lend-Lease demands on next year's pack of these rationed foods, the ration values were designed to spread our present available supply, and all of next year's supply over the whole period of March 1943 through September 1944, a period of 19 months.

As an example of the stringency of the supply, Mr. Brown pointed out that the individual ration of 48 points for one month would permit the purchase of one can each of peas and tomatoes in the popular No. 1 size can, in addition to one No. 2½ size can of peaches. The exact amount of the ration, of course, will depend on the items selected, choice of the lower point items resulting in the larger ration.

"The civilian population of the United States," Mr. Brown said, "will have 254 million cases of canned fruits and vegetables available for their use from March 1 to the end of September 1944. This will mean a little more than 13 million cases a month for civilian consumption for the next 19 months. The civilian population had almost 30 million cases a month for their use during the 1941-42 year.

"This means we will be eating less than half as much canned and processed foods as we ate the previous year. We'll do on this scant ration so that our fighting forces and the fighting forces of our allies may have the food they need to carry on."

OFFICIAL TABLE OF POINT VALUES FOR PROCESSED FOODS

No. 1—Effective March 1, 1943

Pursuant to Ration Order Number 13

POUNDS 1 pint = 1 pound
1 quart = 2 pounds

| WEIGHT | OVER INCLUDING | POINT VALUES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PER LB. |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----|----|----|---------|
| | | 0 4 oz. | 4 oz. 7 oz. | 7 oz. 10 oz. | 10 oz. 14 oz. | 14 oz. 18 oz. | 18 oz. 22 oz. | 22 oz. 26 oz. | 26 oz. 30 oz. | 30 oz. 34 oz. | 34 oz. 38 oz. | 38 oz. 42 oz. | 42 oz. 46 oz. | 46 oz. 50 oz. | | | | |
| | | 4 oz. | 7 oz. | 10 oz. | 14 oz. | 18 oz. | 22 oz. | 26 oz. | 30 oz. | 34 oz. | 38 oz. | 42 oz. | 46 oz. | 50 oz. | | | | |
| FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canned and Bottled (including Spiced Fruits) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| APPLES (including Crabapples) | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| APPLESAUCE | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| APRICOTS | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| BERRIES—all varieties | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| CHERRIES, red sour pitted | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| CHERRIES, other | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| CRANBERRIES and SAUCE | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| FRUITS FOR SALAD and FRUIT COCKTAIL | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| GRAPEFRUIT | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| GRAPEFRUIT JUICE | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| GRAPE JUICE | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| PEACHES | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| PEARS | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| PIEAPPLE | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| PIEAPPLE JUICE | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| All other canned and bottled fruits, fruit juices, and combinations | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| Frozen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHERRIES | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| PEACHES | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| STRAWBERRIES | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| BERRIES, Other | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| All other frozen fruits | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| Dried and Dehydrated | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PRUNES | | 3 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 31 | 38 | 43 | 48 | 53 | 58 | 63 | 68 | 73 | 78 | 20 |
| RAISINS | | 3 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 31 | 38 | 43 | 48 | 53 | 58 | 63 | 68 | 73 | 78 | 20 |
| All others | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE JUICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canned and Bottled | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASPARAGUS | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| BEANS, FRESH LIMA | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| BEANS, GREEN and WAX | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| BEANS, all canned and bottled dry varieties including Baked Beans, Soaked Dry Beans, Pork and Beans, Kidney Beans, and Lentils | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| BEETS (including pickled) | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| CARROTS | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| CORN | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| PEAS | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| SAUERKRAUT | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 4 | |
| SPINACH | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| TOMATOES | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| TOMATO CATSUP and CHILI SAUCE | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| TOMATO JUICE | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| TOMATO PRODUCTS, all others | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| All other canned and bottled vegetables, vegetable juices, and combinations | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 37 | 40 | 43 | 11 |
| Frozen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASPARAGUS | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| BEANS, LIMA | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| BEANS, GREEN and WAX | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| BROCCOLI | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| CORN | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| PEAS | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| SPINACH | | 2 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 | 41 | 44 | 47 | 50 | 13 |
| All other frozen vegetables | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| OTHER PROCESSED FOODS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOUPS, CANNED AND BOTTLED—all types and varieties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BAVY FOODS, Canned & bottled, all types and varieties except soups and cereals | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BAVY FOODS, Canned & bottled, all types and varieties except soups and cereals | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 8 |

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE NOT INCLUDED:

Canned Fruits: Apples—Jellies, Potatoes Salads.
Canned Cereals: Cereals, Potatoes, Raisins.
Fruit Cakes: Cakes, Potatoes, Raisins.
Fruit Pickles: Pickles, Potatoes, Raisins.

Frozen Fruits to contain more than 10 pounds.

Frozen Vegetables to contain more than 10 pounds.

Frozen Beans containing more than 10 pounds.

Pure Products—such as Beans, Macaroni, Noodles, whether or not they are packed with added Vegetable Salads.

Vegetable Salads to contain more than one gallon.

Breads, cakes, or other bakery products to contain more than one pound.

Breads, cakes, or other bakery products to contain more than one pound.

Breads, cakes, or other bakery products to contain more than one pound.

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INSTRUCTIONS.—To find the Point Value of an item:

1. Find out the net weight of the contents (from the label, if any).

2. In the line across the top of this table, above the weight in ounces and pounds, find the column in which this weight belongs.

3. Find the item in the listing of items in the column to the left.

4. The POINT VALUE of the item appears on the same line as the item in the column facing the correct weight.

All Point Values must be determined by weights. If no weight is marked on the item, the item must be weighed.

In finding the Point Value of a container whose contents are given in fluid ounces, consider the fluid ounces to be the same as the weight in ounces.

In finding the Point Value of a container whose contents are given in fluid ounces, consider the fluid ounces to be the same as the weight in ounces.

One pint is one pound one quart is two pounds.

The Point Value of any item weighing one-fourth (1/4) of a pound shall be set out at the multiplying the number of pounds of that item by the Point Value per pound of that item and the result is the "Net Point" value. Fractions of a pound should be figured in quarters-pound. Fractions of a quarter-pound should be figured in eighths quarter-pound. Thus, a item weighing 1/8 of a pound would be considered as weighing 1/4 of a pound.

In case of the purpose of getting the Point Value of the item.



Shoes

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through *June 15*.

Fuel Oil

Following are the expiration dates of *Period 4* fuel oil ration coupons (worth 9 gallons for Class I, 90 gallons for Class II consumers in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia; 11 gallons for Class I and 110 gallons for Class II consumers in 13 Middle Western States):

April 6—Zone C.

April 6—Zone D.

April 12—Zone B.

April 17—Zone A.

Persons who no longer have *Period 4* coupons may obtain additional rations by "cashing in" some of their *Period 5* coupons at their local boards.

Gasoline

No. 4 "A" coupons are valid through *March 21*.

"B" and "C" coupons expire according to the dates indicated on the individual books.

"T" rations are issued by local rationing boards after approval is obtained from local Offices of Defense Transportation on the basis of certificates of war necessity.

Tires

Inspection deadline for "A" motorists has been extended to *March 31*; for "B" and "C" bookholders, to *February 28*.

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20, may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates. Recapping of commercial vehicle tires with truck-type camelback is still subject to present rationing restrictions.

Sugar

Coupon No. 11 in War Ration Book One is good for three pounds of sugar through *March 15*.

Coffee

Stamp No. 25, valid for one pound of coffee, may be redeemed any time through *March 21*. This represents a ration of one pound per person every six weeks instead of every five weeks as originally provided.

Processed Foods

Week of *February 22*—Registration for War Ration Book Two. Exact dates vary in different localities. Watch local newspapers.

Sale of point rationed canned goods and related food items to consumers will be opened *March 1*. Presentation of stamps from War Ration Book Two then will be necessary with each purchase.

Retailers and wholesalers are reminded that they will be required to produce detailed records of their business for the month of *December 1942*, as a preliminary to the beginning of the new rationing system.

Bicycles

In the 17 Eastern States where gasoline rations have been cut, persons gainfully employed or doing voluntary work in connection with the war effort or the public welfare, as well as school pupils, may obtain certificates for the purchase of bicycles if needed to travel between home and work or school.

Typewriters

Rentals of nonportables manufactured after 1934 are banned.

Rentals of nonportables made between 1927 and 1935 may be made for not more than six months. Most portables made since 1935 may also be rented on the same basis.

Rentals of portables manufactured between 1927 and 1935 may still be made for not more than six months. Most portables made since 1935 may also be rented on the same basis.

Volunteers Aid Stores With Rationing

Assist Purchasers Counting Points on Canned Food

Specialty trained volunteer workers are now being recruited as "explainers" to help approximately 600,000 grocers and their customers throughout the country during the first week of March when the point rationing system for processed foods goes into effect, OPA announced last week.

The plan to station the volunteers in grocery stores during part of the day to answer questions on point rationing and to assist purchasers in counting points in buying canned and processed foods will make possible faster service over the counter, and will leave merchants and clerks more time to devote to handing coupons and keeping records.

Special Training

Local Defense Councils of the Office of Civilian Defense are already recruiting volunteer explainers, who will be given special training under the Community Service Member of the Local War Price and Rationing Board in the use of War Ration Book Two and the point rationing system.

Retail store owners are being notified that the service is available through Defense Councils, War Price and Rationing Boards, Chambers of Commerce and trade associations. Literature about the explainer plan has been distributed to 10,100 outlets by the Group Services branch of OPA. This includes a special booklet for explainers, an outline of processed foods rationing, a consumer instruction sheet, and a point value chart, which have gone to trade journals, chambers of commerce, national organizations, and War Price and Rationing boards.

Defense Councils Aid

Twenty-one national organizations having a total membership of more than a million have agreed to furnish volunteers for the project, among whom will be leaders of civic, church, lodge, labor, Negro, nationality, and other community groups. These volunteers are to give their services through the local Defense Councils. Other individuals and local organizations wishing to participate may contact the Defense Council in their communities.

Next Fall Critical Rubber Period; Recaps No Longer Under Rationing

OPA Permits Camelback for Passenger Cars and Light Trucks To Be Sold Without Ration Certificate

The country will face the most critical rubber period between October 1943 and March 1944, with December of this year the low point, Rubber Director William M. Jeffers said last week.

With increased military needs and civilian requirements for rubber this year estimated at approximately 612,000 tons, against supplies of 716,000 tons, America will be left next January 1 with only 104,000 tons on hand. This will be below the 120,000 tons which the Baruch committee considered a necessary working inventory.

As a result of delays in the synthetic rubber program, Jeffers said, the expected capacity that will come into production during 1943 will yield only 241,000 tons of all types, instead of the 354,000 tons which he had hoped for in an earlier progress report. This means that although the public could not benefit from the synthetic program in 1943, the total rubber available for all uses this year will be even less than previously expected, and after military needs are satisfied there will remain only the barest minimum for civilian use.

May Get Retreads

For the average passenger-car owner this means that, although he may be able to have his present tires retreaded with reclaimed rubber, or possibly get a second-hand or all-reclaimed "Victory" tire, there is no assurance that he will have any kind of tire after his present ones wear out.

American car owners therefore have new reason, OWI declared, to intensify their drive to guard the rubber supply on the wheels of their automobiles. This means that they should ration their mileage—driving only when absolutely essential, and not more than 35 miles an hour. Tires should be inspected frequently, OWI continued, and repairs and recaps made promptly when recommended by the official tire inspector. Car club exchanges in plants and offices to "share and spare your car" provide another means of making those tires last longer.

Action to Save Rubber

Removal of rationing restrictions on recapping of passenger-car and light truck tires with passenger type camelback as a measure to save rubber by extending the life of tires already in use was announced by the Office of Price Administration. The plan has the full approval of Rubber Director Jeffers.

This in no way relaxes the need for continued observance of rubber conservation measures such as the restriction of mileage through gasoline rationing, the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit, and tire inspection, the OPA emphasized.

Removal of the rationing restriction means that owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20 will be able to get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates. However, recapping of commercial vehicle tires with truck-type camelback, which contains a large proportion of crude rubber, continue subject to present rationing restrictions.

Purpose of the change with regard to recapping with passenger-type camelback is to reduce the demand for replacement tires by encouraging recapping, which takes less than half as much reclaimed rubber as a new war tire.

Aids Local Boards

OPA pointed out that since the distances that tires may be driven are strictly controlled by the mileage-rationing program, and since motorists are held to five tires per passenger car, there is a limit to the number of recappings that will be needed.

Besides preserving the tires already on cars, the new plan will lighten the work of local boards and save the tire wear and time now entailed in making trips to the board to file applications and pick up rationing certificates.

Rationing of all replacement tires, including used and recapped casings, will continue as at present. Moreover, exchange of a recyclable tire carcass for a recapped tire is still not permissible without a rationing certificate. The principal reason for not releasing re-

placements from rationing controls is that tires could be hoarded if there were no restriction on their sale, whereas this is not true of recapping services.

Since rationing certificates no longer will be necessary for getting a passenger car tire recapped, recappers will not be required to turn over the replenishment portions of certificates for passenger-type camelback when they order from their suppliers. Instead, each order for this kind of camelback must be accompanied by the recapper's certification that the amount ordered plus his stock as of the date of ordering will not exceed 1,500 pounds for each mold capable of recapping tires smaller than 7.50 x 20.

GAS ATTENDANTS SAFEGUARD RATIONS

When the gas attendant asks to see a motorist's mileage ration book, checks the windshield sticker and the license plate before he lays a hand on the pump, he is neither forsaking his usual courtesy, nor unduly delaying a sale. He is merely doing his job in carrying out the provisions of the rationing regulations for safeguarding your mileage ration from misuse, the OPA said.

His duties will be made clear to the motoring public by a new service station poster now being distributed by the OPA gasoline rationing branch through oil company channels. The Nation's 420,000 gasoline retailers will be asked to display prominently the red, white, and blue poster.

RATION ALLOTMENTS FOR INSTITUTIONS

Instead of applying to rationing boards for their March allotment for coffee and March-April allotment for sugar, institutional users will receive them when they register between March 1 and 10 with their ration boards under the new general order for all rationed food.

Institutional users who otherwise might suffer hardship may apply through February 27 to the local board for an allotment of sugar in an amount which must not exceed one-fourth of the regular allotment granted the applicant for the January-February period. Similarly, coffee users, by applying not later than February 27, may obtain stop-gap allotments. The amount of coffee granted will not exceed one-half the February allotment.

Voluntary Rationing For Scarce Goods

Retailers Asked to Divide Goods Fairly Among Customers

Voluntary rationing of scarce civilian goods not specifically controlled was urged last week upon manufacturers, wholesalers, and other distributors, so that people in remote regions may get their fair share and many retailers may not be forced out of business.

In a joint statement, Price Administrator Brown and Joseph L. Weiner, director of the WPB Office of Civilian Supply, suggested specific principles for the guidance of manufacturers and wholesalers in the fair distribution of civilian goods. For supplying each customer only with his fair, proportionate share of each scarce commodity, the following formula was suggested:

Formula Suggested

Determine the available amount of scarce goods. Deduct the amount necessary to supply new customers taken on in the past year, or expected to be added during the quarter in areas increasing greatly in population. The amount already new customers should be the same proportionately as that allowed old customers.

Determine the percentage of the remaining quantity to the quantity available in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Offer to supply customers an equivalent percentage of the goods purchased by them during the same month or quarter of last year.

SHOES SUPPLIED TO WAR MISSIONS ABROAD

If you go abroad on a war assignment, you can buy the shoes you will need while there. All you have to do is write to a District OPA office or rationing board to get more than the rationed number.

OPA made the rule last week with Red Cross workers, diplomats, foreign correspondents, and radio commentators in mind. Service men do not need coupons for "G. I." shoes, or shoes bought at Post Exchanges and supply centers. OPA said, and people now abroad may have a relative or agent apply for extra stamps to send shoes.

FUEL OIL IS BANNED FOR PLEASURE BOATS

Tightening the already stringent restrictions on the use of fuel oil by boats in the eastern shortage area, the OPA has denied oil for nonessential commercial boating in the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia.

Modeled along the lines of the gasoline restriction on nonessential boating, the order rescinds the small fuel oil rations granted for pleasure boating in the Eastern area, and suspends the rations issued for the operation of boats when the craft are used for purposes which are nonessential.

As a result, fuel oil now will be denied when the boat, whether used for private or commercial purposes, is engaged in pleasure cruising, sport fishing, guiding parties, and so forth. However, the owner will continue to receive fuel oil rations if the boat is used to obtain fish for food or sale, for the transportation of passengers—such as ferries—and other essential purposes.

Three exceptions to the pleasure boating ban are made. Fuel oil may be obtained when a boat is used for family or personal necessity for which no adequate alternative means of transportation is available, when it is used by naval or military personnel on authorized leave or furlough, for the purpose of visiting relatives or making social calls, or when it is required for use by the Navy, Coast Guard, and Coast Guard Auxiliary.

The restriction applies to such products as Diesel oil used in internal combustion engines and oil used in firing steam boilers.

DEALERS IN RUBBER FOOTWEAR ARE AIDED

An amendment last week to OPA regulations covering the rationing of men's rubber boots and rubber work shoes will permit retailers and distributors to exercise greater choice as to the type of rationed rubber footwear they may buy in replenishing inventories.

Also, they can increase inventories when they are not large enough to serve customers' needs, get stocks needed to fill orders of certain Government agencies—so-called "exempt" agencies—that are permitted by the regulations to buy rationed rubber footwear without turning over rationing certificates to the sellers, and open new sales outlets.

War Prices . . . WOMEN'S CLOTHING PRICES UNCHANGED

Women's and children's dresses, suits, coats, skirts, and blouses will be priced about the same as last spring and summer.

This is assured by OPA pricing rules that retailers and wholesalers of these outerwear garments will use. These are the same general pricing methods that have been in effect since last summer, except that the alternative method for sellers to determine ceilings under the general maximum price regulation is being discontinued.

Distributors at retail and wholesale will base their ceiling prices upon the cost of the garment to them. To this cost they apply a mark-up equal to the margins they were using for the same classes of apparel during the latter part of 1941. Also the new regulation provides an "over-all ceiling" rule which prohibits the sale of any garment in a price line which is higher than the highest price line delivered by the seller during March 1942 for the same class and size range of apparel.

NO RISE IN PRICE OF TUNGSTEN ORES

Information that some nonmarginal producers of tungsten ores and concentrates were considering an increase in prices over recent levels led the OPA to state that no advance in prices of this strategic ore is justified.

Stating prices that it believes reflect the current market fairly, OPA said that, if necessary, it will issue a maximum price regulation to assure the flow of the commodity into needed war production.

The statement was issued following discussions with Metals Reserve Company and the War Production Board. Conferences were also held over the past several weeks with individual producers, consumers, and dealers, as a result of which OPA's desire to avoid any material change at this time in the tungsten ore price structure was made known to the industry.

"WE CAN TAKE PRIDE and even pleasure in simple living—or we can grumble about our deprivations and make ourselves and those about us miserable." *Hon. James F. Byrnes.*

Price Cut Saves 50 Million Dollars

Excessive Profits Found In Steel Castings

The largest saving ever brought about by a single OPA price reduction—estimated conservatively at \$50,000,000 this year—will accrue to the United States Government under an order cutting back by 10 percent to 25 percent the maximum prices for most of the steel castings used in ships, tanks, guns, and planes.

This saving on the country's bill for war, which OPA officials point out is not far from half as large as the agency's original 1942-43 appropriation of \$120,000,000, was decided on after examination of the 1942 earnings of steel castings manufacturers revealed that profits on sales were running from three to five times as large as in the four years 1936 through 1939. Additional studies of the increased profit margins in the industry are being made, officials said, and further price reductions may result.

During the past few months, it was stated, armor casting prices have been reduced voluntarily by the industry and, in the case of the heavier cast armor turret, are near the new ceilings now set by OPA. However, current prices for most castings are lowered by from 10 to 15 percent by the latest OPA step, with some cuts as much as 25 percent.

This extremely favorable profit showing, OPA pointed out, also reflected stabilized costs resulting from OPA ceilings on prices the industry has had to pay for its raw materials.

Detailed study of other costs incurred by the industry, OPA said, has revealed that while the total wages paid have increased, the proportion of labor cost to dollar sales volume has decreased, being 31 percent in 1939 and 26 percent in the first 9 months of 1942. Other charges against the industry's operations have shown a similar decline in relation to sales.

EASTMAN ASKS STATES TO ENACT SPEED LAWS

ODT Director Eastman last week urged State legislatures considering 35-mile speed laws to enact them in order to permit their Governors or designated State agencies to change the speed limit, if this action should ever be necessary.

PRIORITIES CORRECTION

Errors in the February issue of "Priorities," an official compilation of WPB priority orders and forms, were corrected last week by the Field Contact Branch. The booklet indicates that forms PD-99, 99A, 99B, and 99C, which are filed under Order M-21, should be sent to the Bureau of the Census. This is incorrect. As is indicated on the forms, they should be sent to the Steel Division. The booklet also incorrectly states that form PD-139, required by Order M-21, must be filed by the 15th of the month. The correct date is the 10th of the month.

Overseas Buying Saves Ship Space

WPB Finds Material on Hand For Foreign Building Projects

By finding construction material overseas during last year many thousands tons of merchant shipping were freed for use in transporting food and munitions to the fighting forces, WPB said this week in reporting that the overseas construction program last year amounted to approximately \$2,000,000,000.

An example of the thorough combing of materials markets abroad occurred in the Far East, where thousands of tons of cement were needed. When it was discovered that a large cement mill capacity existed in this area, and that the country had an exportable surplus, orders for American cement were canceled by the engineers in charge and the equivalent of one 10,000-ton vessel for a year was saved.

ODT OFFERS RULES FOR STORING AUTOS

A specific program for the maintenance of trucks and buses in dead storage to prevent them from deteriorating that may well be followed by any motorist who stores his car for lack of gasoline or for any other reason was outlined by ODT last week.

To protect body paint, trucks should be stored in a clean, dry place, roofed, and free from water leaks and sunlight. They should be covered either with paper or cloth and especially protected against time dust which may come from white-wash.

Tires should be inflated slightly above operating pressure, removed with the wheels, and packed horizontally in a cool, dark place.

Rich Vanadium Bed Found in West

Search for Phosphate Leads To Valuable Discovery

Vanadium, enough to go far toward making the Nation self-sufficient, has been discovered in Idaho and Wyoming by the Geological Survey. The bed can yield millions of tons of ore containing valuable percentages of this crucial toughener for armor plate, guns, machine tools, and other weapons of victory.

The search, part of one of the greatest combings of the earth's crust for war materials, was originally for phosphate fertilizers for farmers against the day when eastern phosphate beds would be depleted and full knowledge of our western beds suddenly demanded. Survey geologists began in 1911 to study and analyze phosphate beds in Idaho and Wyoming. The studies revealed small amounts of vanadium.

Rubey Given Credit

Hero of the discovery of high grade vanadium ore is W. W. Rubey, Survey geologist, who in 1937 took over the phosphate studies. Throughout the next 3 years, he collected many samples of the phosphoria formation, carefully recorded the place of each sample in the rock sequence and had them analyzed.

EMERGENCY TRUCKS TO EXCEED SPEED LIMIT

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the ODT, has announced that beginning March 1, motor carriers engaged in making emergency deliveries for the Army, Navy, United States Maritime Commission, and the War Shipping Administration will be permitted to operate their trucks in excess of 35 miles an hour, provided the vehicles carry certificates of exemption and display pennants indicating they are engaged in emergency service.

The action was taken on the petition of the War Department and the other agencies to speed up emergency deliveries of war supplies and has the approval of Rubber Director Jeffers for a 60-day trial period. During that time, the ODT will maintain a continuous check on the degree of compliance and will study the effect of the order on operating efficiency.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

Issued Feb. 15 to 22, 1943, under authority of War Production Board. Completed copy for Victory by Field Control Branch of the War Production Board. Inquiries concerning these regulations should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Field Service Section, 3301 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: RE-3411 (7 lines), Extension 3940.

| Order No. | Modification | Title | Abstract of priorities action | Federal Register citation | PD forms | Issued Effective | Expires | Division | Administrator— Tel. ext. |
|-----------|----------------------|---|--|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| L-11 | Amended | Construction | Future order revised to reflect changed needs. Schedule A amended and brought up to date. Schedule B expanded to reduce nonessential construction. This interpretation covers all interpretations and is embodied in order as amended. | 8 F. R. 223 | 105, 106, 683, (6) | 2-19-43 | --- | Construction | H. W. Cutler, 2897. |
| L-11 | Interpretation No. 1 | Construction | Future order revised to reflect changed needs. Schedule A amended and brought up to date. Schedule B expanded to reduce nonessential construction. This interpretation covers all interpretations and is embodied in order as amended. | 8 F. R. 223 | 105, 106, 683, (6) | 2-19-43 | --- | Construction | H. W. Cutler, 2897. |
| L-12 | Amended | Plumbing and heating supply | Revised to eliminate "or" from specifications for plumbing materials; "and" for water closet working parts. | 8 F. R. 229 | --- | 2-19-43 | --- | Plumbing and Heating | C. M. Wilcox, 7365. |
| L-49 | Amended | Beds, springs, mattresses | Amends restrictions on production of coil, flat, box and false bed springs. | 8 F. R. 219 | --- | 2-29-43 | --- | Consumers' Durables | H. P. Dickinson, 7124. |
| L-51-a | Amended | Dry cell batteries, portable | Eliminates metal edge on boxes, restricts coil weight, outer box size and type. | 8 F. R. 229 | --- | 2-17-43 | --- | Consumers' Durables | R. Beatty, 5873. |
| L-120 | Schedule X | Foodstuffs | Amends paragraph which required storage of cement in cement; 2. Eliminates provision requiring cement to be tested by laboratory, selected by contractor, and used in concrete. | 8 F. R. 229 | --- | 2-20-43 | --- | Pulp and Paper | O. B. King, 2609. |
| L-173 | Amended | Portland cement | Amends paragraph which required storage of cement in cement; 2. Eliminates provision requiring cement to be tested by laboratory, selected by contractor, and used in concrete. | 8 F. R. 229 | --- | 2-16-43 | --- | Building Materials | O. B. Arthur, 3882. |
| L-227 | Amended | Fountain pens, mechanical pencils, etc. | Amends restrictions on novelty writing instruments. | 8 F. R. 229 | --- | 2-20-43 | --- | Consumers' Durable Goods | H. J. Gilhady, 3841. |
| L-240 | Amended | Furniture | Restricts production; acquisition of nonessential metal parts; limit size of assembly; prohibition; limits number of patterns, provided for field by specific authorization. | 8 F. R. 229 | 708 | 2-20-43 | --- | Consumers' Durable Goods | H. J. Gilhady, 3841. |
| L-280 | Amended | Fans and blowers | Prohibits acceptance of order after 2-28-43, delivery after 3-31-43, unless order is for replacement parts, limits number of patterns, provided for field by specific authorization. | 8 F. R. 229 | 705, 706 | 2-16-43 | --- | General Industrial Equipment | G. W. McCormick, Jr., 7200. |
| M-8-a | Amended | Cord and products | Establishes reserve for allocation; restricts sale, delivery, use of cord lines. | 8 F. R. 225 | 20, 30, 31, 32, 11 | 2-20-43 | --- | Cable, Wire, and Electric Apparatus | W. T. Mady, 4995. |
| M-15-g | Amended | Rubber and balata, etc. | Permits transfers of new replacement tires for industrial power trucks under purchase order dated 1-1-43 or later on PD basis; subject to certain conditions for replacement of tires; subject to certain conditions for replacement of tires. | 8 F. R. 214 | --- | 2-17-43 | --- | Office of Rubber Director | L. D. Tompkins, 6081. |
| M-25 | Amended | Formaldehyde, hexamine, the benzene, and trimethylamine | Establishes allocation control; subject to small order exemption; effective 3-1-43. | 8 F. R. 229 | 600, 601 | 2-20-43 | --- | Chemicals | C. Rector, 71820. |
| M-31 | Interpretation No. 1 | Formaldehyde, hexamine, the benzene, and trimethylamine | Clarifies meaning of "frozen" plate. | 8 F. R. 229 | --- | 2-22-43 | --- | Containers | A. Clement, 71871. |
| M-124 | Amended | Formaldehyde, hexamine, the benzene, and trimethylamine | Subject to specified exceptions; design processing and transfer of rubber yarn, tubes yarn and elastic threads, including synthetic rubber yarn and thread. | 8 F. R. 219 | 556 | 2-17-43 | --- | Textile, Clothing and Leather | A. Clement, 71871. |
| M-171 | Amended | Elastic fabrics, knitted | Subject to specified exceptions; design processing and transfer of elastic fabric. | 8 F. R. 219 | 556 | 2-17-43 | --- | Textile, Clothing and Leather | A. Clement, 71871. |
| M-241 | Amended | Silica gel | Revokes M-219. | 8 F. R. 229 | --- | 2-20-43 | --- | Chemicals | C. Boyce, 5603. |
| M-241 | Amended | Silica gel | Revokes M-245. | 8 F. R. 229 | --- | 2-20-43 | --- | Chemicals | C. Boyce, 5603. |
| M-245 | Revocation | Canned suet | Revokes M-219. | 8 F. R. 219 | --- | 2-20-43 | --- | Food | O. Shifman, 7253. |
| M-25 | Amended | Garment leather | Expiration date changed from 2-15-43 to 4-15-43. | 8 F. R. 219 | 770, 772, 773 | 2-17-43 | --- | Textile, Clothing and Leather | F. L. Walton, 3221. |
| M-27 | Amended | Cattle hide leather and products | Establishes allocation control; subject to small order exemption; effective 3-1-43. | 8 F. R. 229 | 600, 601 | 2-20-43 | --- | Chemicals | R. Heron, 72001. |
| M-28 | Amended | Any-dura aluminum | Establishes conditions applicable to holding and disposition of War Housing Units; applies to retail, sales price, war workers, owners of war housing. | 8 F. R. 229 | --- | 2-20-43 | --- | Housing | R. Heron, 72001. |
| P-55-a | Revocation | Industrial explosives | Revokes M-27. | 8 F. R. 229 | --- | 2-20-43 | --- | Chemicals | R. Heron, 72001. |
| P-58 | Revocation | Industrial explosives | Revokes M-27. | 8 F. R. 229 | --- | 2-20-43 | --- | Chemicals | R. Heron, 72001. |

PRIORITIES

All unassigned priorities regulations and reporting forms of War Production Board are hereby published for information and guidance. These regulations and forms are hereby published for information and guidance. These regulations and forms are hereby published for information and guidance.

VICTORY

Each week all new War Production Board orders and regulations are published in "VICTORY". Only those orders and regulations are published in "VICTORY" which are of such importance as to require to be kept "PRIORITIES" up to date. Rate: 75 cents per year.

FEDERAL REGISTER

Complete texts of War Production Board orders and regulations appear in "FEDERAL REGISTER". Published daily except Sundays, Mondays and days following legal holidays. Subscription: \$1.25 per month; \$12.50 per year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ABOVE PUBLICATIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .



MANPOWER

LABOR FORCE—EMPLOYED—UNEMPLOYED

| | Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 | Jan. 1943 | Jan. 1941 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | (Millions of persons) | | |
| Labor force ¹ | 52.4 | 53.4 | 53.0 | 53.0 |
| Male..... | 37.1 | 37.9 | 40.0 | 40.7 |
| Female..... | 15.3 | 15.5 | 13.2 | 12.3 |
| Employed..... | 51.0 | 51.9 | 48.9 | 45.3 |
| Male..... | 36.3 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 35.1 |
| Female..... | 14.7 | 14.9 | 11.9 | 10.2 |
| Unemployed..... | 1.4 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 7.7 |
| Male..... | 0.8 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 5.8 |
| Female..... | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.1 |

¹ Excludes institutional population and estimated number of persons in the Armed Forces.
Source: Census Bureau.



LABOR TURNOVER

| All manufacturing industries: | Dec. 1942 | Nov. 1942 | Dec. 1941 | Dec. 1940 |
|---|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | (Rate per hundred employees) | | |
| Accessions..... | 6.92 | 8.14 | 4.76 | 4.11 |
| Total separations..... | 6.37 | 7.09 | 4.71 | 3.18 |
| Voluntary..... | 3.71 | 4.21 | 1.75 | 0.99 |
| Discharges..... | 0.46 | 0.43 | 0.29 | 0.16 |
| Lay-offs..... | 0.70 | 0.65 | 2.15 | 1.86 |
| Military..... | 1.29 | 1.55 | 0.39 | (¹) |
| Miscellaneous ² | 0.21 | 0.25 | 0.13 | 0.15 |
| Voluntary separations in selected industries: | | | | |
| Aircraft..... | 3.69 | 3.93 | 2.28 | 1.98 |
| Shipbuilding..... | 4.49 | 5.41 | 2.93 | 1.89 |
| Machine tools..... | 2.35 | 3.02 | 1.58 | 0.98 |

¹ Included in miscellaneous. ² Includes deaths and retirements. Source: BLS.



LABOR DISPUTES

| | Dec. 1942 | Nov. 1942 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries ¹ | 200,000 | 175,000 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | $\frac{1}{100}$ of 1% | $\frac{1}{100}$ of 1% |
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries ¹ | 4,225,000 | |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | $\frac{1}{100}$ of 1% | |

¹ The term strike includes both strikes and lockouts. Source: BLS



HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

Metal Products Industries¹

January 1943

| Industry: | Average weekly hours worked per wage earner | Average hours per week of plant utilization ² |
|---|---|--|
| Total..... | 47.9 | 70.8 |
| Iron and steel products (except machinery)..... | 47.1 | 70.9 |
| Nonferrous metal products..... | 46.8 | 63.0 |
| Electrical machinery..... | 46.5 | 68.5 |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | 50.1 | 75.0 |
| Automobiles and automobile equipment..... | 47.6 | 82.4 |
| Other transportation equipment..... | 45.4 | 58.8 |
| Miscellaneous industries..... | 46.2 | 56.3 |

¹ The industries exclude aircraft, shipbuilding and government-owned ordnance plants and navy yards. The basic ferrous and nonferrous metal producing industries are excluded.

² Total man-hours worked in production and assembly departments divided by the number of wage earners on the first shift; 168 hours equals theoretical maximum.

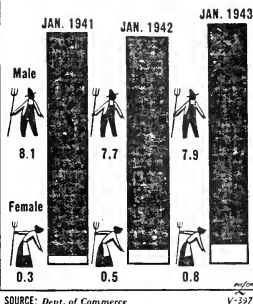
War Facts are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WPB

WAR FACTS

FARM WORKERS

Male and Female Employment

(Expressed in millions of persons)



SOURCE: Dept. of Commerce

V-397

INDICES OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

| | Dec. 1942 | Jan. 1943 |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | November 1941 = 100 | |
| Munitions production..... | 197 | 163 |
| War construction..... | 213 | 109 |
| Total war output..... | 363 | 135 |

WAR CONSTRUCTION

| | June 1940-Dec. 31, 1942 | (Millions of dollars) |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Government-financed: | | |
| Commitments for nonindustrial construction..... | \$15,128 | |
| Commitments for industrial facilities expansion..... | 14,043 | |

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

| | Jan. 31, 1943 | Dec. 31, 1942 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | (Billions of dollars) | |
| War program..... | \$238.4 | \$238.0 |
| Commitments..... | (¹) | \$183.8 |
| Expenditures..... | 74.5 | 68.2 |

War Expenditures—Monthly and Daily

| | Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | (Billions of dollars) | |
| Expenditures..... | \$6,254 | \$6,125 |
| Number of days..... | 26 | 26 |
| Daily rate..... | 240.5 | 235.6 |

¹ Preliminary. ² Estimated.
³ Not available. ⁴ Revised.

For additional information on Indices of Program Progress and War Construction, see *Victory* of Feb. 10, 1943, p. 177; for Program—Commitments—Expenditures see *Victory*, Feb. 17, 1943, p. 210.

War Manpower . . .

Local Boards Help Manpower Program

By Paul V. McNutt

Chairman War Manpower Commission

The guiding principle of manpower allocation is to enable each person to use his ability and skill where they will contribute most to the Nation's war effort. The armed forces must have the men and the skills they require to achieve victory over our enemies. At the same time it is imperative that industry, agriculture, and other civilian activities have the manpower they need in order that our armed forces be adequately equipped and supplied and our home front maintained.

Selective Service Local Boards make the initial and usually the final determination concerning the assignment of the men in the military ages group, and upon these boards, therefore, rests a heavy responsibility. Classification of Selective Service registrants must be in accordance with the guiding principle stated above—with strict regard in each case as to whether the man is more needed within or outside the armed forces.

Selective Service

Guided by the law, by regulations, and by instructions from the War Manpower Commission and with the cooperation of its various agencies, Selective Service Local Boards henceforth can determine more exactly the relation of the individual registrant to the national war program. Through the induction and deferment procedures of local boards working closely with the local United States Employment Service offices, the manpower required for both military and essential civilian programs is being provided through an orderly process of allocation.

Local Boards and the national officials of the Bureau of Selective Service have served loyally and efficiently to recruit our great Army and at the same time to maintain our agricultural and industrial production. I have the utmost confidence that they will continue to work unstintingly for the success of this vast program upon which we are embarked.

Seniority Rights Protection

McNutt Says Workers Who Change Jobs Need Protection

In his first press conference since the President's executive order established a 48-hour minimum work week, Manpower Chairman McNutt said last week that he was confident that some method of preserving the seniority of workers who change jobs could be worked out.

"That question will be resolved," he told newsmen. "I am not very disturbed about it."

The general counsel of the WMC is now studying the problem with the intention of taking necessary action to protect workers, he announced.

"In general, of course, the theory has been to protect seniority," McNutt said. "We will attempt to protect seniority in every area where the 48-hour work week is in effect."

Protection will also be sought for workers who change jobs because of the recently announced nondeferable list.

"In an all-out war," McNutt said, "the only question is where a man can be most useful in winning the war."

The War Manpower Commission, he said, has no objection to labor unions with clauses protecting the seniority of workers going into military service seeking to have these clauses extended to cover workers who leave for more essential wartime work.

Raises Pay Question

There is no present provision for overtime for persons not covered by the Wage-Hour law who are working a 48-hour week, he said, unless it is provided by a union contract. However, McNutt said the WMC general counsel was also studying this matter.

"To what extent do you consider the 48-hour week to be inflationary?" he was asked.

"If it is inflationary at all," McNutt replied, "it is only slightly so. And I am not willing to admit that it is even slightly inflationary."

The United States Employment Service and the labor-management stabilization committees in the labor shortage areas will be used to enforce the order, he added. In this connection, McNutt declared, it is imperative for the WMC to get the necessary funds from Congress to expand the USES to a point where it can

USES to Find Jobs for Disabled Navy Men

Men Given Chance to Stay In Service When Possible

Navy men who have been disabled in the line of duty are going to get help from Veterans' Employment Representatives of the USES in finding suitable jobs, the Bureau of Naval Personnel has announced.

The Bureau said that whenever possible disabled naval personnel are given the opportunity of continuing in the service on shore duty, if their disability will not be aggravated, but that the Navy will release them if they want to end their naval service.

Employers interested in hiring disabled Navy officers and men may inquire of USES field representatives. Commandants of naval districts have been ordered to help USES make men available for interviews.

handle the added task. Last year, he pointed out, the USES had a 60 percent labor turn-over because of the limitation imposed on salaries.

At the present time, he said the WMC has no intention of adopting the 48-hour week on a Nation-wide basis.

A reporter pointed out that workers employed 48 hours or more a week had little time for shopping. McNutt said the commission was planning no action to change store hours but predicted that economic factors would cause the stores to change their hours of business.

"If I were a merchant," he said, "I would sell at the times people can buy."

Negro Hiring Increased

Great progress has been made in increasing the employment of Negroes and in breaking down discriminatory hiring practices, Mr. McNutt said.

Asked if he had seen a survey which showed that 47 percent of employers had no intention of or plans for hiring Negro workers, McNutt said he had.

"Don't you think that figure is still pretty high?" he was asked.

"It is a much better percentage than you would have gotten 6 months ago," McNutt replied.

McNutt said two factors—persuasion and necessity—had caused the increase in Negro hiring. Several plans have been proposed for the reorganization of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, he announced, and are being studied.

War Production . . .

Willow Run Bomber Production Peak Expected Within a Year

Assembly Line Delay is Attributed to Shortage of Material and Labor Supplies and Tooling Methods

Because of widespread, conflicting stories on the operation of the Willow Run bomber factory, reporting the output all the way from ridiculously small to fantastically large numbers, the Office of War Information announced last week that production at the great Government-owned Ford operated bomber factory at Willow Run, while meeting the present War Department schedule, is running at only a small fraction of its ultimate potential. This schedule has been frequently revised. Actual figures of production have been withheld by the War Department for reasons of military security.

There have been delays in getting the plant into production. Since the first bomber rolled off the assembly lines, however, production has increased steadily. Ford engineers expect this increase will continue. Peak production may be attained within a year.

Despite increasing production, the original program was slow in getting under way. The first completed bomber to be assembled on the Willow Run production lines was not completed until 3 months after the date set in the company's plant. The first assembly was even more behind schedule.

Factors in Delay

There were four main contributing factors to the early delay at Willow Run.

One is the effect of the war upon the supply of materials and labor has been greater than had been anticipated.

Another reason is the comparatively permanent and inflexible methods of tooling used at Willow Run have taken longer than was expected to complete. The theory behind Willow Run was that the size of the plant and the permanency of the tooling would require a much greater time to complete than a smaller plant using the aircraft industry's more flexible tooling methods. The Ford engineers believed, however, that once started, Willow Run would soon achieve such a volume production that it would in a given time overtake the production of a smaller plant using aircraft methods and would accomplish much greater production in the long run. The time

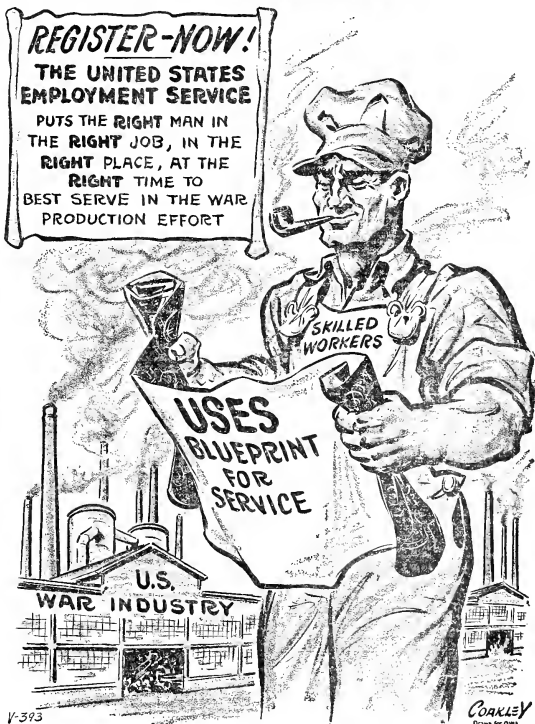
needed to produce the first bomber was greater than was anticipated. There is no question that production could have been started at Willow Run many months sooner had more conventional methods of tooling been followed.

It has been necessary to train a completely new and inexperienced working force at Willow Run, a force which has now grown to more than 30,000. While it was planned to produce the first block of bombers at Willow Run without making any changes, it has been necessary to make changes.

Time for Subassemblies

Production at Willow Run is divided between completed planes and subassemblies. The subassemblies require the major portion of the man-hours necessary to produce a complete plane. The subassemblies are shipped to aircraft plants elsewhere for final assembling.

FOLLOW THE BLUEPRINT !



V-393

Restricting Articles Civilians Use Saves Critical Materials

WPB's Consumers Durable Goods Division Estimates Large Tonnage of Metals and Other Materials Saved

An annual saving of 2 million tons of critical metals, and untold tonnage of other essential materials, are being made through restrictions and curtailments of production of hundreds of civilian household articles.

The WPB Consumers Durable Goods Division in a review of conservation actions within its own administration up to the first of this year says that saving of a critical material means annual diversion of the material from civilian production to war production, using 1941 consumption as bases for estimates. Principal metals saved are aluminum, brass, bronze, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, steel, tin and zinc. Other critical materials include, principally, asbestos, mica, plastics, resin, rubber, and shellac.

Not all articles of civilian household use are covered by the report which is concerned with only those that are within the Division's scope. Production of hundreds of other allied household furnishings and accessories, including pet cages, phonographs, sidewalk scrapers, etc., have been restricted or curtailed but do not appear in the following list of articles the production of which has either been banned entirely or greatly curtailed.

Athletic and sports equipment are in production, but for essential use only.

Baby carriages, strollers, walkers—Limited to the maximum use of metal per unit. Baby carriages are limited to six pounds per unit.

Batteries, dry cell—With the exception of hearing aid batteries, all dry cell batteries for civilian uses are curtailed.

Breeding, mattresses, sofa beds, etc.—Use of iron and steel in the production of inner spring mattresses, pads and pillows prohibited.

Bicycle, pedal—For general use the industry has adopted a war model.

Bobby pins, hair pins, curlers, combs—Use of metal has been stopped except for minimum amount necessary for joining hardware.

Caskets and burial vaults—Production stopped.

Church foods—Critical materials, such as brass, copper, aluminum, rubber, nickel, and tin, may not be used.

Cigarette lighters for civilian use is entirely prohibited.

Clocks and watches manufacture stopped.

Cutlery and flatware, domestic, have been cut to the most essential utensils.

Electrical appliances—The cut-off date was May 31, 1942.

Electric fans—All production of portable electric fans for commercial and domestic use has been prohibited.

Electric lamps, portable—On December 10, 1942, production was prohibited.

Electric light bulbs—Limited to specified types.

Electric ranges were discontinued on May 31, 1942.

Electric refrigerators and others, domestic—Production stopped. Production of domestic; nonmechanical ice refrigerators ("ice boxes") has been increased, since this now represents the only means of household refrigeration available to the general public.

Fishing Tackle—The cut-off date was June 30, with all production stopped except for restricted production of hooks for sport fishing.

Flashlights—Limited to orders bearing preference ratings of A-10 or higher.

Fountain pens, mechanical and wood-cased pencils, steel nibs, pen holders—Curtailed.

Furniture, metal household—All civilian production stopped.

Furniture, metal office—All civilian production stopped.

Furniture upholstered—Production of steel upholstery springs prohibited.

Golf clubs—The cut-off date was June 30.

Jewelry—This industry is divided broadly into two groups of manufacturers, the costume and low-priced jewelry group which used brass, steel, tin and other critical materials; and the precious metals group which used gold, silver, palladium and platinum.

Kitchen and household utensils—A long list of miscellaneous galvanized, enameled, cast iron and black steel ware has been prohibited. These include: Coat hangers and hooks, tie racks, towel bars and racks, tooth brush holders, soap dishes, fly swatters, dish drainers, cuspidors, curtain rods, candlesticks, picnic

stoves and grills, pot scourers, carpet beaters, kitchen tools and gadgets.

Knitting needles, crochet hooks—Use of steel in their manufacture is prohibited.

Lamps and lanterns, liquid fuel—Production of none of these items has been stopped completely, although it has been curtailed severely.

Lawn mowers—The cut-off date was June 30 except for gang mowers.

Marketing devices—Critical metals and materials cannot be used.

Musical instruments—The cut-off date was June 30, 1942.

Military insignia—Procurement departments of the services are cooperating in efforts to substitute noncritical materials.

Outboard motors—Production stopped March 27, except for preferred orders.

Office supplies—Use of metal in production of the following items has been stopped: calendar stands, copy holders, desk accessories, desk pencil sharpeners, file fasteners, inked ribbon containers, staple removers, adhesive and gummed tape dispensers, archboard and clipboard files, clamps, clips, eyelets round and flat-head fasteners, eyelets, inked ribbon spools, paper fasteners, paper punches and perforators, pins, staples and staplers and thumb tacks.

Photographic equipment—Except for direct and indirect military purposes.

Photographic films—Use of 35 mm. motion picture film for ordinary civilian entertainment, cut to 75 percent of 1941 use. Amateur home movie films cut to 50 percent. Amateur snap shot type cut to 50 percent, professional type cut sheet film pack to 75 percent.

Razors and razor blades—Production of safety razors for civilian use was stopped on November 3, 1942. Complete production of straight razors ended on December 31, 1942. Safety razor blades for civilian use is limited to about 1,900,000 units this year.

Sewing machines, domestic—June 15, 1942, was the cut-off date.

Umbrellas—Production of umbrella frames is permitted up to 30 percent of 1941 production.

Vacuum cleaners—The cut-off date was April 30, 1942.

Radios—The cut-off date was April 22, 1942.

Washing machines, electric and gas-engine powered, and ironers, domestic—Curtailed began in October, 1941, and production was stopped completely by mid-June 1942.

The review covers the period to January 1, 1943, and additions or changes since December 31, 1942 are not included.

Scarcity of Civilian Goods Is Potential Cause of Inflation

OWI Says Temporary Gain in Income by One Group Is Costly to Fixed Income and Low Wage Groups

Taking cognizance of certain inflationary trends in this country, the OWI warns us that however you gobble it up, the supply of civilian goods in wartime is just so big and no bigger. Any temporary gain in income by a large group of the population is made only at the expense of other groups. When this group begins to buy more, there is less for the others. Then the others demand more pay and the gain of the first group is cut down through scarcities and rising prices.

In peacetime, the OWI statement continued, if people get more money and buy more things, factories turn out more goods and farmers can raise more meat and peas and potatoes to take care of the demand. But in wartime, a nation has to chop down the manufacture of civilian goods to the lowest level the people can get along with. (See the article on another page in this issue showing the curtailment in production of civilian goods.)

Civilian Steel Scarce

Pots and pans, automobile and refrigerator parts take metal, which is scarce, and manpower, which also is scarce now and is growing scarcer all the time. Out of more than 90 million tons of steel ingot to be produced this year, the Office of Civilian Supply expects only about a quarter million tons will go into civilian durable goods: The rest will go to fight this war. The same thing is true in varying degrees of things made out of copper, tin, plastics, and even wood, and dozens of other materials. We expect to make only about 335 million pairs of shoes for civilians in 1943, compared with more than 400 million in 1939.

Food is also a case in point. Farmers are doing a herculean job. In 1942, to take care of unprecedented demands, they increased food production until it was some 28 percent higher than the 1935-1939 average. Agricultural leaders in Government have said that we will be mighty lucky if we do any better than this year. Supplies of manpower, farm implements and fertilizer set a limit on what the farmer can do, and there is always the weather to worry about. At the same time, about a fourth of the food we produce in 1943 must go to feed our armed forces and keep our allies fighting. As a result, American civilians will have just about as much food as in the late 1930's.

Already, Americans have had a preview of what happens when people with an unaccustomed amount of money compete for food that is no more plentiful than in ordinary years. In many parts of the country, meat almost vanished from the stores. Those who were getting big pay checks and could shop early, bought more than they needed; those who could buy only a little at a time or worked until late in the day got not enough or none at all. Besides all that, supplies that should have lasted out the season were exhausted before the season was over.

Skyrocketing Prices

This means that, with shrinking supplies, prices may go up like a skyrocket unless they are held under control. There is another facet of inflation and perhaps the best recognized. Booming factory wages increased the demand for food; food prices went up. Bigger factory wages meant higher production costs and therefore higher prices for

manufactured goods bought by the farmer, and that made the farm people press for more money and pushed food prices up still higher. The gains of the factory workers were partly wiped out and some of them began to ask for another raise. In fear of even higher prices for manufactured goods, elements of the farm group started working for readjustments which would bring farm income, and therefore farm prices, still higher.

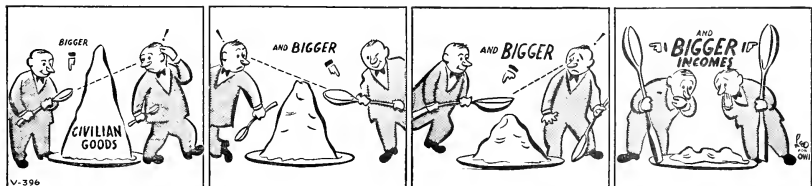
OWI has taken farm and factory people simply as examples of large population groups. They are far better off at the moment than they ever were before the war. The factory worker's purchasing power, after taking into account the rise in the cost of living, is 36 percent above September 1939. Farm prices have risen 71 percent in the same period; farm production is up 20 percent; farm production costs up only 38 percent.

Dangerous Situation

In the first 38 months of this war, living costs rose 20.7 percent compared with 32.2 percent in the same period of the last war. Yet, Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes in a recent speech said:

"The situation today in many respects is potentially more dangerous than it was during the last war. In the last war we were obliged at the peak to devote only slightly more than a quarter of our output to war, while today we are already putting nearly a half of our output into our war effort. . . .

"Higher prices and higher wages will not enable us to buy more canned goods or sugar, because those goods are rationed. They will not enable us to buy automobiles or electric refrigerators, because these articles are not for sale. They will simply cause us to outbid each other in grabbing for the food and goods available. . . . Higher prices will not help the merchant or farmer, but they will make unbearable the burden of the woman who has \$50 a month upon which to live while her husband is at the front."



ENGINEER GETS HIGHEST AWARD

Walter W. Brown Given Merit For Saving Critical Metals

Eighty suggestions from war workers which have proved valuable in saving man-hours and critical materials, or in otherwise improving or increasing production, were described last week by WPB Drive Headquarters. The suggestions came from 33 labor-management committees in 19 different States.

Only one citation of Individual Production Merit, highest distinction a war worker can receive, was included in the honors.

This citation, seventh to be granted in the history of the war production drive, was given to *Walter W. Brown*, 67-year-old engineer, employed at Erie, Pa. His suggestion, which saves critical material for Army searchlights, was submitted by the labor-management committee representing the General Electric Co. and the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO.

Certificates of Individual Production Merit were conferred upon 16, while Honorable Mentions were given 67 others.

Workers Contribute Most

War production drive recognizes the contributions of both workers and professionals. Of the 84 honors announced, 59 go to workers. This represents not only the largest number of awards conferred at any meeting, but also placed award winners from coast to coast. Workers chosen for recognition by the Drive Headquarters now total 232.

Citation Winner Brown, self-educated engineer with the General Electric Co. at Erie, Pa., was responsible for changes in design on Army searchlight cable couplers which eliminated aluminum die castings and altogether saved 8,900 pounds of brass rod, 21,530 pounds of phosphor bronze, and 120,881 pounds of aluminum on 50,000 couplers.

Brown was born in Augusta, Maine, and attended common schools until he was 15 years old, when he went to work. He joined the General Electric Co. in 1900, and was with them until 1912 and later from 1923 to the present.

Two peace-time civilian honors have come to Brown, namely, a Gold Medal of Award at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 for outstanding contribu-



WALTER W. BROWN

Winner of WPB's Citation of Individual Production Merit

tions to the development of Diesel engines, and the Charles A. Coffin Award in 1926 for significant development work in connection with cold pressing and fabrication of controller parts.

Industry Advisory Committees Appointed

WPB Announces Appointments For Week Ending February 20

Tooth Brushes

Government Presiding Officer—Philip H. Thayer.

Members:

Lee Albertson, vice president, Owens Staple Tied Brush Co., Toledo, Ohio; W. C. Bird, executive vice president, Prophy-lac-tic Brush Co., Florence, Mass.; L. R. Blackhurst, manager, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Barnett Buddish, vice president, Rubberset Co., Newark, N. J.; Ralph H. Goldman, president, Hughes-Autogard Brush Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; E. J. McWhirter, president, Clinic Brush Co., Seattle, Wash.; Glen E. Millard, Lactona, Inc., Lindeke Building, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Thomsen, secretary-treasurer, Gibson-Thomsen Co., New York, N. Y.

Rolled Strip Makers

Government Presiding Officer—David Evans.

Members:

O. J. Crowe, general manager, Herron-Zimmers Moulding Co., Detroit, Mich.; James H. Dunbar, Jr., Dunbar-Kopple, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; T. H. Huff, Brasco Manufacturing Co., Harvey, Ill.; Louis A. Macklinburg, Macklinburg-Duncan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Jack Stein, Rolled Metal Section, Inc., Long Is-

land City, N. Y.; F. R. Eaglesfield, The Kawneer Co., Niles, Mich.; A. Naughton Lane, vice president, Monarch Metal Westerstrop Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Shirley D. Murphy, Mouldings, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

Knitted Outerwear

Government Presiding Officer—D. F. Byrnes.

Members:

A. C. Ackerman, president, Sakshand Knitting Co., Inc., Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Ingram Bergman, secretary, Bergman Knitting Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. Davis, vice president, Yorkshire Knitting Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Oscar W. Fishel, president, Standard Knitting Mills, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; Rudolph Malchin, president, Rudolph Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Morris Pauker, president, Pauker Brothers, New York, N. Y.; John Salay, Jr., E. & D. Knitting Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Leslie Sobor, president, Blume Knitwear, Inc., New York, N. Y.; E. W. Stewart, president, Catalina Knitting Mills, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; S. E. Weiner, president, The Mode Knitting Mills, Chicago, Ill.; Rudolph Wyner, president, Shawmut Woolen Mills, Inc., Stoughton, Mass.

Wax Importers

Government Presiding Officer—Wells Martin.

Members:

J. F. Bromund, E. A. Bromund Co., New York, N. Y.; C. S. Bullock, Am. Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Charles Christman, Smith & Nichols Co., New York, N. Y.; J. L. De Werra, Wessell, Duval & Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.; Geo. S. Hamilton, Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, N. Y.; Arthur Hoffman, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., New York, N. Y.; J. R. Ramsey, S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis.; E. S. Schueman, D. Steingrate, Inc., New York, N. Y.; C. S. Sauer, Simmonds & Grey, New York, N. Y.; F. Vandervoght, Curacao Trading Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Small Air Circuit Breakers

Government Presiding Officer—C. G. Skidmore.

Members:

J. A. Butts, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. C. Graves, Trumbull Electric Co., Plainville, Conn.; J. D. Hoffman, General Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. M. Scott, Jr., I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Asbestos Transportation

Government Presiding Officer—Fred V. Gardner.

Members:

Philip Bauer, Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. H. Rubenstein, Ruberoid Co., New York, N. Y.; Harold Donnelly, Norris-Town Mfg. Co., Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa.; R. J. Newberry, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, N. Y.

CHEMICAL ALLOCATION

Consumers of chemicals should inform their suppliers of end uses, the WPB chemicals division said last week. Many critical chemicals are scarce and wartime necessity demands using them solely for the most essential purposes.

War Agriculture . . .

Wickard Relinquishes to OPA Authority to Ration Flow of Food

Agreement Reserves Right of Agriculture Department To Determine Need and Extent of Civilian Rationing

Complete responsibility for directing the flow of rationed food from the time it is in form for distribution until it reaches the consumer has been placed in the hands of the Office of Price Administration by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard who is also Food Administrator under the law.

The CPA will establish the value of coupons in the point rationing system, changing their value as occasion arises. However, the Department of Agriculture retains the right to determine the need for civilian food rationing, the time and extent of it. The Secretary of Agriculture will also decide the differentials in rationing between different classes of users, and will fix the quotas of rationed food for individual processors and will continue to be responsible for the distribution of nonrationed foods for all users.

Agreement Signed

A memorandum was signed last week by Secretary Wickard and Prentiss M. Brown defining their respective responsibilities. It provided for the establishment of a Food Policy Committee, consisting of representatives of the Food Distribution and Food Production Administrations of the Department of Agriculture and the Rationing Department of the OPA. This committee will consider the handling of information, differential rations, industry relations and other related matters.

"Once the decision is made that a food should be rationed and the general conditions of rationing are established," Secretary Wickard said, "the Government's responsibility in connection with the distribution of that food from the time of processing will be discharged by the Office of Price Administration. The President's order of December 5 which placed the responsibility for the country's food program in the Department of Agriculture also provided that the OPA would continue to ration food. The division of responsibility that is outlined in the directive was decided upon after consultation with the OPA, the Bureau

of the Budget, and the Office of Economic Stabilization.

Group Rationing

"The Department, because of its responsibility in the over-all field of nutrition and civilian supply as regards food, retains authority over differences in rationing allowances which may become necessary through differences between various groups in conditions of work, age, health, and other factors, but obviously no differentials will be established without going over every detail of such a program with the OPA. And for that matter, the success of the Department's food programs and OPA's food rationing programs depend upon the closest of cooperation, as well as common aims. I am hopeful and confident that this kind of cooperation will prevail and that as a result, long strides forward will be made toward successful and efficient handling of the Nation's wartime food program."

Meat From South America

Meat and meat products from Argentine, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay which will be purchased by the British Ministry of Food this year may be allotted to the United States as well as to the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. This arrangement, recommended by the Combined Food Board, was accepted by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard last week. The British Ministry of Food is the sole purchaser of meat and meat products from those countries. The meat so obtained by the United States under the Ministry's allocation will be used by the U. S. armed forces.

The unified buying plan was adopted to provide more efficient use of shipping and to make possible an orderly allocation of a commodity that is vital to all the United Nations. Also it provides a better means for utilizing tin. To save canned meats for the military services in action, civilian consumption will be eliminated wherever practicable and military consumption will be limited to situations where other types of

meat are not available. The United States already has stopped importation of meats for civilian use.

It is hoped that sharing South American meats will relieve Lend-Lease and military demands for United States production, but it is not believed that meat and meat products obtained from the southern hemisphere will amount to more than 1 percent of the meat produced here.

Farm Machinery

The Department of Agriculture has given to State USDA War Boards authority to approve changes in distribution quotas for rationed farm machinery and equipment. The change in procedure was made to facilitate the movement of machinery and equipment to areas where machinery is most urgently needed to produce essential war crops.

One part of the amendment authorizes State Boards to approve proposals made by the manufacturers, distributors and dealers for exchanging quotas in cases where the exchange will expedite deliveries.

In the second part, the amendment permits State Boards to raise or lower county farm machinery quotas if it is found that inequities exist or if present distribution quotas do not take into account new conditions, such as additions to local crop production goals.

To prevent an unnecessary strain on the Nation's transportation facilities and to avoid added expense to farmers buying reallocated equipment, the Department asked the State Boards to authorize quota exchanges between manufacturers and distributors rather than between dealers.

More Lard This Year

An order designed to provide approximately 1,050,000,000 pounds of lard to meet war requirements this year was promulgated by Secretary Wickard.

Under the directive, federally inspected packers, beginning February 14, were required, in effect, to reserve 50 percent of their weekly lard production for purchase by the Food Distribution Administration.

However, civilian supplies of lard during 1943 will be increased slightly over amounts available in 1942. Since the order applies only to federally inspected packers, it will not affect the about 800,000,000 pounds of inspected lard expected to be produced this year. This, together with the other half of the lard from inspected packers available to civilians — 1,050,000,000 pounds — would

give a total 1943 supply of 1,850,000,000 pounds. Last year civilian supplies totaled about 1,846,000,000 pounds. The increase in civilian supplies over 1942 may be larger, if production this year exceeds present estimates.

Pasture Seed Loans

Price-supporting loans on 20 kinds of hay and pasture seeds were announced last week. The program is designed to encourage 1943 production of the seeds to meet domestic, Lend-Lease, and military requirements.

The program was developed by the Food Production Administration after conferring with representatives of seed producers and the seed trade.

The basic loan values at principal markets for each kind of seed are as follows for seed that is cleaned, bagged, and tagged with official State purity and germination tests:

| Seed | Cents per Pound Common | Certified |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Alfalfa..... | 30 | 37 |
| Northern..... | 30 | 35 |
| Central..... | 28 | 31 |
| Red Clover..... | 25 | 31 |
| Biennial White Sweet Clover..... | 7 | 13 |
| Biennial Yellow Sweet Clover..... | 6 | 12 |
| Annual Mixed Sweet Clover..... | 5 | 10 |
| Alsike Clover..... | 22 | -- |
| Timothy..... | 4.5 | 9 |
| Smooth Bromegrass..... | 11 | 15 |
| Orchard Grass..... | 18 | 23 |
| Crested Wheatgrass..... | 10 | -- |
| Blue Grama..... | 10 | -- |
| Side Oats Grama..... | 10 | -- |
| Buffalo Grass..... | 50 | -- |
| Bermuda Grass..... | 20 | 40 |
| Delta Grass..... | 20 | -- |
| Bibba Grass..... | 20 | 30 |
| Meadow Fescue..... | 10 | 15 |
| Slender Wheatgrass..... | 8 | -- |
| Western Wheatgrass..... | 8 | -- |
| Ladino Clover..... | 65 | -- |

Costs of dockage, cleaning, bagging and tagging, and transportation to certified assembly points are to be borne by producers.

In addition to the Department of Agriculture's price support program, the Office of Price Administration is conducting a thorough study of all the factors involved so that price ceilings may be applied wherever the need arises, and at the proper time, to reduce to the minimum any inflationary tendency. This phase of the situation will be given careful attention in an effort to build a practical and workable program.

Onion Set Ceilings

In its first action on seeds or bulbs for planting, previously exempt from all price control, the Office of Price Administration has established temporary 60-day ceilings on the 1942 crop of onion sets at the highest levels at which each individual grower or other merchant-

diser made sales during the five days between February 10 and 14, 1943.

Commercial onion growers will be aided by the new regulation, and also persons planting their own home or "victory gardens" to help the Nation's food supply in wartime.

The 1942 onion set crop was good and a substantial amount remains for sale this year. However, most growers have been withholding present stocks from market in anticipation of another sharp price advance to last year's level. The new regulation will prevent this price increase and should cause onion sets to move freely into the market.

Dehydrated Vegetables

Sharp increase in dehydrated vegetable production in the United States may be expected by July 1, this year. In less than a year of operation of a Department program to encourage expansion of this vital wartime industry, 187 additional vegetable dehydration plants, with an estimated capacity of 200,000,000 pounds annually, have been approved for addition to the domestic vegetable drying industry. For the most part these new vegetable dehydration units are canneries or other food processing plants that have been converted to this new method of preserving food.

Dehydrated vegetables take from one-third to one-sixth the ocean freight space required for similar products processed in other forms. Realizing this tremendous cargo saving opportunity, the former Agricultural Marketing Administration, now absorbed by the Food Distribution Administration, on May 26, 1942, announced a program to encourage expansion of the domestic industry to meet increased needs of American and United Nation military forces. At that time about 20 plants, with a production capacity of about 15,000,000 pounds annually were operating in the United States.

Since the inception of the program, 68 additional plants are now in operation; 22 plants are almost entirely completed and 19 more have applied for equipment and supplies. About 78 additional plants are in the preliminary stages of conversion; all of them having been approved for critical materials by the interdepartmental committee. Practically all these plants should be in operation before July 1, 1943.

Incentive Payments

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard expressed regret last week that a House appropriations subcommittee rejected the \$100,000,000 incentive payment pro-

gram to farmers for certain war crops, but said at the same time that the goals would not be reduced.

The crops involved are peanuts, soybeans, flax, potatoes, dried beans and peas, truck crops, grain sorghums, and sweetpotatoes.

"I do not think the action could have come at a worse time, or in a more discouraging fashion," Mr. Wickard said. "Undoubtedly, many producers will require additional returns in order to increase their production of war crops, and almost without exception our reports from the field indicate that farmers had responded favorably to the incentive program."

Two reasons given by Mr. Wickard for not reducing goals were that "the action on the payment is not final," and that he counted on farmers' patriotism to increase returns regardless.

Victory Gardens

A roll call of all rural women to pledge every family to produce as much of the home food supply as possible, will be held during March 1 to 20, the Department has announced. The roll call will be launched under leadership of State and county home demonstration agents of the Extension Service. Neighborhood leaders, organized some time ago by the Extension Service, will visit every rural family and talk over the serious food situation, give home food supply suggestions and get them to sign enrollment cards in the Victory Home Food Supply program.

Goal of the Victory Home Food Supply program and roll call is for every rural family to produce about a ton a year of the right kinds of foods for every member of the family. Major stress will be put on fresh fruits and vegetables from the victory garden, canning 100 or more quarts of fruits and vegetables for each member of the family, and producing an ample supply of milk, chickens for eggs and meat, and other home-grown meats and food crops for family use.

Proteins in Feed

Vital proteins used in poultry and livestock feeds will be conserved through a voluntary cooperative program adopted by representatives of the feed industry, at a meeting with Department of Agriculture officials in Washington this week.

Under the program, the feed industry will hold the protein content of mixed feeds to certain maximum amounts. This action is designed to extend available supplies of proteins for feeds to meet the heavy demand foreseen in the drive to reach 1943 production goals.

War Jobs and Civil Service . . .

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION LISTS NEW POSITIONS

Accountants, Bacteriologists, Marketing Specialists, And Multilith Operators Wanted for Government Jobs

Applications for positions listed below must be filed with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Obtain information and application forms from the Commission's local secretaries at first- or second-class post offices, from regional offices, or from the Commission's Information Office, 801 E Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

No written tests are required unless a statement to the contrary appears. Applicants are rated on their training or experience.

Salaries quoted are annual, and include added compensation allowed for overtime. The present standard 48-hour Federal workweek contains 8 hours' overtime. Overtime compensation adds about 21 percent to that part of the basic salary which is not in excess of \$2,900, provided that the overtime increment does not make the total pay more than \$5,000 a year.

Applications are not desired from persons engaged in war work unless they may use higher skills in the positions applied for. War Manpower Commission restrictions on Federal appointments are posted in first- and second-class post offices.

Newly Announced

Accountants, auditors, \$3,163 to \$6,500—Industrial cost accountants and public accountants and auditors with diversified experience or with manufacturing cost experience. A minimum of 3 years' appropriate experience or education is required.

Bacteriologists, \$3,163 to \$3,828—Persons to perform bacteriological research in general medical bacteriology, anaerobes (medical), viruses, brucellosis, rickettsiae, or biologicals, and to present results of research in reports for publication. Appropriate college study, plus at least 2 to 3 years of advanced bacteriological experience or postgraduate study, is required.

Marketing specialists, \$2,433 to \$6,500—Persons qualified to investigate problems connected with the marketing of agricultural commodities such as cotton, dairy products, edible fats and oils,

animal feeds, fruits, vegetables, grains, meats, tobacco, and wool. They must be competent to collect and disseminate information on supply, demand, prices, etc. A minimum of 3 years' experience and/or college training in marketing agricultural products is required. For many positions, farming experience is necessary.

Multilith cameramen-platemakers, \$1,970—Persons with at least 1 year of multilith experience, 6 months in the photographic and platemaking phases of the process.

Multilith press operator, \$1,752—Persons with 3 months of paid experience operating a multilith press, or 80 hours of appropriate training.

Technical and scientific aids, \$1,970 to \$3,163—Women especially to make calculations, conduct chemical or physical tests, and perform subprofessional technical and scientific work. A minimum of 1 year of appropriate technical or scientific experience, college study, or training in an approved war training course is required. Specialized fields have been broadened to include: Chemistry, geology, geophysics, mathematics, metallurgy, meteorology, physics, and radio.

Urgently Needed

Typists, \$1,532 and \$1,752 a year.

Stenographers, \$1,752 a year—Qualified persons for service especially in Washington, D. C. Written tests required. Typists must type 30 correct (though not necessarily consecutive) lines of copy in 10 minutes. Stenographers must take dictation at a minimum rate of 80 words a minute.

Teletype operators, \$1,752 and \$1,970—Persons who have had at least 2 weeks' training or experience on a communications machine and can type accurately by touch, 35 words a minute on a simplex, multiplex, or teletype machine. For appointment in Washington, D. C.

Medical technicians, \$1,752 to \$2,433—Persons qualified (1) To identify ordinary pathogenic micro-organisms, make sections of pathologic tissues, make analyses of water, milk, blood, etc., make blood counts and complement fixation

tests; (2) To perform X-ray photography and posturing; (3) To assist in an operating room or clinic.

Physiotherapy aides, \$1,970 to \$2,190—Persons qualified to administer massage, electrotherapy, actinotherapy, hydrotherapy, and remedial exercise. Persons who have completed a full 4-year course with major study in physical education may qualify for some of these positions.

Dental hygienists, \$1,970—Registered graduates of a school of oral hygiene who have had at least 2 years' appropriate experience, to assist dental surgeons in hospitals, clinics, and relief stations.

Office appliance repairman, \$2,262—Persons with at least 1 year of paid experience maintaining, repairing, overhauling office machines and appliances such as typewriters, calculating dictation-recording, teletype, folding, addressograph, and graphotype machines.

Alphabetic card-punch operators, \$1,532—Persons who have had 2 months' operating experience, or have completed a training course that included at least 60 hours' actual machine operation. For service in Washington, D. C.

Trainee, technical and scientific aid, \$1,752—Women, especially, to learn mechanical and scientific techniques in Government laboratories. At least one unit of high school study in physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, or general science required. Written test required. For service in Washington, D. C.

Inspectors, defense production protective service, \$3,163 to \$5,600—Persons qualified to make inspections, reports, and recommendations that will prevent avoidable delays in production and delivery of defense materials. They must be competent to suggest means of controlling such hazards in industrial plants, arsenals, and warehouses as explosions, accidents, break-downs, etc.

Engineering draftsmen, \$1,752 to \$3,163—Women, men who have had at least (1) Three semesters' drafting training in a high school; or (2) 6 months practical elementary paid drafting experience; or (3) appropriate drafting training in a drafting school, college, or war training course.

Production control specialists, \$2,433 to \$6,500—Persons experienced in industrial production or engineering for administration of the Controlled Materials Plan.

Engineers, \$3,163 to \$8,000.

Marine engineers, \$3,163 to \$6,600.

Naval architects, \$3,163 to \$6,600.

Junior engineers, \$2,433.

Inspector, ship construction, \$2,433 to \$3,163.

Lend-Lease . . .

More Planes for China Supplies; War Aid for Russia Up 10 Percent

Lend-Lease Establishes Special Chinese Branch; Reports New Airfields Will Expedite Sending of Material

Three days before Madame Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Washington last week to focus attention on the plight of China, Lend-Lease released a report by J. Franklin Ray, appointed last week assistant Lend-Lease administrator in charge of a new China division, in which he said that during the current 6 months the number of planes carrying supplies into China from India is being "greatly increased."

During the week Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius stated that shipments of war supplies to the Soviet Union last month were almost 10 percent more than in December. He further disclosed that the amount of food sent abroad last year was only a fraction of our total supply, and that Lend-Lease equipment played an important part in the long march of Gen. LeClerc's Fighting French from Lake Chad to Tripoli.

Exceeds Burma Road

Mr. Ray said that more Lend-Lease goods for China were shipped in the last month for which reports are available than in any month since Burma fell, and that, though air deliveries last year were small, they represented "a larger volume of Lend-Lease goods for actual use in China" than had traversed the Burma Road.

More than 2,900,000 tons of war supplies have been shipped to the Soviet Union since the start of the Lend-Lease program, Mr. Stettinius said, and two-thirds of the amount was carried in American bottoms.

Warning that this year we shall have to send abroad about twice as much food as last year, Mr. Stettinius revealed that the billion pounds of beef, veal, lamb, mutton, and pork that we exported last year under the aid program was only 5 percent of our supply. Out of every 20 pounds of meat, 19 went to American civilians and U. S. armed forces, and only 1 pound to our allies.

Small Fraction of Total

Cheese, and dried and evaporated milk, and other milk products shipped under Lend-Lease accounted for more

than 2 billion quarts of fluid milk, which however, was less than 4 percent of our total fluid milk supply. Over 9½ of every 10 quarts of milk was distributed in the United States. Of every 6 pounds of butter, less than 1 ounce was Lend-Leased; of every 10 eggs, we sent one; of every 100 cans of vegetables, fruits, and fruit juices, we kept 99 and sent one.

Held in India

One half of all Lend-Lease supplies for China are now in India, Mr. Ray said. The "licking" our side took in Burma "swallowed up the greater part of Lend-Lease supplies which had been landed at Rangoon," he declared. He said that aid to China in 1941 was devoted primarily to improving transport over the Burma Road and building a new railroad from Burma to China rather than to sending in goods for use within China. Over these routes, he said, it had been planned to send this year and last "a greatly increased flow of goods into China," including full equipment for 30 Chinese divisions.

Big Play for American News in British Press

Major British newspapers are giving a bigger proportion of their space than ever before to news about the United States.

The London News Chronicle, for instance, used to print 24 pages before the war. Now it prints four. Yet the News Chronicle has more than doubled its American staff, and according to the Washington office the volume of this paper's news cables from the United States is four times larger than it was before 1939.

A special occasion in America evokes particular attention from the London papers. On the day after Congress opened this year, the Daily Telegraph expended 14 of its 28 columns on America and Americans. The two leading columns of the front page were devoted to the session and President Roosevelt's speech.

Military History Is Being Written

Army War College Preparing Complete Narrative of Events

The story of the roles in this war of the Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, and Services of Supply is being chronicled daily by historical sections of these three commands of the War Department.

Coordinated by the Historical Section, Army War College, whose chief is Brig. Gen. Oliver L. Spaulding, an experienced historical writer, the historical sections representing each of the commands are preparing a complete narrative of events that deals only with the work of the commands and begins about when hostilities opened in Europe in 1939.

Services Coordinate Work

Each command also has historical officers within its units who coordinate their work with that of the command historical section. For example, the Ordnance Department under the Services of Supply, has its own historical officer. Each history emphasizes administration of the major bureaus and offices of the War Department—not only what the offices did, but how. Historical officers, however, may record such other types of history as their commanding generals direct.

MILK TRUCK PLAN SAVES MANY MAN-DAYS

The Office of Defense Transportation has approved a farm industry transportation plan which is expected to save more than 107,000 truck-miles annually. The plan embraces 314 milk producers, 54 dairies, and 3 processors serving the Colebrook milkshed of Coos County, N. H., and Essex County, Vt.

Under the plan, 20 motor carriers serving this area will suspend operation. Their operations will be absorbed by the remaining carriers without disturbing any producer's choice of market or the price received for his milk.

The plan was approved by the ODT, the War Production Board, and the U. S. Department of Justice to safeguard farmers and others from prosecution under the antitrust laws when engaging in group action to conserve transportation in the interest of the war effort.

Proponents of the plan also explained that the relocation of routes would save more than 1,800 man-days yearly.

Motion Pictures . . .

POINT
RATIONING

Point rationing of food—*who, why, when, where, and how*—is simply and directly explained in the new Office of War Information film, "Point Rationing of Food."

Prepared by the Screen Cartoonists Guild for the U. S. Government, the motion picture cartoon, which runs 6 minutes, gives the whole story of point rationing. With simplicity and directness the film shows why there are civilian food shortages—shipments to our soldiers and our Allies; why point rationing is being instituted—the fair and democratic way of share and share alike; and how the system works—using the stamps in War Ration Book No. 2, budgeting stamps as well as money, buying wisely.

"Point Rationing of Food" was placed in circulation on February 15 and will be shown for 1 month in schools, churches, stores, clubs, and other gatherings. The film, 16-mm. sound, can be obtained from regular distributors of OWI films in large cities and from regional offices of the Office of Price Administration.

Complementing "Point Rationing of Food" are these two OWI films picturing wartime farm production:

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (11 minutes). Food and the farmer's role in winning the war. Democratic methods being used to increase the production of milk, meat, and grain. Produced by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

HOME ON THE RANGE (11 minutes). The Western range country and the men who are producing mutton and wool, beef and leather for war. Produced by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In addition to films dealing with food in the war, there are OWI films showing our armed forces, our war production, our Allies, our enemies, and our many civilian responsibilities:

| | Minutes |
|------------------------------|---------|
| THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY..... | 10 |
| BOMBER..... | 10 |
| CAMPUS ON THE MARCH..... | 19 |
| DIVIDE AND CONQUER..... | 14 |
| DOVER..... | 10 |
| HENRY BROWNE, FARMER..... | 11 |
| JAPANESE RELOCATION..... | 9 |
| KEEPING FIT..... | 10 |
| LAKE CARRIER..... | 9 |
| LISTEN TO BRITAIN..... | 20 |
| MANPOWER..... | 8 |

Gift Packages for Prisoners
Of War Are ListedNext of Kin in U. S. May Supply Food and Other Comforts
To Service Men and Civilians Interned by Axis

Export regulations were revised last week by BEW to increase the list of foods that may be shipped in gift parcels to United Nations prisoners of war and to interned United Nations civilians held by the Axis.

Lists of articles and commodities that may be sent to such prisoners by their next of kin or designated beneficiaries in the United States are available at all post offices. To the food items contained in the lists are added the following:

1. Cereals of the whole grain variety such as the oatmeal and dark farina type (in cardboard containers).
2. Biscuits or crackers (1 pound in cardboard container).
3. Bouillon cubes ($\frac{1}{2}$ pound).
4. Sweet chocolate in bars (1 pound).
5. Rice (1 pound in cellophane or other transparent paper package, or in cardboard container).
6. Nuts (in cardboard containers).

Additional revisions are as follows:

1. Playing cards may not be exported in the gift parcels to prisoners held in Italy.
2. Only shirts of khaki color may be sent to members of the Army or Navy who are prisoners of war in Italy.
3. Nail files are not acceptable in the contents of packages in this category going to any destination.

Complete List

The complete list, which was released by OWI last November 2, follows:

Smoking accessories.—Smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, cigarette tobacco, tobacco pouches, pipes, cigarette holders (except paper), cigarette cases (nonmetallic).

Shaving material.—Safety razor, safety razor blades, shaving brushes, talcum powder (in nonmetallic containers), styptic pencils, shaving soap cake and powder, small mirrors.

Items for women.—Wool hose, safety pins, small mirror, ribbon.

Toilet articles.—Soap, washing powder,

face), wash cloths, tooth powder (in non-metallic containers), bath soap, towels (bath and toilet), toothbrushes, tooth brushes, combs (nonmetallic), brushes (scrubbing), hair-brushes (nonmetallic), clothes brushes.

Miscellaneous items.—Chewing gum, shoe polish in tins, toothpicks, nail clippers, wallets, pocketbooks, mending kits (no scissors included), sewing kits, buttons (non-metallic), hair clippers, vitamin tablets in cardboard containers, hair nets and pins, knitting needles (nonmetallic), crochet needles (nonmetallic), crochet thread, knitting yarn, elastic, blouses, skirts, dresses, toilet articles except liquids (in nonmetallic containers), cleansing tissues, camphor ice (cardboard containers), sanitary supplies for feminine hygiene, orange sticks.

Clothing.—Socks, sport supporters, belts, sport shorts for athletics, shirts (regular army or navy if prisoners of war), slacks (regular army or navy if prisoners of war), underwear, gloves, handkerchiefs, mufflers, light sweaters, shoes, shoe laces, insoles, house slippers, bathrobes, pajamas, nightgowns, suspenders.

Food items.—Processed American or Swiss cheese (wrapped in cellophane); dried prunes, raisins, apricots, peaches and apples (in 1-pound or $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound cellophane packages); dried soups (in cellophane bags); cereals of the farina or cream of wheat type (cardboard containers); dried skim milk (in 1- or $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound cellophane bags); nuts—only pecans, Brazil nuts, or peanuts in shell or salted (cellophane bags); plain or chocolate powdered malted milk in press-in top tins or boxes or in cellophane bags not in excess of 1 pound; malted milk tablets in cellophane bags or cardboard boxes not in excess of 500 tablets; dried noodles, macaroni or spaghetti in cardboard boxes; dried (chipped) beef wrapped in clear wax paper or cellophane not in excess of 1 pound; coffee in plain bags not in excess of 1 pound; tea—bulk (loose) in $\frac{1}{4}$ - or $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound bags or cardboard boxes; cocoa in press-in top cans or cellophane bags not in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound; sugar in paper bags or cardboard boxes not in excess of 1 pound.

Items for children.—All kinds of clothing and shoes, crayons, small indestructible wooden toys.

Sports and games.—Playing cards, checkers, chess, cribbage, ping pong or table tennis sets, softball, baseballs, footballs, softball or baseball gloves.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| MEN AND THE SEA..... | 10 | U. S. NEWS REVIEW, ISSUE NO. 1..... | 19 |
| OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO | | U. S. NEWS REVIEW, ISSUE NO. | |
| THE FIRING LINE..... | 3 | 2..... | 19 |
| THE PRICE OF VICTORY..... | 13 | WESTERN FRONT..... | 21 |
| RING OF STEEL..... | 10 | WINNING YOUR WINGS..... | 18 |
| SAFEGUARDING MILITARY IN- | | SONG SHORTS | |
| FORMATION..... | 10 | ANCHORS AWEIGH..... | 3 |
| SALVAGE..... | 7 | CAISSONS GO ROLLING ALONG..... | 3 |
| TANKS..... | 10 | KEEP 'EM ROLLING..... | 3 |
| TARGET FOR TONIGHT..... | 48 | MARINES' HYMN..... | 8 |
| THE THOUSAND DAYS..... | 21 | | |

PUBLICATIONS— POSTERS

The following publications and posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

Posters

AMERICANS! SHARE THE MEAT.
A MESSAGE TO OUR TENANT.
AVERAGE DECEMBER 7TH.
THE ENEMY IS LISTENING.
FREE LABOR WILL WIN.
GIVE 'EM THE STUFF TO FIGHT WITH.
GIVE IT YOUR BEST.
REMEMBER DECEMBER 7TH.
SOMEBODY BLABBED (SAILOR).
SOMEBODY BLABBED (SOLDIER).
SOMEONE TALKED.
THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
UNITED WE STAND (STREAMER).
UNITED WE WIN.

Pamphlets

TALE OF A CITY: Story of Warsaw under Nazi domination (illustrated), which is typical of the treatment of population and property in other areas which they occupy.

YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES: 2 by 3 inches. A vest-pocket size publication addressed to labor, containing a concise explanation of wage stabilization and its part in the over-all victory program.

TOWARD NEW HORIZONS: The World Beyond the War. First of a series of pamphlets containing statements and speeches illuminating the developing policies of the United Nations. Speeches by Vice President Wallace, Under Secretary of State Welles, Ambassador Winant, and Milo Perkins throw light upon the development of American thinking on the subject of the post-war world. (Limited quantities available.)

THE FOUR FREEDOMS: The Rights of All Men—Everywhere. An elaboration of the freedoms we are fighting for.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER. A documented analysis of the techniques employed by Hitler to create dissension and distrust among his foes.

THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE. Story of the brave struggle waged against Hitler in Occupied Europe.

THE PRICE OF FREE WORLD VICTORY. Vice President Wallace's speech. (Limited quantities available.)

THE JAPANESE ARE TOUGH. Secretary Hull's speech on the nature of Japanese society and outlook. (Limited quantities available.)

Appointments and Resignations WILSON APPOINTED NELSON'S CHIEF AID

CHARLES E. WILSON was appointed by Chairman Nelson as executive vice chairman of the WPB and FERDINAND E. EBERSTADT, WPB Program Vice Chairman, was asked to resign. Mr. Wilson will assume authority over all phases of WPB programs and activities, including control of industry divisions, operations of the Controlled Materials Plan, and the duties formerly vested in the Program Vice Chairman.

LOU E. HOLLAND resigned as deputy chairman of WPB and chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corp.

JOHN R. KIMBERLY resigned as WPB assistant director general for operations, but has agreed to return to a position with the Board within 2 or 3 months. Mr. Kimberly has been granted a leave of absence during which he will work for his own corporation, the Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wis.

ODT Director Eastman announced personnel changes in the ODT's Division of Petroleum and Other Liquid Transport: FAYETTE B. DOW will continue as director of the Division, but PORTER L. HOWARD of Philadelphia will be associate director, ROBERT W. SHIELDS will be associate director in charge of Pipelines, and A. V. Bourque will be associate director in charge of the Section of Tank Car Service. EDWARD ZELLE, President of the Jefferson Transportation Co. of Minneapolis, was appointed associate director of the ODT Division of Local Transport. Mr. Zelle will direct the administration of ODT regulations and policies as they affect all intercity and school buses.

HARRY C. TRELOGAN was appointed acting chief of the Dairy and Poultry Branch's Order Administration Division in the Department of Agriculture. He will coordinate conservation programs for butter, cheese, ice cream and dried milk to assure supply and efficient distribution for military and civilian requirements.

DR. LOUISE STANLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, has been appointed special assistant to Research Administrator E. C. Auchter of the Department of Agriculture.

JOHN R. NEWLAND, Area Supervisor of the WMC Apprentice-Training Service in Wichita, Kansas, has been appointed senior standards examiner of the Apprentice-Training Service of the WMC Bureau of Training. He succeeds

ANSEL R. CLEARY, who was promoted to assistant chief of the Service.

Members of the Combined Rubber Committee, appointed by the Combined Raw Materials Board to study demands of the United Nations for crude and synthetic rubber are: L. D. TOMPKINS, WPB Office of Rubber Director (Chairman); STANLEY OSBORNE, Office of Rubber Director; ENID BAIRD, Combined Raw Materials Board; P. M. BEN-TON, Combined Raw Materials Board; and B. J. O'DONNELL, British Raw Materials Mission.

ALBERT L. STRONG was appointed manager of the Kansas City Loan Agency of the RFC by Commerce Secretary Jones. The Drainage and Irrigation Section of the RFC, of which Mr. Strong is Chief, will be moved from Washington to Kansas City on March 1, 1943, and will continue under Mr. Strong's direction.

JAMES C. DERIEUX, South Carolina OPA State Director, has been appointed administrator of OPA Region 4, with headquarters at Atlanta. He succeeds Oscar R. Strauss.

CHARLES B. RUGG, a former Assistant Attorney General, has been appointed special assistant in the prosecution of the antitrust suit against the Associated Press. Attorney General Biddle said Mr. Rugg would be associated with John Henry Lewin and Charles H. Weston, special assistants to the attorney general, who prepared and filed the complaint against the Associated Press.

E. K. BURLEW resigned as first assistant Secretary of the Interior and was appointed special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior. The resignation and appointment was announced by President Roosevelt.

The President has appointed the following additional members to serve on the National Railway Labor Panel: ROBERT D. CALKINS, Dean, School of Business, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; FRANK P. DOUGLASS, Judge, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; MSGR. FRANCIS J. HAAS, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; I. L. SHARFMAN, Professor of Economics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; GEORGE W. STOCKING, Professor, Department of Economics, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas; FRANK M. SWACKER, Lawyer, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; GORDON S. WATKINS, Professor, Department of Economics, University of California, Los Angeles, California; JAMES H. WOLFE, Justice, Supreme Court of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, February 14, through Saturday, February 20. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Office of War Information

PAMPHLET TELLS WARSAW'S TRAGIC STORY, a 24-page pamphlet, "Tale of a City." OWI-1200.

CAUSES OF JOB ABSENCES STUDIED BY major war agencies. OWI-1243.

MONTHLY FOOD RAISE 0.2% between December 15 and January 12. OWI-1254.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT DATES. Expiration dates of Period 3 fuel oil ration coupons; freezing of point rations canned goods, February 21-March 1; filing of Internal Revenue Form 1096 (rent). OWI-1262.

SOFT COAL PRODUCTION UP for week ended February 6. OWI-1254.

GRADUATE NURSES REGISTER in the national inventory begun January 1. OWI-1270.

SAFETY PROGRAM PLANNED for all commercial shipyards. OWI-1271.

WILLOW RUNS BELOW POTENTIAL. Is running at only a small fraction of its ultimate potential. OWI-1275.

GASOLINE DIRECTIVE DEFINED in amendment to WPB directive (I-Q). OWI-1256.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 59.) A summary of the week. OWI-1260.

REPORT ON CHINA LEND-LEASE by J. Franklin Ray, Chief of the China Branch, Office of Lend-Lease Administration. OWI-1265.

PLANTS, SHIPYARDS HONORED. Three shipyards will receive their first honor awards. OWI-1267.

INFERIOR BAUXITE ORES UTILIZED. Domestic clays, alumina, second-grade bauxite and other alumina-bearing materials can be utilized. OWI-1269.

SERVICE STATION SCHEDULES PROVEN. 72 hour-week and 12 hour-day work out well on the East Coast. OWI-1273.

ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS INCREASING into New England. OWI-1276.

HERO POSTHUMOUSLY HONORED. Philip C. Shera, marine engineer who sacrificed his life to save lives of 44 shipmates. OWI-1278.

TEXAS-ILLINOIS PIPELINE OPEN to East Coast Friday, February 19, at Norris City, Ill. OWI-1282.

NEW PIPELINE SECTION BEGUN February 15 on additional section of 857-mile Illinois-East Coast extension. OWI-1283.

COAL RULE EXEMPTS GOVERNMENT from marketing rule requiring interest be paid on accounts past due. OWI-1284.

KITCHEN FATS IMPORTANT TO WAR. U. S. can make enough glycerine until collection of waste kitchen fats gets up to par. OWI-1277.

MISSING VESSEL AGREEMENT SIGNED. One hundred and forty-one marine insurance companies have signed Administration's Missing Vessel Agreement. OWI-1285.

EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS ORGANIZED. Established by Executive order of President on February 5, 1943. OWI-1286.

NORTH AFRICAN COMBAT FILM. Forty-one minute technicolor motion picture "At The Front," a combat report of American action in North Africa released for public showing March 25. OWI-1287.

FOODS ALLOWED FOR WAR PRISONERS. List of foods authorized to be shipped to members of armed forces of United Nations who are prisoners and to interned civilians held by Axis powers. OWI-1288.

PIG IRON INCREASE PLANNED to increase pig iron production by 50 tons per blast furnace daily. OWI-1290.

ALLEN TECHNICAL WORKS AVAILABLE to responsible persons licensed for microfilm and photostatic reproduction of scientific and technical works printed abroad. OWI-1290.

LEND-LEASE ARMED FIGHTING FRENCH. Planes, trucks, and guns played important part in last advance of Fighting French Column under General LeClerc. OWI-1291.

PREMIUM FOR LEAD, ZINC PRODUCTION. Premium payment program for over-quota production of domestic copper, lead and zinc broadened to afford additional premiums for lead and zinc when essential to insure maximum mine production. OWI-1281.

JONES ON IDLE TIMES. Distribution of idle times purchased by Defense Supplies Corporation. OWI-1293.

ICKES "MARCH OF TIME" STATEMENT scheduled for delivery on the March of Time Broadcast, February 18, 1943. OWI-1295.

CONTRACTS FOR 19 CARGO VESSELS. Construction of 19 coastal cargo vessels. OWI-1297.

GET COAL BEFORE CONVERTING FURNACE. Certain coals difficult to obtain. OWI-1294.

RAT MADE HEAD CHINA LEND-LEASE J. Franklin Ray, Jr. Assistant Lend-Lease Administrator in charge. OWI-1296.

OIL PRODUCTION RATE RAISED. Production rate of 4,193,800 barrels daily. OWI-1299.

REPORT OF PROGRESS IN EASTERN OIL SUPPLY for second consecutive week. OWI-1300.

* 2,900,000 TONS SHIPPED TO U. S. S. R. Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius said. OWI-1301.

FRENCH ADMIRAL IN U. S. BROADCASTS TO FRANCE. Vice Admiral Raymond Fearn, head of French Military Mission (Giraud) in U. S. OWI-1303.

PLAN TO UTILIZE OIL SHALE in Garfield County, Colorado. OWI-1304.

FIRST SECTION PIPELINE COMPLETED and in actual operation from the loading racks at Norris City, Ill. OWI-1305.

STARBUCK PUMPS FOR CRITICAL AREAS may be used. OWI-1306.

U. S. CASUALTIES 65,380. OWI-1308.

GREAT LAKES, GULF YARDS GET CONTRACTS for 14 coastal cargo vessels. OWI-1311.

POINT RATIONING TO BE EXPLAINED, why it is necessary and how it works. OWI-1315.

War Production Board

WAR WORKERS WIN HONORS for suggestions saving man-hours, critical materials, and increasing production. WPB-2528.

SHIPPING SPACE SAVED by construction material found overseas during 1942. WPB-2537.

KRAUSS, JACOBY, AND KRAUSS and For-Win Service for Jamaica, N. Y. Penalized. WPB-2541.

LOCOMOTIVE ORDER TERMS CLARIFIED as to terms "dismantle" and "scrap." WPB-2542.

CERTAIN ASCORBIC ACID SALES FREED from certification when delivery base period to purchaser does not exceed one ounce per month. WPB-2543.

HEAVY RAYON OUTPUT URGED by Textile, Clothing and Leather Division. WPB-2545.

SHILLAC SOUTHOAST FOR ANILINE INKS by Chemical Division. WPB-2546.

\$6,254,000,000 WAR SPENDING IN JANUARY is 12 percent higher than in December and 180 percent greater than in January 1942. WPB-2547.

PROTECTION OF REFRIGERATION URGED in task committee report. WPB-2548.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASSINE SET up to 100 percent productivity made during base period under which they operate. WPB-2549.

ALBARCO UNDER MAHOGANY CONTROLS under General Conservation Order M-122, as amended. WPB-2550.

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS MEN SET up with trained specialists in Washington to answer questions or refer them to proper WPB officials. WPB-2551.

RESTRICTION OF HIDES EXTENDED to April 15, 1943. WPB-2552.

COMBINED RUBBER BODY NAMED to study demands of the United Nations for crude and synthetic rubber. WPB-2554.

COTTON YARN NOT TO BE FROZEN, Thomas M. Bancroft, Chief of Cotton Branch, declared. WPB-2555.

BROSKY TO MINING EQUIPMENT DIVISION. Alphonse F. Brosky as Chief of New Program Section of Mining Equipment Division. WPB-2556.

CANADIAN PULP PROGRAM ANNOUNCED. Canada intends to export 1,550,000 cords of pulpwood to United States this year. WPB-2557.

WILSON TAKES OVER ALL PROGRAMS. WPB Chairman Nelson has appointed Charles E. Wilson as Executive Vice Chairman of WPB and asked Ferdinand E. Eberstadt, Program Vice Chairman, for his resignation. WPB-2558.

REVISED ALUMINUM FORM ISSUED. Inventory and consumption reporting form for use by aircraft consumers. WPB-2559.

TUNE COMPANY, CHICAGO, PENALIZED. WPB-2560.

THERAPY EQUIPMENT STRICTLY CONTROLLED. WPB-2561.

OPERATIONS MATERIALS REFINED. Maintenance, repair and operating supplies, as defined in Priorities Regulation No. 3, are redefined. WPB-2562.

SAFETY USES OF COPPER RESTRICTED. No longer may be used for manufacturing certain items of safety equipment. WPB-2563.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS OF STEEL SAVED. Steel-tipped timber connectors saved more than 400,000 tons of steel. WPB-2563.

OFFICE OF WAR UTILITIES CAUSE providing detailed administrative arrangements under which new Office of War Utilities will operate. WPB-2565.

ONE THOUSAND AND SIXTY-TWO VEHICLES RELEASED WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 13. WPB-2566.

FANS AND BLOWERS CONTROLLED. Under new limitation. WPB-2567.

PORTLAND CEMENT RULE EASED. Clause prohibiting manufacturers from assigning storage bins for exclusive use by individual customers stricken from regulations. WPB-2568.

CALF SKIN LEATHER RESTRICTED to manufacture of military and specified civilian products. WPB-2569.

WAX IMPORTERS COMMITTEE FORMED of 10 members. WPB-2573.

ELASTIC FABRIC UNDER ALLOCATION. WPB-2574.

HEARING-AID BATTERIES RESTRICTED. Further standardization of batteries for hearing aids ordered. WPB-2575.

THIRTY-EIGHT WAR ORDERS UNDER FIELD RULE. Added to list of those which may be appealed only through WPB field offices. WPB-2576.

WILSON CONFIDENT OF CMP. Expressed confidence in operation of CMP as applied to critical materials when coordinated with realistic scheduling operation. WPB-2578.

TWO MINERAL COMMITTEES NAMED. Minerals and Metals Advisory Committee and Minerals Resources Operating Committee. WPB-2571.

HOUSE OF JAVIA CO., NEW YORK, N. Y., SUSPENDED. WPB-2572.

HOLLAND REGIONS SMALLER WAR PLANTS JOB. Lou E. Holland from Smaller War Plants Corporation. WPB-2582.

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS STOPPED having total cost of \$1,301,230,566. WPB-2584.

CONCRETE REINFORCING BARS RELAXED. Relaxation of restrictions on concrete reinforcing bars. WPB-2585.

SMALLER WAR PLANTS LOANS by Smaller War Plants Corporation. WPB-2586.

TWO NEW REPAIRS OF CRUISE AND PASSENGER SHIPS. Two new repairs of cruise and passenger ships annually through restrictions and curbs on hundreds of civilian household articles. WPB-2588.

WAR CONSTRUCTION DOUBLES 1941 with total value of \$1,145,050,000. WPB-2590.

ARMY MEETS AVAILABLE SPOONS. Few will be available for household use. WPB-2581.

ALLIED METAL PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED by metallurgical mission of British Iron and Steel Control, Canadian steel representatives, and American group. WPB-2587.

WPB PAPER WORK SIMPLIFIED. Extensive (Continued on page 254)

Official War Releases

(Continued from page 233)

reduction in paper work under Controlled Materials Plan. WPB-2590.

RETAIL TEXTILE STOCKS UP. Retail stores began 1943 with largest stock of clothing and textile home furnishings. WPB-2592.

SHOE RATIONING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED BY W. W. Stephenson at meetings of Shoe Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-2594.

ERRORS IN FEBRUARY "PRIORITIES" CORRECTED. WPB-2595.

CHEMICAL FIRM WITHDRAWS APPEAL. Freedom Chemical Co. of Cleveland. WPB-2596.

KIMBERLY ON LEAVE. John R. Kimberly, Assistant Director General. WPB-2598.

SHOE RESTRICTION PUT IN EFFECT TO protect consumers. WPB-2600.

COPPER USE IN PENS PERMITTED for alloying silver for pen ribs. WPB-2601.

KITCHEN FATS CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIED in view of glycine situation. WPB-2602.

CIVILIAN WOOL QUOTAS DOUBLED to assure adequate wool clothing for civilians next fall and winter. WPB-2604.

COPPER DIVISION WPB ORGANIZED into four staff sections and nine operating branches. WPB-2624.

CONSUMERS ACCOUNTING MANUAL to assist manufacturers in organizing record keeping and accounting. WPB-2633.

PLUMBING FIXTURES RELAXED. Three relaxations in restrictions on use of metals in plumbing fixtures. WPB-2639.

SECOND NEWSPRINT CUT DISCUSSED; not to exceed 10 percent beginning April 1. WPB-2593.

REVOCATION OF SILICA GEL ORDER. WPB-2627.

BUILDING REPAIRS DEFERRED. Revised definition of what constitutes maintenance and repair of a building. WPB-2633.

FORMALDEHYDE ALLOCATED. WPB-2605.

ORDER ON EXPLOSIVE MATERIAL REVOKED, covering material for insecticides, germicides, and fungicides. WPB-2606.

ALUMINUM CHLORIDE RESTRICTED to consumers directly involved in production of war materials. WPB-2607.

CHICAGO SUPPLY FIRM SUSPENDED. L. Feldman & Co., Chicago, Ill. WPB-2628.

FIBRE PAINT CANS ALLOWED METAL ENDS WPB-2609.

WAX PAPER ROLLS STANDARDIZED. WPB-2610.

NUCLEAR FUEL SITUATION EASED during February. WPB-2611.

COKE RESTRICTIONS EASED. WPB-2612.

RESTRICTIONS ON KRAUT REMOVED. Sale and delivery of canned sauerkraut by canners, wholesalers, jobbers, brokers, and chain-store warehouses. WPB-2613.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION POSTPONED. The second scheduled curtailment held in abeyance. WPB-2615.

FIRM TO RESUME PLANT CONSTRUCTION on Neville Island (Pittsburgh) plant. WPB-2616.

PRIORITIES REGULATION REVISED. Definition of maintenance, repair, and operating supplies. WPB-2617.

NEWSPAPER FORMULA RECOMMENDED. A graduated scale formula for reduced use of newspaper by newspapers not to exceed 10 percent. WPB-2618.

Office of Price Administration

CLOTHING PRICE RISE CHART ISSUED. OPA-1629.

PRICE CHANGING ADJUSTMENT CANCELLED ON West Coast. Big clothing prices. OPA-1630.

THE REGULATIONS MODIFIED to enable dealer to fill requirements by buying from dealer who wish to reduce inventories. OPA-1633.

OPA RULES ON CANNED GOODS STOCKS. Ensuring supply of canned goods, bought by families and set aside for use in case of disaster.

aster must be reported when application is made for War Ration Book 2. OPA-1701.

SERVICES REGULATED. Maximum fees charged for services are covered in a manual published by OPA. OPA-1697.

ASPHALT REGULATION ISSUED. New maximum price regulation covering asphalt and asphalt products. OPA-1671.

RAVING WASTE PRICES REDUCED by OPA in MPR-325. OPA-1677.

MAGNESIUM ALLOY PRICE RULINGS. May carry out contract with Government agencies through February at prices before February 1. OPA-1692.

PACKAGED ICE CREAM CONTROLLED. Subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation. OPA-1684.

WHITE FINE MILL PRICES RAISED to \$2.50 per thousand board feet. OPA-1665.

SHIP STOCK MARK-UPS ESTABLISHED for sales of ship stock by Pacific Coast distribution yards. OPA-1686.

FROZEN SMELTS PRICES MODIFIED. Increased ceiling prices for wholesalers in New York and Philadelphia. OPA-1689.

CAR SERVICE DEADLINE EXTENDED for dealers receiving automobiles to complete required delivery services. OPA-1702.

FLUID MILK PRICES SET. Text of the order placing price ceilings on fluid milk bought from farmers. OPA-1703.

CHEESE STOCKS EXEMPTED. Price increase of 3 cents per pound on foreign type domestic cheeses will not apply to inventories held prior to February 10. OPA-1705.

EXTRA SHOES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE. Persons leaving United States on war assignment authorized to purchase the number of pairs of shoes needed for the period they will be abroad. OPA-1706.

OPTION SETS UNDER CONTROL. Temporary 60-day ceilings on 1942 crop. OPA-1707.

CANNED FOOD MARGINS FIXED. Macaroni and noodle products and salted, dried, pickled, and otherwise processed fish (except smoked fish and seafood not canned) placed under new margin. OPA-1687.

MACARONI PRICES RAISED. Manufacturers' ceiling prices for macaroni and egg noodles increased. OPA-1688.

FARM REPAIR SERVICES RAISED. Upward adjustments of maximum charges which may be made for repair services for farm machinery. OPA-1691.

COFFEE RATIONING ADDS AGE 14 Changed from 15 years on use of Book 1. OPA-1693.

RENTAL HOUSING SLATS LIBERALIZED where equivalent accommodations are available for a tenant. OPA-1694.

CANNED FOOD STOCKS NOT PENALIZED. Deduction of point stamps from War Ration Book 2 for these surpluses is in no sense a "penalty." OPA-1710.

CALIFORNIA ONIONS EXEMPTED FROM CONTROL. No price control on Australian grown onions grown in California, on purchases by USDA. OPA-1715.

DERIEUX HEADS OPA REGION 4. James C. Derieux, of Columbia, S. C., as OPA Administrator for Region 4. OPA-1719.

EAST'S SUGAR ZONES EXPANDED in Boston, Birmingham, and New Orleans. OPA-1720.

USED WASHING MACHINES UNDER STUDY to establish dollars and cents ceilings. OPA-1725.

MILK PRICE ADJUSTMENT ORDERED. Eight regional administrators instructed to move immediately in making price adjustments in connection with recent "freeze" of milk prices at producers level. OPA-1727.

47 TIRE BRANDS ADDED TO RPS-63. OPA-T-589.

GMFR ON BRAS MODIFIED to permit compliance with clause in Amendment No. 113 to Supp. Reg. 14. OPA-T-593.

CERTAIN MANGANESE EXEMPTED from price control. OPA-T-590.

PIECE GOODS COMMITTEE NAMED. National Industry advisory committee of producers, converters and jobbers of cotton and rayon piece goods. OPA-T-595.

GROCERS TO BE STOCKED LIBERALLY. Wholesale grocers advised that they should unstintingly fill orders from retail stores for processed foods during retail stocking-up period. OPA-T-596.

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO ADVISERS NAMED. Committee of three growers and three cigar manufacturers was appointed. OPA-T-598.

CERTAIN OIL PRICES MODIFIED. Temporary maximum prices for fuel oils in lower Michigan Peninsula replaced by adjusted ceilings for kerosene, range oil, prime white distillate and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 fuel oil. OPA-1693.

CONTROL HOLDS PRICES DOWN. Retail prices of household furnishings advanced only 1.2 percent in first 7 months of direct retail price control. OPA-1697.

BOATING OIL RULE THWENTENED for non-essential commercial boating in 17 Eastern States and District of Columbia. OPA-1698.

RATION BOOK 2 RULES ISSUED. OPA-1700.

NEW CONSUMER DECLARATION ISSUED which every family registering for War Ration Book Two must submit. OPA-1718.

RATION BOOK 1 AVAILABLE FEBRUARY 22. Any person who did not register for Ration Book 1 before January 15, 1943, may obtain this book from his local War Price and Ration Board on and after February 22. OPA-1734.

CANNED FISH, MEATS FROZEN effective 12:01 a. m., Thursday, February 18. OPA-1733.

CERTAIN NONMETALLIFEROUS ORES PRICED. OPA-T-592.

CERTAIN SAUSAGE CEILINGS EXTENDED for indefinite period. OPA-T-599.

CANNED OYSTERS RAISED. Higher uniform dollars and cents ceilings on canned oysters produced in southeast Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico areas. OPA-1704.

WOMEN'S CLOTHING STABILIZED at approximately same price levels that prevailed during last spring and summer. OPA-1708.

FUEL OIL COMMISSION CHARGES RAISED for dealers selling fuel and heating oils on commission from tank wagons. OPA-1709.

LOG PRICES DATE EXTENDED until April 1, 1943. OPA-1712.

ALLIED STEVING-ORDER EXEMPTED FROM PRICE CONTROL. OPA-1714.

REPAIRED TIRE, TUBE RULES REVISED. Quality regulations for used tires and tubes need not apply to tires and tubes repaired with written permission of Office of Rubber Director. OPA-1717.

GAS ATTENDANTS ROUTINE FIXED. Carrying out provisions of rationing regulations. OPA-1723.

SERVICE COMMISSIONS PROHIBITED which result in purchase price higher than maximum prices. OPA-1725.

CITRUS, POTATO, ONION PRICES. Maximum prices for 1943. OPA-1732.

ADDITIONAL MILEAGE PLAN APPROVED. Additional mileage to enable car owners to drive to and from work. OPA-1734.

SOY BEAN RESTRICTIONS REMOVED within the next few days. OPA-1735.

COAL DIFFERENTIALS FIXED for bituminous coal sold for direct use as ships' bunker fuel. OPA-1736.

NEW PACKING REFLECTS IN PRICES of frozen fruits, berries, and vegetables. OPA-T-595.

CIGAR PRICE CEILING ASSESSED. A 90-day period in which manufacturers and importers of cigars may adjust their prices. OPA-T-597.

SHOE CERTIFICATE FORM ADOPTED. Converted Sugar Purchase Certificate made valid for shoes. OPA-T-600.

PRICES ON FINE COTTON GOODS. Methods for pricing such goods and supplementary ceiling schedule devised. OPA-1711.

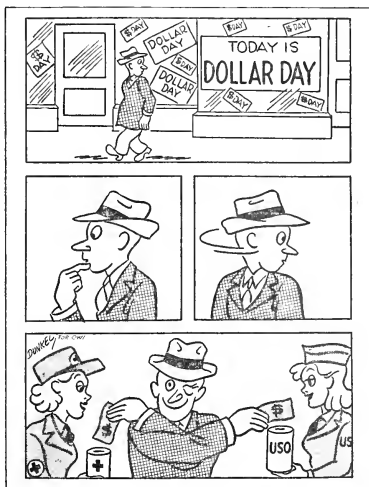
RULES FOR EATING PLATE RATIONED FOODS. OPA-1713.

MANGANESE FIRE EXTINGUISHER PRICE SET. OPA-1716.

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V-398-3/4



V-399-2/4



V-400-3/4



V-401-3/4

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MOTORS, TANKS, DIES OPENED. Portable outboard motors, metal open tanks and vessels and metal pressure vessels, and dies, molds and patterns. OPA-1722.

N. E. LAUNDRY PRICES SET for family laundry services supplied by power laundries. OPA-1723.

CEPPE PAPER PRICE CHANGES for unprinted single weight cepe paper in folds. OPA-1740.

FRESH VEGETABLES TO BE CONTROLLED. Price control will be extended within next two or three months. OPA-1741.

OPA ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON RATIONING. OPA-1747.

"EXPLAINERS" OF POINT RATIONING RECRUITED. Specially trained volunteer workers being recruited as "explainers" to help process and customers during first week in March. OPA-1748.

HECHT CO. DECISION TO BE APPEALED. OPA-1750.

MEAT ALLOCATED IN 3 AREAS. R. I., San Francisco and Los Angeles. OPA-1751.

RATION BOOK 2 EXPLAINED. Questions and answers to help consumers register for War Ration Book 2. OPA-1742.

TIRE RECAPING RESTRICTIONS REMOVED for passenger car and light truck. OPA-1755.

PRICES ON SOFT COAL RAISED in western Kentucky and Illinois. OPA-1762.

SHOE RATIONING ORDER AMENDED to exclude certain types of play shoes made largely of fabrics or types of leather not on the critical list. OPA-1770.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ORDER REVISED for industrial oils and greases. OPA-1769.

ALASKA SPRUCE REGULATION AMENDED. Places Alaskan Sitka spruce sold in Alaska under the same price regulation as that for mainland Sitka spruce. OPA-1721.

CANNED SOUPS ORDER EXPLAINED. Canned soups, broths, and chowders made from meat, poultry, or fish are not covered by the ban on sales of canned meat and canned fish. OPA-1751.

PIPELINE PRICE REGULATION AMENDED. Extended from price control sales at the eastern terminus of the "Big Inch." OPA-1754.

STEEL PAIS ORDER INTERPRETED. Paint manufacturers who must retain title to their 5-, 3-, and 2-gallon steel pails if they wish to continue shipping paint in such pails, need not reduce their March 1942 maximum prices. OPA-1763.

QUARTZ CRYSTALS RESALE PRICES PREPARED for resales of Brazilian quartz crystals. OPA-1764.

EXISTING DUCK PRICES EXTENDED. OPA-T-690.

Department of Agriculture

SOYBEAN REGULATION ISSUED limiting processing, manufacturer, and dealer inventories of soybeans. AG-31.

PUEBLO RICO FOOD PROGRAM ANNOUNCED to encourage production and support prices of food crops. AG-35.

DRIED EGGS PRICES ANNOUNCED. Permanent prices at which the Food Distribution Administration will buy Grade A and B dried whole eggs. AG-38.

1942 COTTON CROP LOANS REPORTED. Commodity Credit Corporation has made 1,269,096 loans on 2,390,909 bales of 1942-crop cotton. AG-1.

DR. STANLEY APPOINTED. Dr. Lonnie Stanley as special assistant to Research Administrator, Department of Agriculture. AG-39.

ALLOCATION FOR FOOD PLANNED among various claimant groups, including armed forces, civilians, and allied nations. AG-40.

SOAP INDUSTRY MEETS WITH AGRICULTURE to plan for producing more glycerine for war needs. AG-41.

SOYBEAN SEED ASSURED to farmers. AG-42.

FLORIDA WAGE HEARINGS SCHEDULED. Florida board will hold public hearings on prevailing wages. AG-44.

TO INCREASE VEGETABLE SUPPLIES from next summer's estimated pack to be increased by approximately 10 million cases. AG-46.

NEW SALMON ORDER ANNOUNCED. Canners permitted to sell to wholesalers for later civilian distribution the remaining 20 percent of 1943 pack. AG-47.

MILK CAN PROBLEMS CLARIFIED for manufacturers of milk cans and covers in distribution of their products. AG-48.

DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES PRODUCTION GAINS may be expected by July 1. AG-49.

FARM MACHINES: WE MUST KEEP THEM RUNNING. Address by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture. AG-49.

USDA REPORT ON WHEAT LOANS by Commodity Credit Corporation. AG-50.

USDA REPORT ON CORN LOANS by Commodity Credit Corporation. AG-51.

WHOLESALE LIMITS ON RATIONED FOODS REMOVED. Sixty-nine canned fruits, vegetables, and juices that wholesalers may distribute to retailers. AG-52.

Office of Defense Transportation

EASTMAN URGES 35-MILE STATE LAWS. State Legislatures considering 35-mile speed laws asked to enact such laws. ODT-83.

BARGE TOWING BROADENED. Five large barge operators authorized to "tow" barges or other craft for one another. ODT-84.

ZELLE HEADS LOCAL TRANSPORT. Edward Zelle, of Minneapolis, appointed as Associate Director of Local Transport. ODT-85.

ODT CLOSING CAPITAL OFFICE of Washington (D. C.) Joint Information Office. ODT-87.

200 TANK TRAILERS PROJECTED to free needed tank cars for long-haul movement. ODT-86.

TRUCKS REQUIRE CARE. Unless properly cared for, trucks taking temporary out of service will suffer from deterioration and damage. ODT-86.

RULES LOADING FOR PERISHABLES. Carload shipments by rail. ODT-89.

TAUKNING MANPOWER SURVEYS UNDER WAY in some cities where local labor-management committees have been established. ODT-91.

FARM TRANSPORT PLAN APPROVED to save more than 107,000 truck miles annually. ODT-92.

LESS-THAN-CARLOAD FREIGHT LOAD DECLINES from 20,704 pounds in November to 20,294 pounds in December. ODT-93.

PERSONNEL CHANGES IN ODT. Division of Petroleum and Other Liquid Transport. ODT-94.

PETROLEUM MOVEMENT STARTED. Norris City, Ill., soon will become the greatest movement of petroleum by tank car from any single point in the world. ODT-95.

War Manpower Commission

FIFTY-ONE COLLEGES ADDED TO TRAINING LIST by the War and Navy Departments. FM-3316.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE SET for Friday, February 19, to consider means for strengthening Committee on Fair Employment Practices. FM-4317.

SCRAP METAL ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY to war effort. FM-4318.

NEWLAND APPOINTED TO WMC POST. John R. Newland, of Wichita, Kans., examiner of the Apprentice Training Service. FM 4319.

OCUPATIONAL DEFERMENTS ADVISED by National Committee on Physicians. FM 4320.

NATIONAL BOARD MEET MINORITIES. Nineteen organizations whose representatives conferred on problems of extending employment of minority groups in war effort. FM 4321.

Pulp and Pulpwood Shipped From Canada

Forecasts Reduced Output Of British Columbia Mills

Canada intends to export 1,550,000 cords of pulpwood to the United States this year from the territory east of the Cascade Mountains. The announcement was made by the Canadian Timber Controller and the Pulp and Paper Division of the War Production Board. In addition, Canadian mills expect to ship to the United States 1,170,000 tons of pulp.

"It has been agreed that export of pulp logs from British Columbia will be arranged to an extent sufficient to maintain operations on both sides of the border at the same percentage of capacity and also to an extent sufficient to maintain inventories on both sides of the border at the same number of days' supply," the announcement stated.

"This action will result in a considerable reduction in the rate of operations of British Columbia mills. Measures to accomplish this already have been taken. Accordingly, the quantity of pulp and paper being made available in Canada for United States war and essential civilian uses will be reduced.

"In the operations as at present conducted, the materials available, both with respect to logs and lumber, are being used to the best advantage of the war effort. Poor weather conditions which have existed since January 12, in British Columbia and the Puget Sound area have resulted in log inventories on both sides of the border being practically exhausted. No relief is in sight until logging camps can be reopened and there is no possibility at the moment of export of fir logs from British Columbia.

"In the meantime the following steps have been taken in British Columbia to stimulate log production:

"An increase of \$1 per thousand board feet on all logs (except peckers).

"An increase of \$4.50 per thousand on peeler logs.

"A special depletion allowance of approximately \$1.40 per thousand in addition to regular depletion."

"WE MUST NOT REFUSE to face the very real dangers in the present situation and especially the threat of creeping infiltration." Hon. James F. Byrnes.



VICTORY

OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 3, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 9

Victory Gardens And Land Army

Fresh Foods May Be Hard
To Find Next Summer

How much and how well the American people will eat in 1943 is largely up to them, the Office of War Information says.

Military and other war demands have cut canned fruits and vegetables for civilians to less than half, as reflected in the newly announced point rationing shares. This shortage will drive more housewives to compete for fresh foods and possibly make these also harder to find. But, OWI added, there are at least two things civilians can do about it:

1. Join the U. S. Crop Corps and work on farms either full or part time to grow and harvest more food.

2. Grow a Victory Garden on the farm or in the yard or vacant lot.

Volunteer Crop Corps

A Crop Corps of 3,500,000 volunteers is needed to take paid jobs on the farms because millions of farm workers have left to join the armed forces or to take jobs in industry. The corps will include men and women of villages, towns, and cities, and nonfarm high-school boys and girls who are able and willing to devote some time to farm work.

Victory Garden plans are already swinging into action all over the country. Civic organizations, publishers, defense councils, and other groups are sponsoring drives, but any number from one person up can constitute a Victory Garden campaign.

JUST A REMINDER !



V-394

COXLEY
DRAWN FOR OWI
257

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Victory Bulletin has sometimes been confused with the OWI Overseas pictorial magazine, *Victory*. *Victory Bulletin*, issued by the News Bureau each week, summarizes governmental developments, and is distributed almost entirely in the United States. The pictorial *Victory*, issued bimonthly by the OWI Overseas Branch, is distributed abroad.

EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in *VICTORY* is made up of releases from OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in *VICTORY* may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.

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Rationing Reminders



Shoes

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through June 15.

A limited group of "play" shoes and certain other types not ordinarily worn on the street which are already in the hands of shoe stores and wholesalers or in the process of manufacture are free from rationing control.

Fuel Oil

Following are the expiration dates of *Period 4* fuel oil ration coupons (worth 9 gallons for Class I, 90 gallons for Class II consumers in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia; 11 gallons for Class I and 110 gallons for Class II consumers in 13 Middle Western States): *April 6—Zone C; April 6—Zone D; April 12—Zone B; April 17—Zone A.*

Persons who no longer have *Period 4* coupons may obtain additional rations by "cashing in" some of their *Period 5* coupons at their local boards.

Coupon No. 5 will become valid on *March 7*. Its value has not yet been determined.

Gasoline

No. 4 "A" coupons are valid through *March 21*.

"B" and "C" coupons expire according to the dates indicated on the individual books.

"T" rations are issued by local rationing boards after approval is obtained from local Offices of Defense Transportation on the basis of certificates of war necessity.

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months instead of three months under a recent change in rationing regulations.

Tires

Inspection deadline for "A" motorists is *March 31*; for "B" and "C" book holders, it was *February 28*.

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20, may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates. Recapping of commercial vehicle tires with truck-type camelback is still subject to present rationing restrictions.

Grade 3 replacement tires, previously available to all classes of drivers, were reclassified last week as Grade 2 tires and may be obtained now only by "B" and "C" book motorists with at least 500 essential miles per month. Grade 1 tires are available only to "C" book drivers with more than 1,000 essential miles per month. Applicants for replacements must have their tires inspected at authorized stations and must then make application for certificates to their local boards.

Foods

Sugar—Coupon No. 11 in War Ration Book One is good for three pounds of sugar through *March 15*.

Stamp number 12 becomes valid on *March 16* for five pounds, which must last from *March 16* through the end of May, a period of 11 weeks.

Coffee—Stamp No. 25, valid for one pound of coffee, may be redeemed any time through *March 21*. This represents a ration of one pound per person every six weeks instead of every five weeks as originally provided.

Sale of point rationed canned goods and related food items was opened *March 1*. Presentation of stamps from War Ration Book Two is now necessary with each purchase. The blue coupons lettered A, B, and C are to be used according to the point-value chart for March, which appears in all stores handling rationed foods.

Bicycles

In the 17 Eastern States where gasoline rations have been cut, persons gainfully employed or doing voluntary work in connection with the war effort or the public welfare, as well as school pupils, may obtain certificates for the purchase of bicycles if needed to travel between home and work or school.

Typewriters

Rentals of nonportables manufactured after 1934 are banned.

Rentals of nonportables made between 1927 and 1935 may be made for not more than six months. Most portables made since 1935 may also be rented on the same basis.

Success of Materials Board Shows Way to Post-War Settlement

Operations Brought Order on Raw-Materials Front but There Will Be Greater Confusion After War, Batt Says

Existence of the Combined Raw Materials Board, created a year ago by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, may provide some part of the foundation for settlement of the world-wide scramble for raw materials that is bound to occur after the war ends, William L. Batt, Vice Chairman of the War Production Board, said last week.

Operations of the Board in the past year, Mr. Batt said, aided immeasurably in "bringing order out of what might have been chaos" on the raw materials front, which stretches around the world and supplies the lifeblood of war production. Positive action has been taken to bring about a planned utilization of world supplies to the essential war needs of the United States.

Discussions in Washington between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill resulted in establishment of the Board on January 26, 1942, in order to mobilize the raw material resources available to the United States and United Kingdom for the most effective combined use by the United Nations against the enemy.

The raw materials problem, serious as it is during the war, can become greater in the post-war period, and such combined-nations approach as the Board provides may be able to play a substantial part in its solution, Mr. Batt predicted.

"There will be a greater confusion of demand when the war is over," he said.

"At the present time, we are confronted with only a limited number of purchasers of raw materials and there is a limited shipping capacity to carry what is available. When the war ends, there will be a scramble by all nations for available supplies in order to restore their economies to a peacetime basis as speedily as possible.

"Experience after the first World War has shown that such a scramble can result in complete demoralization of supply, price, and other factors in a peacetime economy. It is impossible to see how such a situation can be met unless through some form of combined machinery. Existence of the Combined Raw Materials Board might contribute substantially to the solution of this important post-war problem."

Commenting on the board's activities during the past year, Mr. Batt said:

"The first 12 months of operations resulted in stabilization of the raw materials situation. It was recognized that, with the enemy in possession of many sources of vitally needed materials and constantly threatening others, no one of the United Nations could win the raw materials battle alone. Together, we have made great strides toward winning it.

"As the result of the Board's activities, world traffic in raw materials among the United Nations now flows in orderly fashion. The Board provides a meeting ground where all can go and get a decision—a decision that will be accepted and implemented.

"The Board has served to harmonize the various points of view of diverse agencies. In a democracy, that kind of organization is essential. There has been no attempt to set up an arbitrary 'yes' or 'no' system. Instead, the Board's efforts at planning and coordinating distribution and use of strategic materials throughout the United Nations have resulted from coagulation of opinion of all interested agencies.

"The Board, after careful studies, has made recommendations covering about 30 strategic materials, including nickel, copper, tin, lead, zinc, rubber, manganese, tungsten, cobalt, chromite, and others vital to the successful prosecution of the war. In addition, consideration based on less detailed working surveys has been given to a wide range of materials, mainly in connection with specific problems that have arisen in respect to them. Some of the materials covered in this manner were aluminum, cadmium, iron ore, long staple cotton, jute, glycerine, bristles, and quartz crystals.

"Many of the materials covered by recommendations made by the Board after careful study of the supply situation, such as pyrethrum, sheepskin shearlings, red squill, graphite, molybdenum, and others, may represent just a name to most persons. Pyrethrum, for example, is vital to guard the armed forces from the ravages of malaria and yellow fever."

Red Cross Drive Opened by President

Eisenhower, Nimitz Join Appeal for \$125,000,000

President Roosevelt last Sunday asked the Nation to contribute at least \$25,000,000 to the Red Cross "to make sure that every American boy on every fighting front has everything he needs which the Red Cross can supply."

The message was read over the radio by Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, in behalf of the President.

Recalling his recent trip to North Africa, the President said that he wished he could share his experience with those who have relatives there, but since he could not, the Red Cross is one way of extending "this hand of love and friendship across the ocean."

Greatest Mercy Crusade

"The American Red Cross begins today the greatest single crusade of mercy in all history," the President said. "It is undertaking a task unprecedented, because this war is unprecedented. We undertake this greatest of all Red Cross crusades in the name of mercy, now that we are engaged in a war to decide whether all our concepts of mercy and human decency are strong enough to survive.

"In the Axis nations mercy and decency are regarded as synonyms for weakness and decadence.

"In our land it is from our great tradition of mercy that we take part of our strength."

Speaking from his headquarters in North Africa, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower said, "I know that American citizens realize that the Red Cross is the constant and faithful friend of our fighting Army."

Comforts Soldiers

Recounting instances when the Red Cross brings comfort to soldiers, Gen. Eisenhower said that he had yet to meet an American soldier who did not say with real enthusiasm, "That Red Cross is certainly doing one fine job."

Joining in the radio appeal, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, said that the blood plasma supply built up by the Red Cross helped to save "the lives of hundreds of wounded" at Pearl Harbor.

War Rationing . . .

Brown Promises to Relax Rules On Rationing Whenever Possible

Points to Tire Recapping and C Gas Books for Workers As Indicative of New Policy to Benefit Public

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown last week pointed to two recent rationing actions as indicative of his policy to change OPA wartime rules for the benefit of the public as rapidly as circumstances permit.

One of these actions was to provide C gasoline rations for those who cannot get to their jobs on B rations and the other was the removal of rationing restrictions on tire recapping with reclaimed rubber for passenger cars and light trucks.

"War is going to be tough enough on civilians without adding any unnecessary burdens," Mr. Brown stated. "I have instructed the staff of OPA to keep constantly alert to changing conditions and to relax any rationing rules without delay whenever it becomes possible to do so.

"Not a single OPA restriction is going to last one minute longer than is necessary. On the other hand, I think in all fairness I should say that no essential OPA measure will be relaxed prematurely, if the result would impede the winning of the war."

The gasoline rationing amendment allows any car owner who has to drive to and from work and whose B ration is insufficient, to apply for a C ration book provided the car carries as many persons as possible. Applications are to be filed with local boards, but decision on them will rest with either the district or State OPA office.

Tire Recaps

The relaxation of tire recapping rules allows car owners to have their tires recapped freely, without applying to their local boards for permission. This chance not only benefits the average motorist, but at the same time is a rubber conservation measure. By encouraging recapping, which takes less than half as much reclaimed rubber as a new "war" tire, OPA is reducing the demand for replacement tires—either new or used.

Reclaimed rubber passenger car tires—so-called "war" tires—which are being made in limited quantity, have been

reserved for needed replacements on cars with a mileage ration of more than 550 monthly, OPA announced.

Public Eating Places

Last week OPA announced rationing of processed foods to restaurants, hotels and other eating establishments on a basis designed to restrict consumption by their patrons on about the same basis that the individual is restricted on his meals at home. The restriction cuts the amount of processed foods that such eating establishments will receive on the basis of the amount used and the number of persons served during December 1942. The first ration period for these "institutional users" will cover March and April instead of the single month of March as in the case of home consumers.

Allotments of processed foods under this program will be based on a maximum allowance of 6/10 of a ration point for each person served during the month of December 1942. This compares with slightly over 5/10 of a ration point per meal in the case of individual holders of War Ration Book Two, the difference allowing for a higher waste factor and the fact that the number of patrons fluctuates.

Average Point Values

Average point values, for computation of institutional allowances were fixed by OPA as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Canned and bottled processed foods, | |
| dry beans (all kinds), peas and | |
| lentils, per lb. | 11 points |
| Frozen foods, per lb. | 13 points |
| Dried and dehydrated fruits, soups | |
| and soup mixtures, per lb. | 18 points |

Adjustment of allotments to meet changing business conditions may be made through application to local War Price and Rationing boards which may grant increases in allotments on proof of business increases.

Coffee and Sugar

Institutional registration also involves a new basis for the allotment of coffee and sugar. Under this basis institutional users will be given a maximum allowance for the first 2-month ration period of

0.03 pound of sugar and 0.013 pound of coffee per person served in December, 1942. In no case, however, may the institutional user receive more than he received under previous ration orders affecting sugar and coffee.

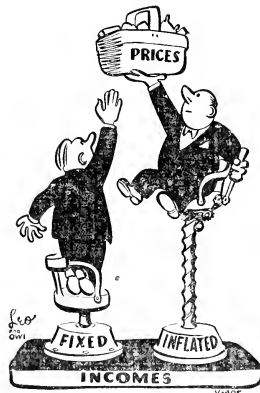
The new basis will mean a reduction in coffee and sugar allotments in most cases. Some institutions will experience no change. In no instance, however, will there be an increase.

Household Rationing

The OPA also announced that housewives will again buy sugar in the familiar 5-pound sacks and boxes when sugar ration stamp No. 12 becomes valid March 16. The 5-pound ration must last from March 16 through the end of May, a period of 11 weeks. Stamp 11, good for three pounds, is valid to March 15.

In further explanation of point rationing the OPA declared last week that if a family lives in a very remote area, or if transportation problems make it impossible to market as often as once in each ration period, they may apply to their local War Price and Rationing Board for permission to buy up to the full value of all the points in all the ration books of the family.

Any can of food purchased under point rationing in which the contents are spoiled should be returned to the store from which it was purchased and exchanged for a can of the same food in good condition, or a can of food that has same point value.



Brown Urges Jail For Meat Racketeers

Drive Against Black Market Begins; Consumers Asked to Aid

In a determined effort to eliminate completely the black market in meat before the rationing program and ceiling prices are established for this commodity, the OPA has assigned more than half its total enforcement staff to the task. Nearly 1,500 investigators have been instructed to spend full time upon the assignment until the purpose is achieved.

OPA Administrator Brown believes that the best deterrent for black marketeers is jail sentences, and he has called attention to the seriousness with which the courts regard such operations. In the past three weeks 420 firms and individuals have been indicted, arrested, enjoined, or sued for treble damages. Of these, 160 are being prosecuted criminally and the remainder by civil process. Action has been taken in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and other cities. Many additional prosecutions are being prepared.

60-Day Jail Sentence

Citing in particular a sentence of 60 days in jail imposed by Federal District Judge F. Ryan Duffy, Milwaukee, on a meat dealer who engaged in illicit operations, Mr. Brown said:

"Justice—and a stern justice—is catching up with black market operators. Every one of these gentry taken out of the market and properly punished lessens the serious danger to public health that is present wherever contaminated meat is sold—and sold at profiteers' prices.

"The observations of the Federal Judge in sentencing one who sought illicit gains at the expense of his countrymen are worth repeating. Said the court in this case:

"It is highly important that every man, woman, and child in this country do everything they possibly can to further the war effort. Our young men at the front are making heroic sacrifices; they are doing their part—they are doing it thousands of miles from their homes and loved ones.

"... Apparently there are people in every community who, as the term is used, 'chisel' as a matter of gain to themselves, rather than putting first in

their minds their duty to their country. One of the important elements in the fight to keep the cost of living down has been the regulations issued with reference to maximum prices on meats. A violation that is linked up with the fight we are conducting on the home front is a serious matter. Where it is a question of making profits beyond the law, and where an individual is personally responsible, I don't think a fine is sufficient . . . I think that the court must impose a prison sentence."

Consumers Can Help

At the same time, Mr. Brown issued an appeal to consumers to report price or other violations of meat regulations to the local OPA office. In Boston, one of the cities that experienced widespread black market operations, such reports led to a number of prosecutions and did much to bring better distribution of meat supplies.

"The chief weapon against the black market is the wholehearted support of the American public in willingly accepting the reduction in its meat supply and in refusing to patronize black-market-eers," Mr. Brown said.

"When farmers, laborers, and consumers fully appreciate the seriousness of the situation they will drive the meat market racketeers out of business.

Careful Point Spending

With actual shopping for processed foods under point rationing already started, the OPA has cautioned homemakers to spread their point "spending" as evenly as possible over the full month of March so as not to run short toward the end of the month.

There are 48 points per person to last a full month of 31 days, it was pointed out, and since point values are necessarily high, housewives may unwittingly use up their points at a faster rate than they realize. The result of this "overspending" would be to create a family "shortage" toward the end of the month insofar as ability to buy rationed foods is concerned. This will be particularly true if housewives budget their point spending on the basis of four 7-day weeks, which would leave 3 full days unaccounted for in March.

It is recognized, of course, that some families, especially those who live out of town, will wish to spend their family point allotment for two or three weeks or even a month ahead. In these cases the problem then obviously will become one of making the rationed foods acquired last for the full ration period.

Point Ration Rules

Whether or not retailers, wholesalers, canners, and other concerns buying and selling rationed canned and processor goods must surrender ration points for them on or after March 1 are indicated by the following rules issued by OPA:

1. A dealer who bought merchandise which is still in the canner's warehouse on or after March 1 must surrender points for these goods when they are delivered to him, even if they were ordered and paid for before that date.

2. A buyer who holds the warehouse receipt for merchandise which a seller has put into readiness for delivery need not surrender ration points when these goods are delivered to him provided they were stored in a public warehouse and that the buyer held the warehouse receipt prior to March 1.

3. Processed foods in the hands of a public carrier and in transit to the buyer before March 1 do not require the surrender of ration stamps when delivered.

4. Merchandise in transit on the seller's carrier requires the surrender of ration stamps before the merchandise may be delivered to the buyer.

Since inventories which dealers will be allowed under rationing will not be determined by stocks reported on February 28, but rather on the basis of March sales, this method for figuring the possession of stocks on March 1 regardless of actual ownership imposes no hardship on anyone, OPA officials explained. It was pointed out, in this connection, that a dealer who has insufficient points at the end of March to buy stocks to the full amount of his allowable inventory will, on request, be provided with the necessary number of points by the Office of Price Administration.

Grade Labeling

Mr. Brown reiterated last week that the OPA will require grade labeling of the 1943 pack of canned fruits and vegetables.

First announcement that this would be required was made last December, and on January 22 a regulation was issued putting it into effect for canned grapefruit juice.

Mr. Brown emphasized that grade labeling is not a "reform measure," but is a step absolutely essential to the effective control of canned fruit and vegetable prices during wartime.

"The OPA is about to start the rationing of these products," Mr. Brown said. "Consumers will be interested as never before not only in spending their money wisely, but in getting a maximum return from the family supply of rationed points."

War Agriculture . . .

Agency Gives Tips to Food Buyers for More Nutrition

Wickard Urges That More Vegetables Be Grown for "Fresh" Market; Economists Tell Homemakers About Best Values

As thirty-five million homemakers started this week the unaccustomed task of buying processed foods under point rationing, the home economists of the Department of Agriculture provided seven tips for getting the most nutrition for their money and for their coupons.

At the same time Secretary Wickard brought to the attention of farmers who grow summer and fall vegetables for the "fresh" market the acreage shifts which the Department of Agriculture believes will be required to produce the more nutritive vegetables.

Substantial increases are desired for those crops which will contribute most to the nutritive adequacy of the war-time diet. For other vegetables, which, although adding variety to the diet, contribute less nutritionally or involve disproportionate uses of labor or transportation, decreases in acreage are suggested. Department officials estimate that if these adjustments are made, the resulting production probably can be harvested, packaged, and transported to market.

Acreage Increases

Percentage increases over the average 1936-1940 acreage of the following vegetables indicate the Department's preference: Carrots, 135 percent; kale, 122 percent; snap beans, 117 percent; lima beans, 115 percent; beets, 112 percent; sweet corn, 112 percent; tomatoes, 111 percent; cabbage, 108 percent; onions, 107 percent; spinach, 102 percent; green peas, 101 percent; asparagus, 100 percent.

Percentage decreases are urged in the acreage of the following: Green peppers, 55 percent; cauliflower, 88 percent; eggplant, 86 percent; lettuce, 86 percent; cantaloupe, 85 percent; watermelons, 84 percent; celery, 78 percent; cucumbers, 74 percent.

In the period that labor, packaging materials, fertilizers, or transportation become so short that the needs of all crops cannot be satisfied, first preference will be given to those vegetables for which an increase in production is desired.

Second preference will be extended to those vegetables for which production decreases are sought. So far, preferences of this nature have had to be applied only in a limited way. An example of this is the decision of the Department to restrict the application of fertilizer on certain vegetable crops in order to use the reduced supply of fertilizer most effectively.

It has been decided also that the Department would not be justified in paying for the transportation of labor for the specific purpose of harvesting such crops as lettuce. However, such labor could be so used if it is not required at that particular time for the production of a crop that has a higher order of preference.

Tips to Housewives

The seven tips for careful buying from the home economists are a starter toward getting money's worth and coupon's worth:

1. For good nutrition, make point-rationed foods fit into planning of balanced meals. Most people are familiar with the classes of foods everyone needs: milk; citrus fruit, tomatoes, or other vitamin C-rich food; green and yellow vegetables; other vegetables and fruits; meat or alternate main-dish foods such as eggs, cheese, dried beans, or peas; grain products; fats. Keep these needs in mind when you trade ration coupons for canned, frozen, or dried foods—and don't duplicate what you can buy fresh.

2. Read the label for all it can tell about quantity, quality, ingredients, and use. Noting how many halves of peach or pear a can contains, for example, may help in planning servings.

3. Choose the size of can most economical for your use. It's not hard to become proficient in doing quick sums when buying—as a rule, 16 ounces, or 1 fluid pint, or 1 pound, will fill 2 cups of the kitchen measuring size; 32 ounces, or 1 fluid quart, or 2 pounds, will fill 4 cups.

4. For efficiency, buy the quality for your purpose. You don't need Grade A, or Fancy, fruit to cut up in salad or pie. On the other hand, you may want a

high grade where looks and perfection count. Canned citrus products must be grade labeled according to U. S. Government standards.

5. At home, put processed foods where they will keep best until needed. Store tinned foods where it's dry to prevent rust and spoilage. Store foods canned in glass in a dry, dark, and cool place. Keep dried fruits cool. Keep quick-frozen foods solidly frozen until needed. These foods should not be kept too long in a mechanical refrigerator, even in the freezing compartment. Once frozen foods thaw, don't try to refreeze them.

6. Cook all foods quickly, to hold vitamin content. Heat destroys some vitamins, particularly vitamin C and the B vitamin known as thiamine. Canned vegetables are already cooked and need only to be brought to boiling at the last minute to be served hot.

7. Use all good juices—waste none. Liquids in can or jar contain a good amount of the vitamins and minerals of the food. Serve vegetable liquid with the vegetable whenever possible. Otherwise, use it in sauces, gravies, soups. Use fruit sirup with the fruit, as first choice. Or keep it cold and use soon in beverages or as sweetening for desserts.

Cotton Groups

Organized cotton improvement groups may file applications for free classification and market news service for the 1943 crop any time after the members have planted the crop and before August 1 or August 15, depending on locality. Prompt filing is urged to assure the best service under war conditions.

Applications must be filed with one of four offices of the Department's Food Distribution Administration at Atlanta, Dallas, El Paso, or San Francisco not later than August 1 from groups in South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and all Texas counties lying entirely or for the most part east of the 100th Meridian.

For groups in later-planting areas the final filing date is August 15. These areas are Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and all the remaining Texas counties.

Edible Oil Allocation

Preliminary steps, looking toward allocation of the Nation's edible oil resources to meet war requirements and civilian needs, have been taken by representatives of that industry and Government officials.

STEADY PROGRESS IN CURBING HOG CHOLERA

Hog cholera, once the scourge of the swine industry, is being controlled but is still a dangerous disease and the number one enemy of hog owners. The vast number of hogs needed this year makes protection of swine health particularly important. The annual death rate of hogs from cholera is now less than one-fifth of what it was 20 years ago, and is about one-tenth of the death rate experienced in the devastating outbreaks which occurred during 1886-87, 1895-96, and 1912-13, when the disease was rampant in swine-producing areas and effective control measures were not available.

Outbreaks in recent years have been reported from nearly every State, but the most extensive losses occur where hogs are most numerous. Of approximately 5,800 outbreaks officially reported to the Bureau of Animal Industry last year, 1,421 occurred in Iowa, 578 in Illinois, 417 in Ohio, 470 in North Carolina, and 364 in Florida. Smaller numbers were reported from other States, chiefly in the Central West, South, and Pacific Northwest.

Serum Treatment

Veterinarians of the Bureau of Animal Industry point out that the familiar serum-and-virus treatment is effective in preventing hog cholera and they advise its use in all areas where outbreaks of the disease have occurred in recent years. Immunization against hog cholera is advised also for valuable breeding stock and for garbage-fed swine.

Scientists of the Bureau of Animal Industry have been endeavoring to develop a protective hog-cholera vaccine from which the disease-producing properties of the live virus would be eliminated. This work has resulted in crystal-violet vaccine, which is now produced commercially under special license and is in the field-trial stage of development. The results obtained with this vaccine, when used in properly selected herds, have been encouraging.

Cotton Carry-over

The report of the Department on carry-over and production of the past two seasons shows large supplies of short-staple and low-grade cotton on hand. However, U. S. supplies of the higher grades and longer staples of Upland cotton are relatively small.

FARMERS MAY GET GAS FOR 6-MONTH PERIODS

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months instead of three months under a change in rationing regulations announced by the OPA.

The change is being made because of the variability of farming operations which frequently make it difficult for farmers to estimate their requirements for only a three-month period. The new provision is also designed to save the farmers' time in obtaining rations for operations which are so essential to the war effort.

A procedure is being worked out through County War Boards of the Department of Agriculture for assisting farmers in making their applications for nonhighway gasoline. The review afforded is a safeguard against inflation of rations and makes it possible to issue rations for longer periods.

Horse-Drawn Cultivators

Purchase certificates will be needed to buy one-row, horse-drawn cultivators of the riding type, previously unrationed. The certificates are issued by county farm rationing committees.

The Department of Agriculture will no longer control distribution by manufacturers of garden planters and of two-row or larger horse-drawn cultivators of the riding type, and under WPB orders none of the two-row and larger horse-drawn, riding type cultivators are being manufactured in 1943.

Research Changes

Major changes in two bureaus of the Agricultural Research Administration have been announced by the Department.

Agricultural engineering research, and also the research on chemical weed eradication and effluent contaminants, are transferred from the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering to the Bureau of Plant Industry. The latter will hereafter be known as the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

The direction of the four Regional Research Laboratories is transferred to the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, which will hereafter be known as the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

These changes, Research Administrator E. C. Auchter explained, have been made to bring about a closer integration of related work.

REA REPORT SHOWS GROWTH OF SYSTEMS

REA-financed rural electric systems increased their purchases of electric energy by 350,000,000 kilowatt-hours during the 1942 fiscal year over 1941 purchases. The systems purchased a total of 1,086,221,222 kilowatt-hours in 1942 for distribution to rural consumers.

More than 800 REA-financed systems are now operating almost 380,000 miles of lines serving more than a million consumers in 46 States, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands.

Harry Slattery, Rural Electrification Administrator, attributed the increase to more extended use of electrical equipment in food production and to connection of approximately 200,000 new consumers, mostly late in 1941 and early in 1942, including military establishments, war industries, and farms.

The figures do not include power purchased for some of the largest war users served by REA-financed systems—notably the Arkansas aluminum plant, which did not begin receiving service from Ark-La Electric Cooperative until the summer of 1942.

Harry Slattery, REA Administrator, said:

"It is worthy of note that private utility companies realized revenues of more than \$5,000,000 during the 1942 fiscal year as a result of the REA program. This represented new business which was not within reach of utility lines before the REA-financed systems were built."

Salmon Canners

Salmon canners are permitted to sell to wholesalers for later civilian distribution the remaining 20 percent, about 50 million pounds, of their 1942 pack under an order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The order completes the allocation of the 1942 pack of canned salmon, the Government having previously released 20 percent to civilians and purchased 60 percent for military and allied purposes. It continues in effect all provisions of WPB order M-86-b which it supersedes—except for the release of the 20 percent of the canned salmon pack. It does not change the requirement that canners of sardines and mackerel must supply 80 percent of their 1942 production to the Government for direct war needs. The remaining 20 percent was released for civilian use earlier in the season.

Davis to Broadcast Weekly Summaries

Intends to Answer Questions Uppermost in Public Mind

Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, will begin a series of weekly 15-minute broadcasts on Friday evening, March 12, 1943, which will be broadcast over the NBC, CBS, and Blue networks each Friday evening from 10:45 to 11:00 p. m. eastern war time. They will be rebroadcast each Saturday at 4 p. m. over the network of the Mutual Broadcasting Co.

In announcing the broadcasts, Mr. Davis laid down three rules which he will follow:

1. The broadcasts will not carry news which has not already been available to the press and radio.

2. The broadcasts will be factual and will attempt to summarize and clarify important war developments in order to promote clear understanding of the Nation's wartime problems.

3. Every effort will be made to make each broadcast responsive to the questions uppermost in the minds of the public.

Mr. Davis stated that he receives many letters every week from persons who say that they want someone in the Government to sum up each week what is being done and why—and how it affects each individual. Recently a group of important radio station operators informed the Office of War Information that persons in their communities were eager to get a clarification of important issues of the war such as Mr. Davis might make.

MISSION TO PACIFIC ISLES SEEKS SUPPLIES

At the request of the Navy Department in agreement with British and French authorities, the Board of Economic Warfare has sent a mission to the Pacific Islands east of Australia to study ways and means for increasing the production of food and other strategic materials.

Stretching more than 3,000 miles across the Pacific, the nearly 2,000 small islands and atolls included in the area have a native population of about 700,000. Normal trade and commerce, affected directly by wartime shipping limitations, have been seriously curtailed. Stocks of consumer goods and all classes of general merchandise have been depleted,

Stamps Not Needed To Buy Play Shoes

Dealers Asked to Sell Only One Pair to Customer

Play shoes and some other types not generally used for street wear may be purchased without a ration coupon as long as stocks now in the hands of retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers last, but OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown urges dealers not to sell more than one pair to a customer, and the public is asked to impose self-restraint and not to buy shoes they do not need.

Excluded from the rationing are current stocks of ski shoes, skate shoes, gym and tennis shoes, locker sandals, bathing and burial slippers, and five types of play shoes.

"The shoe ration order was amended," Mr. Brown continued, to "get these extras, or nonessential shoes off dealers' shelves and on to the feet of people who will actually make use of them, thus conserving valuable leather in their regular shoes. Releasing this group of shoes from rationing will prevent a substantial loss to the public in shoe mileage.

Won't Spend Stamps

"Sales trends since rationing have shown an unwillingness by the public to spend ration stamps for some types of play shoes. This has worked a hardship on those dealers with extensive stocks on their shelves, and has begun to have a bad effect on manufacturers."

Any of the types now excluded from rationing that are made after April 16, 1943, return to the ration list, and manufacturers will be required by OPA to mark them.

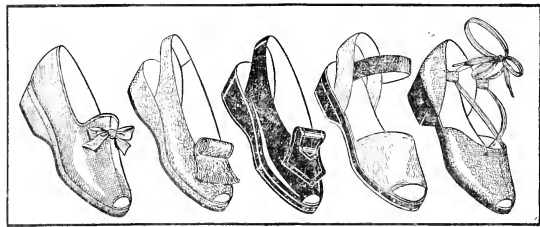
In addition to the group of play shoes, OPA has removed all infants' shoes size 4 and under from rationing. Previously only soft-soled infant shoes were nonrationed. All infant shoes above size 4, whether soft or hard soled, are subject to rationing.

In the new exempt class, too, are imported Mexican huaraches released by the Collector of Customs before June 1, 1943, as well as footwear not having rubber or leather soles and in which leather is used only as hinges, tabs, heel inserts, or other features covering not more than 25 percent of the bottom sole area; and all burial slippers.

NEW PRICING METHOD FOR ICE CREAM

Ice cream that used to contain 15 percent butterfat, but now has only 10 percent, costs 1 cent less a quart because of a new pricing method announced last week for producers and retailers of ice cream reduced in butterfat more than 2½ percent.

However, OPA indicated that the majority of butterfat content reductions might be less than 2½ percent. This would mean no change in present retail prices during the next three months. In these cases, both manufacturers and retailers continue to charge their March 1942 ceiling prices.



Types of Play Shoes Obtainable Without Ration Coupon

thus lessening the incentive for native labor.

The basic objective of the BEW mission is to relieve this situation by determining local requirements and investigating practical measures to meet them. Increased production of foodstuffs will be

specially important in providing United Nations troops there with supplies that otherwise would have to be shipped in. A direct contribution to the war effort would be made by increased production of such materials as copra, chrome, and nickel.

Overland Transport to Central America Expected Next Fall

Pioneer Road, Being Built to Close Gaps in Highway Joining U. S. With Panama, Completed This Fall

By

Edwin W. James

Chief, Inter-American Regional Office
United States Public Roads Administration

Wartime need for overland transportation in the Western Hemisphere quickens progress on highway links between the Americas. News headlines draw attention to this acceleration of road-building where the strategy of defense and supply demands it. These include the 1,632-mile road from Canada into Alaska and an international bridge across the Suchiate River, at the Mexico-Guatemala border, for overland rail communications from the United States into Central America by way of Mexico.

Both projects were rush jobs. They illustrate the wartime urge for speed. The shipping shortage, U-boat attacks on vessels plying inter-American trade routes and on defense objectives hasten the realization of these continuous overland communications between North and Central America. Eventually this system will join the South American highway system.

With the ending of the rainy season, it is practicable to expedite work on the unconstructed sections of the Inter-American Highway in Central America. Excluding portions of the highway through southern Mexico, the schedules call for completion of emergency work by the end of this summer.

Building Speeded Up

The Central American republics are cooperating with the United States in speeding construction of the remaining links. Under the spur of wartime requirements, we may see the Inter-American Highway in use as a continuous overland artery long ahead of what many of us expected before Pearl Harbor.

Mexico, too, is extending her highway network. In 1941 Mexico obtained \$30,000,000 in credits from the Export-Import Bank of Washington to aid in completing construction of the southern end of the highway in Mexico. The road has been completed from the United States border to a point about 340 miles south of Mexico City. There is still a good deal of construction remaining to be done in southern Mexico, and the

time of completion of the Mexican links to join the Central American system cannot be forecast.

Nevertheless, construction of the Inter-American Highway gathers momentum. The drive of the work holds out the promise of a day not too far distant when we may see a continuous overland artery of highways linking two great bastions of hemisphere defense—Alaska and the Panama Canal. Roughly, this is a distance of around 8,000 miles. The joining of these distant points by highways will represent one of the most spectacular road-building feats in history.

U. S. Aids Financing

For the acceleration of the highway through Central America, the Congress of the United States has authorized \$20,000,000. This is to be matched with \$10,000,000 by the Central American republics. In addition, approximately \$17,000,000 of United States funds have been allocated by the War Department for completion of a pioneer road to complete the unconstructed sections in Central America.

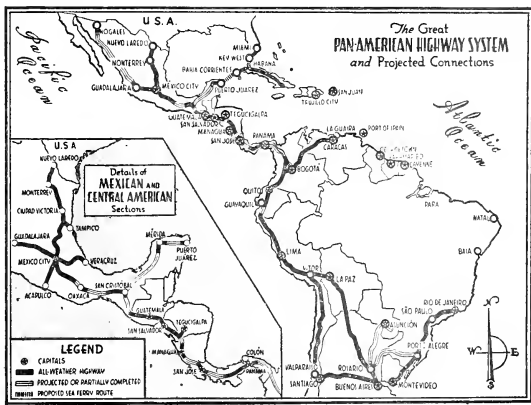
Road building in Central America serves more than an immediate strategic

defense purpose. Central American economy has been dependent in large part upon exports of bananas, coffee, and other commodities. Export markets have been curtailed or eliminated by scarcity of shipping. New road building is a handy outlet for displaced workers. In Honduras thousands of banana workers were left idle by cessation of banana exports. To provide emergency employment and at the same time improve highway transportation, the United States made funds available for the rebuilding of a section of the highway from Potrerillos to Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

Aid to Internal Trade

Highways should improve internal trade in Central American countries and lessen their economic dependence upon overseas communications. In wartime, greater self-sufficiency in providing food and other necessities must be attained. The Central American countries realize this. So do United States authorities familiar with the wartime economic problems of the other Americas. From this mutual understanding of common problems results the cooperative efforts to help tide Central America over wartime supply problems. The road project in Honduras is an example of such cooperation.

Fortunately, the greatest of the projects under way in Central America was conceived and well advanced when the war reached inter-American trade lines and ships were diverted from the carrying of bananas, coffee, sugar, and other



tropical staples to war tasks. But there remained a number of gaps. To close these gaps quickly, construction of a "pioneer" road is scheduled for completion by the end of the summer.

Pioneer Road

The pioneer road, in conjunction with existing highways and railroads, should be useful for moving food and strategic materials to markets and shipping centers. In Panama, for instance, there is a food problem because of the concentration of defense forces there and the shipping bottleneck. Yet nearby Costa Rica is a potential source of additional food. In recognition of this, the United States has entered into an agreement with Costa Rica for increased production of foodstuffs, such as vegetables and dairy products. Highways will facilitate the movement of this food and local self-sufficiency in wartime.

When victory is won in this world-struggle, and the Axis threat to the Americas is removed, we may then consider the Inter-American Highway in its more normal aspects and promise. When the Pan American Highway System was conceived and started 19 years ago, one of its great attractions was the prospect it afforded for tourist travel between the Americas. We saw the lure of such travel when the 760-mile highway from the United States to Mexico City was completed.

Good Neighbors

This tourist travel was an effective method of making good neighbors acquainted with one another. Many people in the United States caught their first glimpse of our neighbors to the south on a motor jaunt across the border into Mexico. Every mile of new Inter-American roadway will be useful when the peoples of the Americas resume peacetime travel. The highways should become one of the strongest bonds uniting the American republics in fraternity and good neighborly interchange of trade, culture, and ideals.

The construction of these roads present formidable physical obstacles. The roads must climb mountain peaks, cross many rivers and wind through some of the most rugged country in the world. But American road builders have shown themselves equal to the task. Engineers and workers in the other Americas, as in the United States, readily take to road building. The record-breaking speed of construction of the highway to Alaska adds another testimonial to the road-building genius of the Western Hemisphere peoples.

Forest Fires Carelessly Started Greatly Hinder War Production

Fire Prevention Campaign Is Aimed to Save Forest Areas as Large as New York State From Destruction

The man-made forest fire—one of the Nation's most insidious enemies—does not confine its ravages to the summer season. Already, in some parts of the country the menace of forest fire, which includes grass and brush fires, is beginning to threaten destruction of hundreds of thousands of acres of war-needed timber.

Aware of the danger to our lumber supply, the Office of War Information, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and the Association of State Foresters, is conducting a frontal attack on this perpetual foe of conservation that now is sabotaging an important part of our war program.

Over the 5-year period 1936-40 the average number of forest fires was more than 200,000 a year, which consumed valuable timber covering a total area almost as large as the State of New York. Even in peace time this was an enormous waste of natural resources and caused tremendous damage to the forest cover of watersheds, but under a wartime economy such losses are a staggering blow to construction of barracks, bridges, ships, airplanes and countless other military items.

Fewer Campers This Year

Ninety percent of all forest fires are man-made. Thirty percent are caused by careless smokers and campers, and 40 percent are spread from fires started to clear land for plowing or from burning brush, debris, and logging slash.

The Forest Service states that, "while there will be fewer campers this year and therefore a smaller number of fires caused by their carelessness, other causes of fires will not diminish and in certain areas may even increase, unless the utmost vigilance is exercised by farmers engaged in preparing land for planting, by lumber companies cutting timber, and by all those who are clearing their property of debris."

A dry spell in early spring often results in numerous grass and brush fires which may spread to nearby woodlands. Even when the grass appears to be green, last year's growth makes it tinder for racing flames. For this reason, home

gardeners should take every precaution against fire when they clear and burn debris in the family garden plot.

Rules to Follow

Emphasizing Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard's statement that "Until we smash the Axis, forest fires are enemy fires," officials of Federal and State Forest Services and the Office of War Information have joined in the following Nation-wide appeal:

Never use fire to clear land, logging slash and the like without a permit if required by law; without scraping or plowing around for safety; without help handy.

If you stop to smoke in dry weather, find a safe place. Observe the rules in areas closed to smoking.

Be sure matches, cigarette, and pipe ashes are cold; that camp fires are dead before leaving them.

Kill small fires; report others immediately to the nearest ranger or State fire warden.

Help on the home front to win the war by preventing forest, grass, and brush fires.

The 1943 forest fire prevention drive will be intensified in each major forest region during the fire season there, and is keyed to the slogan "Our Carelessness—Their Secret Weapon."

Two column mats illustrating this campaign may be obtained from R. F. Hammatt, Asst. Chief Forester, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ALLIES GET STRATEGIC SUPPLIES FROM AFRICA

More than 50,000 tons of strategic raw materials from French North Africa have been brought to the United States and United Kingdom in ships that took American and British food, clothing, and other civilian supplies to the people of North Africa. OWI reported last week.

In addition to manganese, cobalt ore, cork, tanbark and red squill, substantial quantities of iron ore have been reaching East Coast ports of the United States.

Iron ore and phosphate rock are the major supplies reaching the United Kingdom from North Africa.

The War and Business

Policies to Benefit Civilians

Price and Wage Levels Will be Held

The week in which Americans realized they must cut greatly their use of processed foods needed by the armed forces of our own and Allied Nations was marked by two official statements of policies to benefit the American civilian.

The policy of Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes "to hold prices and wages at the levels prevailing on September 15th and to prevent any further increase in the basic and essential cost of subsistence living" was reiterated through release of an address made by him before the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown cited, as indications of his policy to change OPA rules for the benefit of the public as rapidly as circumstances permit, the removal of rationing restrictions on tire recapping with reclaimed rubber for passenger cars and light trucks and provision of C gasoline ration for those who cannot get to their jobs on B rations.

Food Rationing

Addition to rationing lists of dry beans, lentils, and peas and dried and dehydrated soups—alternate sources for protein found in meat and dairy products—was explained as due to the needs of fighting forces as well as to a "run" by consumers by Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture and Wartime Food Administrator.

Legal attack on black markets in meat is being pushed vigorously, announced OPA Administrator Brown, preliminary to the meat rationing program. Meanwhile OPA officials have authority to direct deliveries of meat in recently established "meat allocation areas." And restaurants may not open, for service to customers, canned meats or fish, including fish roe.

"No finer single service in the interest of the American public," wrote OPA Administrator Brown, "has been performed during the war than publication in newspapers of pictures of War Ration Book Two, the table of point values for March, the Consumer Declaration Form, and

The President Last Week

Approves Use of Troops on Farms

Plans for Conference on Post-War Food Supplies

February 22

President Roosevelt delivered a Washington's Birthday address, in which he compared the Nation of today with the Nation of 1776, the faith of today with the faith of Washington, and declared that the truths that inspired the men and women of the thirteen colonies are today a guiding light to the citizens of America.

February 23

The President told newsmen that plans are under discussion for a United Nations conference on post-war food supplies. He made it plain that the conference under consideration did not concern post-war relief questions, which he characterized as a separate problem. The food conference, he declared, might be held some time this spring, although no definite decision has been made on the date or the place. Discussions leading to a final decision on this conference, Mr. Roosevelt said, have been concerned with world crops and the problems involved in avoiding famine and large surpluses. He emphasized that the first conference would be exploratory and that this fact would be thoroughly understood by each nation.

The President opened the Red Cross 1943 War Fund Drive to raise \$125,000,000 by proclaiming March as "Red Cross" month. He said it was necessary to raise millions for the Red Cross because demands upon that organization were

thousands of words explaining the Why, When, and How of processed foods rationing." He expressed "deepest gratitude" that newspapers had so served despite manpower shortages, curtailment of supplies, and other difficulties.

Increased production of more nourishing vegetables at the expense of less nourishing ones is sought of farmers this year, Secretary Wickard said. Cans of the 1943 pack of fruits and vegetables must carry grade labeling, Administrator Brown reminded to counter rumors to the contrary. WPB changed the size of condensed milk cans from 15 to 14 ounces.

"steadily increasing from day to day as it is called upon to accompany our Army and Navy into world-wide theaters of action, to provide blood plasma for our wounded, to send relief to American and United Nations prisoners of war, and to expand its preparations to meet emergencies at home."

February 24

The President said that in some cases and in some areas Army troops can be used in farm work four or five days at a time without slowing up their Army training. He stated that he is opposed to furloughing men for such work from the ranks of ready-to-fight Army units, because if 10 or 20 men were taken out of each company in a division almost ready to go overseas, that division's readiness for combat would be materially slowed up.

February 25

The President nominated Moses E. Smith, of Ault, Colo., to be superintendent of the U. S. Mint at Denver, succeeding the late Mark A. Skinner. Through Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson he received The Grand Cross of the Holy Sepulchre, oldest decoration of Christianity, from a delegation of Orthodox Greek churchmen.

February 27

The President directed the WPB to initiate a program to stimulate lagging production of lumber and other forest products required for war and essential civilian needs.

February 28

Opened the Red Cross drive for \$125,000,000 in donations in a radio address read for him by Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross.

Financial Dealings

A new type of contract called the "priceminus" form enables a shipbuilder to increase his earnings by lowering costs and by splitting the saving equally with the government, the U. S. Maritime Commission said.

Renegotiation of war contracts with firms having contracts with War, Navy, or Treasury Department, or Maritime Commission will be handled by the department with the predominant monetary interest, a joint directive states.

Disposition of privately financed war housing is regulated by National Housing Agency through authority of WPB.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

Issued 1 c/o Mar. 2, inclusive. Compiled especially for Victory by Field Control Branch of the War Production Board
 Requires concerning these listings should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Field Service Section, 329 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7-900, Extension 3060

| Order No. | Modification | Title | Abstract of priorities action | Federal Register citation | (P) Forms | Issued— | Expires | Division | Administrator Tel., ext. |
|-----------|--------------|---|--|---------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| L-95 | Amended | Railroad equipment..... | Requires freight car producers to use up parts in inventory in new car production to extent that they are interchangeable with customers' specifications. Primarily eliminates necessity for certification on maintenance, repair parts; removes items from List A, and adds fractional horsepower motors. | S. F. R. 257 | ..... | 2-24-43 | ..... | Transportation Equipment..... | D. W. Osborne, 771 E. |
| L-123 | Amended | General industrial equipment..... | Revises Schedule III | S. F. R. .... | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | General Industrial Equipment..... | R. W. Charles, Jr., 334E. |
| L-134 | Schedule III | Feed water heaters..... | Makes changes in tables in order to reduce tools permitted to be manufactured. Replaces "telephone set"; prohibits production except for list orders, rated AA-1 for new installations, AA-3 for maintenance replacement. | S. F. R. 216 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Building Materials..... | R. Holquist, 3082. |
| L-157 | Schedule IV | Hand tools simplification..... | Revises Schedule I, II, III, and IV | S. F. R. 219 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Communications..... | L. H. Peschke, M. W. Cole, 2304. |
| L-194 | Amended | Structural steel shapes..... | Revises Schedule I, II, III, and IV | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | G. F. Hocker, 2391. |
| L-211 | Schedule 3 | Steel axes and forgings..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-211 | Schedule 6 | Mechanized steel tubing..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-211 | Schedule 7 | Rails and track accessories..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-217 | Schedule 1 | Portable construction tools..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-217 | Schedule VI | Truck motor generators..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-217 | Schedule VII | Pumps..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-222 | Amended | Wooden containers for fruit and vegetables..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-245 | Schedule 1 | Hardware simplification..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-245 | Amended | Commercial printing..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-247 | Amended | Knit underwear..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-248 | Amended | Commercial dishwashers..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-261 | Amended | Grocers' and variety bags..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-263 | Amended | Matches..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-266 | Amended | Qry-acetylene apparatus..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-272 | Amended | Industrial type instruments, control valves, and actuators; simplification..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-272 | Schedule I | Control valves..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| L-272 | Schedule III | Pyrometers and resistance thermometers..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| M-9-c | Amended | Copper..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| M-73 | Amended | Wool..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| M-81 | Amended | Cans of tinplate, ternopolite..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| M-106 | Amended | Shells..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |
| M-199 | Amended | Silver..... | Revises production by quantities, sizes, and specifications, subject to specific exceptions. | S. F. R. 212 | ..... | 2-27-43 | ..... | Steel..... | W. H. Wewald, O. H. Fisher, 4504. |

| Amendment No. | Violation | Cited under | Violation | Penalty | Issued | Expires |
|---------------|--|---|-------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| M-267 | Male work clothing | Amends classification of denim, drills, wools, and print cloth yarn fabrics: Adds new classification, print cloth; amends definition of processor | S F. R. 236 | 3-1-43 | O. E. Ward, 7033 1/2 Do. | 3-1-43 |
| M-267 | Work gloves | Amends definition of processor | S F. R. 236 | 3-1-43 | Do. | 3-1-43 |
| M-267 | Hospital clothing | Establishes standards and definitions; assigns AA-2 rating to deliveries of materials; restricts use of textiles used in hospital clothing | S F. R. 236 | 3-1-43 | Do. | 3-1-43 |
| M-267 | Footwear | Redesigns "lugs," "price range," "cotton footwear"; adds restrictions in revised to include West Coast shoeing operators under restrictions, and those who manufactured over 1,000 shoes for year prior to 2-24-43 | S F. R. 236 | 3-1-43 | L. B. Shepard, 187 C. Green, 2142 | 3-1-43 |
| M-229 | Sheep intestines | Establishes allocation control by application, certification, subject to small order exemptions | S F. R. 236 | 2-24-43 | Safety and Technical Equipment, 2142 | 2-24-43 |
| M-289 | Charcoal | Establishes allocation control, subject to small order and other exemptions | S F. R. 236 | 2-27-43 | Chemicals, 2142 | 2-27-43 |
| M-291 | Potash | Establishes allocation control, subject to small order and other exemptions | S F. R. 236 | 2-27-43 | Chemicals, 2142 | 2-27-43 |
| M-196 | Road projects | Permits use of rating to obtain lumber, false work | S F. R. 236 | 2-27-43 | D. C. Kaffer, 2142 | 2-27-43 |
| P-140 | Woolen and fleece shipping containers | Assigns AA-1, AA-2, AA-3, AA-4, and AA-5 to specified uses on List 1-5 | S F. R. 236 | 2-27-43 | B. N. Scott, 2172 | 2-27-43 |
| P-141 | Public sanitation service, pair, operating supplies, utilities-materials | Assigns AA-2 to maintenance repair, operating supplies, AA-1 to repair of public sanitation service, AA-3 to maintenance repair, operating supplies, AA-4 to maintenance repair, operating supplies, AA-5 to maintenance repair, operating supplies | S F. R. 236 | 2-27-43 | O. Carlberg, Jr., 201 | 2-27-43 |
| U-1 | Electric, gas, water, steam utilities-materials | Assigns AA-1 to deliveries for maintenance, repair, operating supplies, assigns AA-2 to deliveries for maintenance, repair, operating supplies, assigns AA-3 to maintenance, repair, operating supplies, assigns AA-4 to maintenance, repair, operating supplies, assigns AA-5 to maintenance, repair, operating supplies | S F. R. 236 | 2-27-43 | M. Mavetick, 7185 | 2-27-43 |
| U-1-a | Electric, gas, water, steam utilities-materials | Permits service connections to facilities of Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, and other Federal agencies, and not to exceed \$1,500 for underground service connections | S F. R. 236 | 2-24-43 | P. B. Valle, 21716 | 2-24-43 |
| U-1-b | Electric, gas, water, steam utilities-materials | Permits gas and electric service connections for operation of gas or electric ranges in dwelling of domestic consumer, subject to certain provisions | S F. R. 242 | 2-25-43 | P. B. Valle, 21716 | 2-25-43 |
| U-1-c | Electric, gas, water, steam utilities-materials | Permits electric service connections to permit operation of farm production equipment, subject to certain provisions | S F. R. 237 | 2-24-43 | P. B. Valle, 21716 | 2-24-43 |

| Amendment No. | Violation | Cited under | Violation | Penalty | Issued | Expires |
|---------------|--|------------------------|--|---|---------|---------|
| S-311 | Cove, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. | M-133 | Made excessive deliveries of coffee 6-1-42 through 10-31-42 | Reduces period during which application to container for sale, transfer, or delivery of motor fuel to designated filling stations 2-24-43 to 5-22-43 | 2-19-43 | 2-19-43 |
| S-323 | T. N. Y. Oil Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. | L-70 | From 9-1-42 to 7-15-42 sold copper wire, copper tubing without proper preference ratings | Effective 2-24-43, prohibits offender from transfers of copper, copper base alloy, copper wire, copper tubing except on written approval of Regional Priority and allocation assistance withdrawn | 2-18-43 | 2-18-43 |
| S-342 | L. Feldman and Co., Chicago, Ill. | M-9-a | From 9-24-42 to 10-22-42, over-extended AA-1 and AA-2 ratings to orders for steel pipes, failed to duplicate orders and failed to designate exact tonnage of steel pipes delivered | Effective 2-24-43, prohibits offender from transfers of copper, copper base alloy, copper wire, copper tubing except on written approval of Regional Priority and allocation assistance withdrawn | 2-16-43 | 2-16-43 |
| S-342 | Type Co., Illinois Ordnance Works, et al., Chicago, Ill. | Pr. Reg. No. 3, M-21-b | From 9-1-42 to 10-22-42 delivered excessive quantities of coffee | Effective 2-24-43, prohibits offender from transfers of copper, copper base alloy, copper wire, copper tubing except on written approval of Regional Priority and allocation assistance withdrawn | 2-13-43 | 2-13-43 |
| S-342 | DeWitt-Nash Co., Cleveland, Ohio | M-133 | From 9-1-42 to 10-22-42 delivered excessive quantities of coffee | Effective 2-24-43, prohibits offender from transfers of copper, copper base alloy, copper wire, copper tubing except on written approval of Regional Priority and allocation assistance withdrawn | 2-13-43 | 2-13-43 |
| S-345 | Manahan Electric Supply Co., Manahan, N. Dak. | M-9-a | From 9-1-42 to 10-22-42 delivered excessive quantities of coffee | Effective 2-24-43, prohibits offender from transfers of copper, copper base alloy, copper wire, copper tubing except on written approval of Regional Priority and allocation assistance withdrawn | 2-13-43 | 2-13-43 |
| S-346 | Rocky Mountain Beverage Co., Denver, Colo. | M-101 | From 9-1-42 to 10-22-42 delivered excessive quantities of coffee | Effective 2-24-43, prohibits offender from transfers of copper, copper base alloy, copper wire, copper tubing except on written approval of Regional Priority and allocation assistance withdrawn | 2-13-43 | 2-13-43 |
| S-347 | Kay Electric Co., Atlantic City, N. J. | L-41, L-79 | From 9-1-42 to 10-22-42 delivered excessive quantities of coffee | Effective 2-24-43, prohibits offender from transfers of copper, copper base alloy, copper wire, copper tubing except on written approval of Regional Priority and allocation assistance withdrawn | 2-13-43 | 2-13-43 |
| S-348 | W. M. Dwyer Co., San Bernardino, Calif. | L-41, L-79 | From 9-1-42 to 10-22-42 delivered excessive quantities of coffee | Effective 2-24-43, prohibits offender from transfers of copper, copper base alloy, copper wire, copper tubing except on written approval of Regional Priority and allocation assistance withdrawn | 2-13-43 | 2-13-43 |
| S-349 | Federal Oil Co., Washington, D. C. | L-70 | From 9-1-42 to 10-22-42 delivered excessive quantities of coffee | Effective 2-24-43, prohibits offender from transfers of copper, copper base alloy, copper wire, copper tubing except on written approval of Regional Priority and allocation assistance withdrawn | 2-13-43 | 2-13-43 |

PRIORITIES

All unexpired priorities orders, regulations and reporting forms of War Production Board are included in "PRIORITIES" published monthly. Those above will be included in the April issue. Subscription: \$2.00 per year.

VICTORY

Each week all new War Production Board orders and regulations are included in "VICTORY." Hence this page may be used effectively to keep "PRIORITIES" up to date. Rate: 2 cents per year.

FEDERAL REGISTER

Complete texts of War Production Board orders and regulations appear in "FEDERAL REGISTER," published daily except Sundays, Mondays and days following legal holidays. Subscription: \$1.25 per month, \$12.50 per year.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .

WAR FACTS

PRICES AND INCOME

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities



| | Dec. '42 to Jan. '43 | Percentage of increase May '42 to Jan. '43 | Jan. '42 to Jan. '43 | Jan. '41 to Jan. '43 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Combined index..... | 0.2 | 4.0 | 7.7 | 19.6 |
| Components: | | | | |
| Food..... | 0.2 | 9.4 | 14.5 | 36.0 |
| Clothing..... | None | -0.2 | 8.4 | 25.0 |
| Rent..... | None | -1.7 | -0.4 | 2.9 |
| Fuel, electricity, and ice..... | 0.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 6.4 |
| House furnishings..... | None | 1.2 | 4.7 | 25.6 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 0.3 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 11.0 |

¹ Since this component has a small monthly variation, it will be surveyed quarterly. The percentage of change is measured to December 1942.

² Includes transportation, recreation, personal care, household operation, and medical care.

-Decrease. Source: BLS.

Cost of Goods Used by Farm Families



| | Dec. '42 to Jan. '43 | Percentage of increase May '42 to Jan. '43 | Jan. '42 to Jan. '43 | Jan. '41 to Jan. '43 |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Combined index..... | 0.6 | 8.5 | 11.6 | 33.6 |

Components—Quarterly Latest Figures—December 1942

| | Sept. '42 to Dec. '42 | Percentage of increase June '42 to Dec. '42 | Dec. '41 to Dec. '42 | Dec. '40 to Dec. '42 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Combined index..... | 3.2 | 5.2 | 13.3 | 32.8 |
| Components: | | | | |
| Food..... | 4.1 | 4.9 | 17.1 | 39.8 |
| Clothing..... | 3.4 | 7.1 | 17.5 | 42.5 |
| House furnishings..... | 3.5 | 8.0 | 12.1 | 29.4 |
| Building materials..... | 0.5 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 14.0 |
| Operating expense ² | None | 1.7 | 3.5 | 12.4 |

¹ Automobile (share for living) not shown separately but included in combined index.

² Includes household operation, gasoline, tires, oil for automobiles, and kerosene.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WHOLESALE PRICES



| | Dec. '42 to Jan. '43 | Percentage of increase May '42 to Jan. '43 | Jan. '42 to Jan. '43 | Jan. '41 to Jan. '43 |
|---|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| All commodities..... | 0.9 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 26.1 |
| Commodities, excluding farm products and foods..... | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 13.9 |
| Farm products..... | 2.8 | 12.1 | 16.1 | 63.4 |
| Foods..... | 0.9 | 6.4 | 12.3 | 42.7 |

INCOME PAYMENTS

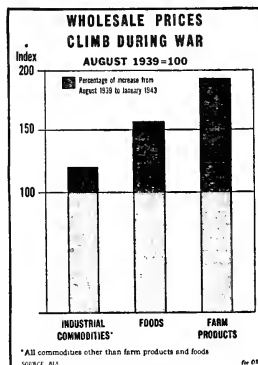


| | Dec. '42 | Annual Rate in Billions of Dollars Nov. '42 | Dec. '41 | Dec. '40 |
|--|----------|--|----------|----------|
| Total income payments ¹ | \$127.9 | * \$125.2 | \$102.0 | \$81.5 |
| Nonagricultural income..... | 112.4 | * 110.5 | 91.6 | 74.9 |
| Agricultural income ² | 15.5 | * 14.7 | 10.4 | 6.6 |

Total income payments include salaries, wages, dividends, interest, entrepreneurial income, rents, royalties, and relief and insurance payments. The rate is adjusted for seasonal variation.

¹ Includes net income of farm operators, wages of farm labor, and interest and net rents on agricultural property. ² Revised. Source: Department of Commerce.

War Fact. data are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WPB



MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX

| 1942 | November 1941=100 |
|---------------|----------------------|
| January..... | 163 |
| November..... | 435 |
| December..... | 497 |

WAR CONSTRUCTION

| June 1940-Dec. 31, 1942 | (Millions of dollars) |
|--|-----------------------|
| Government-financed: | |
| Commitments for nonindustrial construction..... | \$15,128 |
| Commitments for industrial facilities expansion..... | 14,043 |

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

| Cumulative from June 1940 | Jan. 31, 1943 | Dec. 31, 1942 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | (Billions of dollars) | (Billions of dollars) |
| War program..... | * \$238.4 | * \$238.0 |
| Commitments..... | (1) | * 183.8 |
| Expenditures..... | 74.6 | 68.2 |

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

| Metal Products Industries: | Jan. 1943 |
|--|-----------|
| Average weekly hours worked per wage earner..... | 47.9 |
| Average hours per week of plant utilization..... | 70.8 |

¹ Not available.

* Preliminary.

* Estimated.

For additional information on Munitions Production Index and War Construction see VICTORY, Feb. 10, 1943, p. 177; for Program—Commitments—Expenditures see issue of Feb. 17, 1943, p. 210; for Hours Worked Per Week, see issue of Feb. 24, 1943, p. 241.

War Wages And Labor . . .

Chaotic Wage Condition in West Coast Aircraft Industry Under Study

NWLB Informs Boeing Local Union Wage Increase Demand Will Receive Careful, Intelligent Consideration

A wage case involving the entire West Coast aircraft industry was under consideration last week by the National War Labor Board which, involved recommendations for wage and salary increases and establishment of wage classification schedules.

Due to chaotic wage conditions in the rapidly-expanded aircraft industry in California and Washington, Paul R. Porter, special representative of the WLB, recommended establishment of a uniform job classification system for the companies.

Nine West Coast companies that manufacture the entire airplane excluding motor, propeller, and instruments, were involved.

A local of the International Association of Machinists, AFL, at the Boeing Aircraft plants in Seattle, Wash., threatened to hold a 24-hour meeting of its membership to discuss the case, but later instructed its members that they were not to attend the meeting during their regular working hours. The union telegraphed the War Labor Board promising there would be no interruption of work.

Stabilization Policy

Replying to a telegram from the Boeing local, the Board stated that it "will decide the issues in this case on the evidence in the record carefully and intelligently considered in connection with the wage stabilization policy of the Nation established by Congress and implemented by the Executive Order of the President. You are notified that the Board does not proceed with its consideration of any case unless the workers involved remain loyal at their jobs until the case is finally determined by the orderly processes built upon the no-strike agreement in which the International officers of the AFL participated and by which all International and Local officers and all members of that organization are bound."

Companies included in the case are Boeing, North American, Ryan, Vultee, Douglas, Northrup, Consolidated American, Lockheed, and Vega.

Printing Panel Set Up

Establishment of an advisory panel for the daily newspaper printing and publishing industry was announced last week by the WLB. The panel, first of its type, will serve for a 90-day experimental period.

The 6-man panel will be governed by the policies and procedures of the WLB, and its findings and recommendations will be filed directly with the National War Labor Board.

Robert K. Burns, chairman of the Chicago Regional War Labor Board, was appointed chairman of the panel, and Professor F. S. Diebler of Northwestern University was named vice chairman. Burns and Diebler will represent the public on the panel. Two members and their alternates to represent industry and two members and their alternates to represent labor were also appointed.

The chairman will exercise general supervision and will not participate in any case except when specifically requested to do so by the WLB. The Board has established commissions for entire industries in a few cases, but it never before had set up an advisory panel of this type.

Both industry and union representatives had pressed for the creation of the printing panel. The Board agreed because of the long-established history of collective bargaining in the newspaper industry.

The panel's jurisdiction will include employees in the following departments: mechanical, maintenance, mailing, editorial, art, circulation (including newsboys), and commercial and kindred departments. Cases involving services related to the newspaper industry may also be referred to the panel by the NWLB or the Regional Boards, if the interested parties request.

John S. McCarrens, general manager of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and James E. Chappel, president of the Birmingham News and Age-Herald, will serve as management representatives on the panel. Milton Murray of Detroit, Mich., president of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, and C. V. Ernest, representative of the International Press-

men and Assistants' Union, AFL, will represent labor.

Overtime Loss

For the first time, the WLB last week approved bonus payments designed to compensate workers for the loss of regular earnings incurred when the President abolished premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work as such.

In both cases for which approval of such payments was granted, the Board found that "the compensation previously received by these employees in the form of premium pay for work on Sunday constituted an integral part of the agreed wage for their particular jobs." This was demonstrated by the execution of collective bargaining agreements covering wages at a time when so-called swing shifts were in effect.

Swing shifts are schedules devised to permit continuous round-the-clock operation and still give each employee a day off in each work week. Usually the employee has a different day off each week. The workers involved were on swing shifts which work seven consecutive days and are off one, or work six days and are off two, disregarding Saturdays and Sundays.

POINT RATION STAMPS OVERLAP IN MARCH

To aid consumers who may run out of ration stamps for processed foods before the first ration period expires, OPA has provided a 7-day overlap period—the last week of March—during which time consumers may spend both their first period and their second period stamps.

Stamps A, B, and C are valid for the first period and may be used from March 1 through March 31. Stamps for the second period may be used from March 25 through April 30. During the overlapping period of March 25 through March 31 stamps for both March and April may be used. After March 31, however, stamps A, B, and C will not be valid.

Explaining the overlapping period, OPA pointed out that it will help consumers who have a few low value stamps left at the end of the ration period. These stamps, which might not be sufficient to buy any desired items, can be used with stamps of the second period for the purchase of any of the rationed foods.

Consumers were reminded that since storekeepers cannot give them change in points, they should, whenever possible, use high value stamps first rather than those of low value.

Jobs and Civil Service . . .

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
LISTS NEW POSITIONSPersons Qualified in Agriculture, Business
And Economics Fields Urgently Needed

File applications for positions listed below with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Information and application forms may be obtained from the Commission's Local Secretaries at first- or second-class post offices, from Regional Offices, or from the Commission's Information Office, 801 E Street NW, Washington, D. C.

No written tests are required unless a statement to the contrary appears. Applicants are rated on their training or experience.

Salaries quoted are annual and include added compensation allowed for overtime. The present standard 48-hour Federal workweek contains 8 hours overtime. Overtime compensation adds about 21 percent to that part of the basic salary which is not in excess of \$2,900, provided that the overtime increment does not make the total pay more than \$5,000 a year.

Applications are not desired from persons engaged in war work unless they may use higher skills in the positions applied for. War Manpower Commission restrictions on Federal appointments are posted in first- and second-class post offices.

Newly Announced

Agricultural aids, \$1,970 to \$2,433.—Men and women who have had from 2 to 4 years of technical experience or college study in agriculture, to set up laboratory apparatus, run tests, do control work, make control studies, surveys, and investigations. For appointment in Washington, D. C., and throughout the country.

Blueprint and photostat operators, \$1,752.—Persons who have had at least 3 months of appropriate experience or 80 hours of training on either machine. For appointment in Washington, D. C.

Agriculture

Crop production specialists, \$3,163 to \$8,000.—Men qualified to establish and operate research stations or plantations growing rubber or oil-producing plants. For service principally in Central and South America.

Marketing specialists, \$2,433 to \$6,500.—Men or women who have had at least 3 years of experience or college training in the marketing of agricultural commodities. They must be competent to make marketing studies and investigations, and to collect information on supply, demand, prices, etc.

Junior soil conservationists, \$2,433.—College graduates who have had appropriate science courses qualifying them to be foresters, soil conservationists, range conservationists, or soil surveyors.

Economics and Business

Accountants and auditors, \$3,163 to \$6,500.—Industrial cost accountants, and public accountants and auditors with diversified or manufacturing cost experience. A minimum of 3 years of appropriate experience or education is required.

Accounting and auditing assistants, \$2,433.—Women or men who have had 2 years or more of appropriate education or experience in the field of accounting. The written test previously required has been eliminated. For appointment in Washington, D. C.

Economists and statisticians, \$3,163 to \$6,500.—Men and women who have had 5 years' experience or college training in economics or statistics, especially those qualified in such fields as marketing, international trade, money, banking, and housing.

Freight and passenger rate clerks, \$2,798 to \$3,163.—Men or women equipped to compute freight rates or passenger fares, or to audit for payment either freight or passenger transportation accounts of rail, steamship, and highway carriers.

Traffic and transportation specialists, \$3,163 to \$6,500.—Men and women qualified to help prevent traffic bottlenecks, expedite traffic, and conserve existing equipment and facilities. At least 3 years of experience in railroad, bus, water, or air transportation is required.

Women Can Do Same
War Work as MenSurvey Shows More Women
Can Release Male Labor

Many jobs where women could replace men and thus release them to fields having more acute need of male labor were revealed by an occupational analysis of cannon and small-arms manufacture, issued last week by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Mary Anderson, director of the Department's women's bureau, said, "The findings show the fallacy of considering war industry jobs traditionally men's or women's. In the plants surveyed larger numbers of women could be added to perform many operations typical not only of cannon and small-arms production but of other branches of munitions making.

"In the field just studied women are already employed on a wider variety of machines than in any other of the war industries we have surveyed. We are glad to report that three of the eight plants visited had adopted the equal-pay principle for women. Where wage differentials exist, the problem has become increasingly acute both with the women hired and with the men inducted into the armed forces."

About 11 thousand women had been recently employed and satisfactorily adjusted to many kinds of jobs in the eight plants reported on—four Government arsenals and four private enterprises in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois.

Women constituted only 15 percent of the 75,000 employees in these plants, the feminine force with the individual firms ranging from 30 percent down to 3 percent. The rising tide in woman employment in this field could be speeded up to much higher levels—to 75 percent of the workers in the small-arms branch, because of the comparative lightness of the work, and to 40 percent in cannon manufacture, according to the report.

Pointing out that prior to 1942, except in the last war, women were employed to very slight degree in making these types of matériel, the bulletin adds that the firms with the very small proportions of women had only recently employed them. The varying percentages of women were due to "differences in male labor supply in the areas, differences in local draft-board policies, and differences in managements' outlook as to the feasibility of using women."

War Production . . .

War Production Can Be Stepped Up 20 Percent This Year

Nelson Says WPB Can Equip Eleven Million Armed Forces; Stresses Need for Orderly Handling of Materials

Planned production will increase output of necessary war and civilian materials and obtain more efficient use of manpower, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of WPB told newsmen last week. He explained that under the plan being developed by himself and Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson production probably can be stepped up as much as 20 percent this year. He does not anticipate any difficulty in equipping an armed force of 11,000,000 men.

"I think the problems of the conflicting components in the 'must' programs are being approached very vigorously and are being licked," he said. The five "must programs" are synthetic rubber, high-octane gas, merchant vessels, escort vessels, and airplanes. "I think we can get an extra 20 percent of production—I am sure it will be gotten," Mr. Nelson continued.

Like Bunch of Sheep

"Thinking about it the other night, I likened this job of components to a bunch of sheep milling around in a pen with a gate not big enough to get them all through. The sheep will continue to mill around until you get one of them by the neck and lead him through. Then they will all follow and the pen will be empty very quickly.

"I think we can get today about 20 percent increased production over what we could otherwise get through the orderly handling of component parts and raw materials; being sure that they are there on time, but not too far ahead of time and not in quantities that are merely held in reserve, waiting for the time they will be used. Our CMP is an orderly plan of getting out raw materials."

Mr. Nelson said that he and Mr. Wilson are setting up the planned economy, which, he said, involved chiefly reassignments within the existing organization.

Can Equip Army

Mr. Nelson declared that he has not made any suggestions regarding the size of the U. S. Armed Forces. "To me,

when the Chief of Staff and the Commander in Chief say we are going to have a certain size Army, I think it is up to us to find the ways and means of carrying it out," he said. "We can tell them whether or not we can equip it. I certainly think we can equip the army they want."

Amplifying a remark he made before a Congressional committee about coordination of manpower and "further sharp curtailment of civilian activities," Mr. Nelson said:

"You have now three important uses of manpower as we see it from a production viewpoint. One part goes into the services; the second part goes into production of munitions of war; the third part goes into the job of civilian services, including civilian supplies. Now, just as in the early days of our production program we had to make conversions—people making automobiles very quickly started making tanks and parts for airplanes, etc.—just so this country, if it is going to get out its production program and equip and build an army, will have adjustments to make in civilian supply and civilian services."

Civilian Economy

Mr. Nelson was asked how much "fat" there is left in the civilian economy.

"Oh, I don't know by quantity," he said. "I think there still are reductions that can be made, but I don't like to stress that, because every time you begin talking about cutting civilian economy, you start people accumulating things and hoarding them and that makes the whole job more difficult. If people will continue to try to hoard, it makes the production job an exceedingly hard one."

TAKE FATS IN ANY CAN

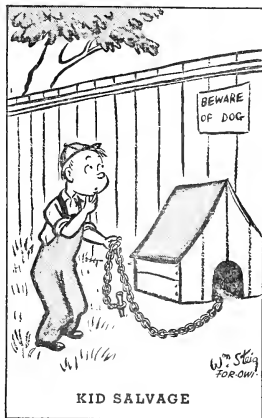
That waste kitchen fats be accepted in any type of tin can rather than in only wide-mouthed cans of the coffee and vegetable shortening variety was asked of frozen food locker operators and the meat industry from butcher to packer last week by Paul C. Cabot, WPB salvage division director.

NEW WOOD FURNITURE PATTERNS PROHIBITED

New patterns for wood furniture will be prohibited beginning March 15, and WPB ordered an approximate two-thirds cut in the number of existing patterns on July 1.

At the same time, use of iron and steel for making wood furniture was limited, thereby saving approximately 22,000 tons.

In addition to all items commonly classified as furniture, the new order applies specifically to venetian blinds, frames used in production of furniture, barber and beauty shop furniture, and store display equipment and show cases. Not covered by the order are: baby cribs, high chairs, baby toilet chairs and seats, and bathinets; office furniture and equipment already covered; metal household furniture previously defined; bedding products as defined in another order; hospital, medical, dental, and related equipment already covered; refrigerators, wooden lockers for offices and factories; wooden shelving; wooden factory and industrial equipment; wooden filing cabinets and all wood furniture specifically designed for use in offices.



V-412

Kid Salvage, a regular feature offered weekly in mat form, is designed to further the Scrap Drive.

WPB Field Office Opened in Hawaii

Can Assign Priorities and Grant Exceptions

A WPB office to handle priorities will open in Honolulu March 10 when certain functions will revert to Hawaiian civil authorities from the Military Governor.

The new office will be incorporated in the region of San Francisco. C. H. Mattheissen, Jr., former director of the bureau of priorities in Washington, will go to the Islands as Chairman Nelson's personal representative. Assisting him will be Gilbert Kneiss, appointed to act for the San Francisco office by Regional Director Harry H. Fair.

Full authority to assign preference ratings to orders to be delivered to or in the Islands has been delegated by Mr. Nelson to the San Francisco Regional Director, who may also grant exemptions from the provisions of WPB limitation and conservation orders, upon authorization by WPB.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS GET HIGH RATINGS

Producers and shippers of military combat equipment, Lend-Lease materials, foods, and many other essential items were assigned high preference ratings for getting shipping containers last week.

The order assures containers for the shipping of many millions of dollars worth of products, and aids farmers, manufacturers, tobacco processors, flour millers, bottlers, textile mills, chemical plants, meat packers, fishermen, and others.

It covers all outer wooden containers made from lumber, veneer, plywood, or staves, and outer shipping containers made from corrugated or solid fibre. It also includes parts such as shooks, cleats, staves, veneer, plywood, corrugated or solid fibre which are cut to size for these containers.

The ratings and the containers to which they may be applied follow:

AA-1 for containers for United States military combat items such as aircraft, ammunition, equipment and weapons, tanks, trucks, engineering material, certain canned food, and medical supplies.

AA-2X for containers for other military products, the Lend-Lease products, for export to the United States and for goods set aside for purchase by Government agencies under Government contract.

AA-3 for containers for the products of the United States of the text of the order.

Logging Contest Held In Northeast States

Farmers Compete for Title "Paul Bunyan of 1943"

National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, cooperating with North East Lumber Production Campaign, are jointly sponsoring a Paul Bunyan log-chopping contest in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

A champion logger, to be designated "Paul Bunyan of 1943," will be selected in each State by Grange and Farm Bureau officials. The modern Bunyans, whose prototype is the legendary hero of American lumber camps, will be rewarded by WPB with a trip to Washington to receive special honors at a Paul Bunyan woods-style luncheon, which will be attended by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson and other high Government officials.

The State contests will be decided on individual production of farm logs for the period from February 22 to April 1, and winners will be announced April 20.

Lumberjacks are Barred

Any farmer, farmhand, or incidental laborer, barring only professional loggers, may enter his State contest by notifying the Pomona Grange master, or his County Farm Bureau chairman. From county title holders, each State's "Paul Bunyan" will be selected under the direction of the State Grange master and Farm Bureau president.

Emphasis is being put on farm production of logs in the Northeastern States. Their quota of lumber this year has been set by WPB at 2½ billion feet. In New England, 94,397 out of a total of 135,190 farms have woodlots which farmers can cut before planting begins.

Grange membership in the eight North East States participating in the Bunyan contest is approximately 385,000, and Farm Bureau members number around 60,000.

Mighty Axman

Tales concerning Paul Bunyan have an important place in American folklore. He is represented as a huge lumberman, whose pet and companion is his mammoth blue ox, Babe, an animal measuring 42 axe handles and a plow of tobacco from horn to horn.

He and the ox performed stupendous feats, such as plowing up the upside down mountain where the lumberman had to cut the trees from an upside down position.

ASKS STATES TO POOL HIGHWAY EQUIPMENT

A plan by which all State and local governments will be assured of adequate equipment to maintain streets and highways for the duration is now being formulated by the WPB governmental division.

The plan is to have an equipment pooling arrangement, and its success depends entirely upon the willingness of State and local authorities to cooperate, according to Maury Maverick, director of the division.

The fact is stressed that road machinery is made almost entirely of critical materials and that any move to reduce the need for new equipment would advance the war effort. Such a pooling arrangement has been in operation in several areas this winter for snow removal and has proved successful.

Control of each State's pool would rest entirely in the hands of a State official and would be a State formulated project.

WPB asks each State highway commissioner to study the proposal and to suggest a plan suitable for his State with information as to what action would be necessary to make it official.

Use of all types of equipment would be pooled under the plan, including machinery for snow removal, road construction, and maintenance. The pool would be handled by a designated State official, who could dispatch necessary equipment to any section of his State where it is needed. Governors of States in which present laws prohibit pooling are asked to exercise their war emergency powers to carry out the purpose.

FINISHING HARDWARE ITEMS CUT AGAIN

The number of builders' finishing hardware items WPB permits to be manufactured were cut from some 3,500 to approximately 2,200 articles last week. The first reduction in such articles, announced last December, cut the total from approximately 27,000.

A complete list of the permitted items of builders' finishing hardware, cabinet locks, and padlocks is set forth in Schedule I of the new order. While the list is shorter, it will prove more practical for the industry, WPB pointed out. Consumers, however, will have a smaller number of items from which to choose.

48-Hour Week Locally Directed

"Horse Sense" Expected in Dealing With Problems

The establishment of a general 48-hour week in critical labor shortage areas will be carried out by the area and regional directors of the War Manpower Commission, Executive Director Lawrence A. Appley and Deputy Chairman Fowler Harper announced at a joint press conference.

"It is anticipated and expected," Appley said, "that these directors will use their horse sense in dealing with questions that arise."

The directors will have the authority, subject to appeal, to decide disputes over extension of the 48-hour workweek in their territories, Appley said.

The regulations were issued by WMC chairman McNutt to govern the application of the 48-hour week. With some exceptions, they affect all employers of eight or more persons in 32 designated areas, whose production can be increased by a longer week or who can maintain their production with fewer men.

Boundaries To Be Fixed

The exact boundaries of these areas, for the purpose of applying the 48-hour week, will be fixed by the regional directors of the WMC in the various localities.

In addition to applying in these areas, the 48-hour week also will be in effect in the lumbering and nonferrous mining industries on a Nation-wide scale.

"If a dispute over policy arises that involves two or three geographical areas, the matter will be settled by negotiation between the directors of those areas," Appley explained. "If the dispute expands into a national matter, it will be discussed in Washington."

Both Appley and Harper made it clear that because of the diversity of circumstances, the War Manpower Commission felt it could not give specific answers to general questions involving the 48-hour week.

"The significant feature of this regulation," Appley said, "is the manner in which it will be administered. It leaves to the local and regional people the responsibility for deciding what must be done."

The 48-hour week, Harper said, is a tool to pry needed workers from the labor market.

"If the workers who would be released by the company going on a 48-hour week are not needed elsewhere, the WMC will say: 'Don't go on the 48-hour week until the workers are needed.'"

Farms Unaffected

It is made clear that the lengthened work order will not apply to farms or to persons employed by any State or any of its political subdivisions or instrumentalities, or to youth under the age of 16, or to persons who, because of other employment, household duties, or physical disabilities, are not available for full-time work, or for business houses in which fewer than eight persons are employed regularly.

The exclusion of establishments with fewer than eight persons, it is explained, is based chiefly on assumption that in smaller establishments the extension of the work week would not result in the release of workers.

Mr. McNutt explained that the President's order "shall be so construed and applied as best to effectuate its fundamental purpose which is to aid in meeting the manpower requirements of our armed forces and our expanding production program by a fuller utilization of our available manpower."

More Cars Released To More People

OPA last week expanded the eligibility list for rationing of all new passenger cars, and liberalized rules for rationing certain types. War tires were reserved for needed replacements on cars with a mileage ration of more than 560 a month.

At the same time, OPA arranged with ODT for mailing third and fourth quarter transport rations to all commercial motor vehicle operators who hold single-unit Certificates of War Necessity. OPA also announced that the change in rationing rules of tires, tubes, and recapping material in U. S. territories and possessions which was scheduled for March 1 has been postponed, and that rationing will continue on the present basis.

New Cars Available

OPA said that the entire stock of unsold new cars would be available for rationing, including those in the so-called "Government pool" which, at the time rationing began, were set aside for release after the first year. This brings the total now on hand for rationing to about 240,000.

Uniform Laws to End Traffic Barriers

Legislatures Are Urged to Grant Emergency Powers

State barriers impede both interstate and intrastate motor transportation. The condition, caused by conflicting State laws, has existed for many years, but it now has become a menace by interrupting the orderly flow of materials needed for prosecuting the war.

The ODT has begun a Nation-wide drive to break down the barriers by proposing an emergency transportation act to 44 State legislatures in session this year.

The Council of State Governments, which aided the ODT and the Department of Justice in drawing up the bill, submitted the proposal to the legislatures in its report, "Suggested State War Legislation for 1943."

The bill would empower a governor to act swiftly to facilitate the movement of persons and property in the State and to act in concert with Federal agencies in the removal of barriers impeding the war effort.

Flexible Authority

Specifically, the bill would confer on the Governor flexible authority to take emergency action in regard to the following:

1. Staggered hours of employment to facilitate transportation to and from places of employment.
2. Maximum rates of speed for motor vehicles.
3. Sizes and weights of motor vehicles which may be permitted to use State highways.
4. Suspension of statutes or regulations requiring licenses or fees for the entry and operation of a motor vehicle licensed in another State.
5. Conservation of vital equipment, materials, and supplies—especially rubber.

ODT Director Eastman reported that most States had cooperated in one way or another in efforts to overcome State barriers. Most actions to relax State regulations, he said, were taken at his request by Governors, occasionally with "doubtful" statutory authority. The time has come, he said, to formalize these actions with appropriate legislation.

In many instances, the ODT Director revealed, Governors have been unable to take action to remove, suspend, or relax State regulations which hindered the transportation of materials of war across their States.

Motion Pictures . . .

DONALD
DUCK

America's most dynamic character, Donald Duck, personifies millions of his fellow Americans in the new Walt Disney film, *The Spirit of '43*.

Donald symbolizes the feelings of all of us confronted with two conflicting impulses—spending and saving. One-half of this dual personality is represented by a Scottish duck, called Scotty, while the spendthrift is portrayed by Zootie, the zoot-suit duck. Torn between these two personalities, Donald realizes that the choice is really very simple: spend for the Axis, or save for taxes. Like all patriotic Americans, he makes his choice, and learns what his taxes will buy—guns and shells, cruisers and destroyers, tanks and trucks, bombers and fighters—"taxes to bury the Axis."

The Spirit of '43, produced by Walt Disney, is now being shown in theatres throughout the country. In 16-mm. size for nontheatrical audiences in schools, clubs, churches, factories, and meetings, the film can be obtained from regular distributors of OWI films. For a list of these distributors, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, Washington.

Other OWI films showing the responsibilities of civilians today include—

| | |
|--|---------|
| SALVAGE (7 minutes). Need for salvaging metals, rubber, and greases. Narrated by Donald Nelson. | |
| MANPOWER (8 minutes). Methods now being used to recruit and train workers for war industries. | |
| OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRING LINE (3 minutes). Disney's famous characters—Pluto and Minnie—show <i>why</i> and <i>how</i> to save fats. | |
| SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION (10 minutes). Dramatic exposition of the results of careless talk and the need for secrecy. | |
| DIVIDE AND CONQUER (14 minutes). Hard-hitting presentation of Nazi methods in spreading hate and fear, distrust and confusion. | |
| Besides the home front, OWI films cover the fighting fronts, the production fronts, the United Nations, and the nature of our enemies: | |
| | Minutes |
| THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY..... | 10 |
| BOMBER..... | 10 |
| CAMPUS ON THE MARCH..... | 19 |
| DEMOCRACY IN ACTION..... | 11 |
| DOVER..... | 10 |

PUBLICATIONS—
POSTERS

The following publications and posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

Posters

AMERICANS! SHARE THE MEAT
AMERICANS WILL ALWAYS FIGHT FOR LIBERTY
A MESSAGE TO OUR TENANTS
ATTACK, ATTACK, ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS
AVENUE DECEMBER 7TH
DOING ALL YOU CAN, BROTHER?
FREE LABOR WILL WIN
GIVE 'EM THE STUFF TO FIGHT WITH
GIVE IT YOUR BEST—FLAG
I NEED YOUR SKILL IN A WAR JOB
REMEMBER DECEMBER 7TH
SOMEbody BLABBED—SAILOR
SOMEbody BLABBED—SOLDIER
SOMEbody TALKED
STATE OF THE NATION IS GOOD
STRONG IN THE STRENGTH OF THE LORD
UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM
UNITED WE STAND (Streamer)
UNITED WE WIN
WE FRENCH WORKERS WARN YOU

Pamphlets

TALK OF A CITY: Story of Warsaw under Nazi domination (illustrated), which is typical of the treatment of population and property in other areas which they occupy.
YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES: 2 by 3 inches. A vest-pocket-size publication addressed to labor, containing a concise explanation of wage stabilization and its part in the over-all victory program.
THE FOUR FREEDOMS: The Rights of All Men—Everywhere. An elaboration of the freedoms we are fighting for.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| HENRY BROWNE, FARMER..... | 11 |
| HOME ON THE RANGE..... | 11 |
| JAPANESE RELOCATION..... | 9 |
| LAKE CARRIER..... | 9 |
| LISTEN TO BRITAIN..... | 20 |
| MEN AND THE SEA..... | 10 |
| THE PRICE OF VICTORY..... | 13 |
| RING OF STEEL..... | 10 |
| TANKS..... | 10 |
| TARGET FOR TONIGHT..... | 48 |
| U. S. NEWS REVIEW #1..... | 21 |
| WESTERN FRONT..... | 21 |
| WINNING YOUR WINGS..... | 8 |
| ANCHORS AWEIGH..... | 3 |
| THE CAISSONS GO ROLLING ALONG..... | 3 |
| KEEP 'EM ROLLING..... | 3 |

DIVIDE AND CONQUER. A documented analysis of the techniques employed by Hitler to create dissension and distrust among his foes.

THE PRICE OF FREE WORLD VICTORY. Vice President Wallace's speech. (Limited quantities available.)

THE WAR AND HUMAN FREEDOM. Secretary Hull's speech. (Limited quantities available.)

THE THOUSAND MILLION. Concise descriptions of the countries and people that make up the United Nations. (Limited quantities available.)

THE JAPANESE ARE TOUGH. Secretary Hull's speech on the nature of Japanese society and outlook. (Limited quantities available.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES, BOARDS, ETC., CONCERNED WITH THE WAR. Organizations on which the United States has representatives. Reprint of State Department Bulletin, January 13, 1943.

INFLATION. Pamphlet answers questions, What is it? What does it mean for each of us? What can we do about it? HOW CAN WE MAKE RATIONING WORK FOR US? A discussion of the reasons for and methods of rationing.

NEGROES AND THE WAR. A large photographic study, with pictures and text, of the Negroes' stake in the war.

WAR JOBS FOR WOMEN. A concise guide to full-time and volunteer employment opportunities for women in Army, Navy, and Federal agencies; business and professional and technical fields; war industries, etc. 48 pages. Available only from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents each.

LOWER SHIRT COSTS
BENEFIT CONSUMERS

Savings in manufacturing costs resulting from simplification of men's and boys' shirts and pajamas made according to WFB specifications must be passed along to consumers, OPA ruled last week. Reductions to the consumer are expected to range generally from about 5 to 25 cents per garment, officials estimated.

New ceiling prices required by OPA will apply to shirts, other than work shirts, produced with a regular standard back in place of a bi-swing or box-pleated back; with a length no greater than 30 inches for shrunk fabrics and 31½ inches for unshrunk fabrics, and without a demi- or pleated bosom. The packing of these shirts is restricted to a flat fold and a standing or set-up collar is eliminated.

The Congress Last Week . . .

Senate Committee Votes to Extend Lend-Lease for One Year

House Passes 6 Billion Dollar Deficiency Bill;
Authorizes Construction of Navy Shore Bases

February 22, the Senate

Appropriations Committee approved a \$22,410,000 deficiency bill to defray unexpected expenses since the budget for this year was first presented to Congress. Largest item is \$21,160,000 for additional expenses of Selective Service resulting from the Army expansion program. Passed and sent to the House a bill authorizing the appointment of a sixth Assistant Attorney General. Judiciary Subcommittee agreed to amendments to the McKellar bill requiring confirmation of appointments to positions in the executive branch. Passed and sent to the White House a bill authorizing merger of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies.

February 23, the Senate

Judiciary Subcommittee approved nomination of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold to District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

February 23, the House

Passed bill authorizing \$1,256,000,000 for construction of Naval shore establishments, including \$720,000,000 for advanced bases. Passed and sent to the White House a bill to provide for another Assistant Attorney General in the Justice Department. Naval Affairs Committee approved a bill directing commandants of Navy Yards to report absenteeism among civilian workers to draft boards every three months. Naval Affairs Subcommittee reported on charges against merchant seamen at Guadalcanal.

February 24, the Senate

Committee on Public Lands unanimously approved nomination of Michael W. Straus as first assistant to Secretary of Interior Ickes.

February 24, the House

Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously approved extension for another year of the Lend-Lease Act, which expires June 30. Appropriations Committee approved deficiency appropriation of \$6,298,530,435 for Government agencies

after slashing \$13,906,330 from amounts asked for manpower agencies and State-aided school, child care, and maternity programs. Approved bill to prevent speculation in Columbia River basin land. Judiciary Committee approved antisabotage bill.

February 25, the Senate

Approved by voice vote an urgent deficiency bill of \$22,410,000. Approved amendment forbidding deduction of benefit payments in calculating farm price ceilings. Approved nominations of H. H. Schwartz and William Leiserson to National Mediation Board. Approved award of special aviation gold medal to President Roosevelt. Passed bill increasing NHA insurance authority. Passed bill removing restrictions on number of Army men assigned as students to education institutions.

February 25, the House

Naval Affairs Committee approved a bill permitting acquisition, conversion, or construction of about \$1,000,000,000 worth of Navy auxiliary vessels.

February 26, the Senate

Finance Committee approved resolution by Chairman George to establish a special committee called the Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning and composed of six Democrats and four Republicans appointed by the Vice President to investigate post-war problems. Naval Affairs Committee approved in its entirety a bill previously approved by the House authorizing construction of \$1,256,000,000 worth of Naval shore facilities.

February 26, the House

Naval Affairs Committee approved a bill passed by the Senate February 15 extending the jurisdiction of Naval courts martial "in time of war or national emergency" to certain civilians serving with the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard outside continental United States. Banking and Currency Committee approved liberalizing parity formula upon which farm price ceilings are

based. Passed \$6,298,269,435 deficiency bill.

February 27, the House

Committee on Foreign Affairs approved for 1 year an extension of the Lend-Lease Act. The committee declared that "as an essential part of our mechanism for waging war, the Lend-Lease Act has operated with brilliant effectiveness."

INCOME TAX DUE MARCH 15

Income tax returns will have to be filed as usual on or before March 15, no matter what may be done about pay-as-you-go tax plans. Not only that, but at least the first one-fourth of the tax will have to be paid by that same date.

In general, people who must file a return are single persons whose gross income in 1942 was \$500 or more and married persons who either together or separately took in \$1,200 or more. Gross income means everything taken in, and goods or services count as well as money. There are a few things, like money from life insurance of a person who has died, which do not count in deciding whether a person must make a return.

Of course, this does not mean that all these people have to pay an income tax. That will be decided only after they have subtracted things like their costs, their losses, their gifts to charity, and their credit for other persons they support. But they do have to file a return.

People do not have to wait until March 15 to file their income tax returns. They can take them or mail them to the Collector of Internal Revenue, along with the payment—if any—as soon as ready. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, points out that early filing before the deadline date of March 15 will save many hours for the taxpayer, for the Government, and for the war.

"The longer you wait before you file," he said, "the longer you will have to wait in line at the Collector's office if you have any questions to ask. And the longer you wait in line, the longer the man behind you will have to wait. He may very well be a war worker who is losing valuable time from his job because you delayed so long."

RELIEF GRANTED TO GAS STATIONS

Dealers and distributors of gasoline in the East holding unidentified ration coupons which they redeemed on or before November 30, may get exchange certificates for them by applying to a rationing board on or before March 11.

This provision relieves suppliers who for reasons beyond their control hold coupons that would otherwise be invalid.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, February 21, through Saturday, February 27. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Office of War Information

VANADIUM DISCOVERED in Idaho and Wyoming. OWI-1226.

U. S. FOODS AIM ALLIED OFFENSIVES. Lend-Lease food supplying our Fighting Allies important in terms of battles won. OWI-1226. **BRITISH PAPERS GIVE U. S. MORE SPACE.** Major British newspapers are devoting bigger proportion of space than ever before to news about U. S. OWI-1229.

NEWS ON WAR PEACE AIMS by officials heads of government and other leaders of United Nations compiled in a 130-page volume released by United Nations Information Office in New York. OWI-1229.

PRICE ADJUSTMENT OFFICIALS MEET. First plenary session of officials and personnel of the price adjustment boards of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and the Treasury Department. OWI-1230.

DATES WITH GOVERNMENT. List of important dates in the rationing program. OWI-1310.

FIRST PIPELINE SECTION IN USE with dispatch of first railroad tank-car train of crude oil from Norris City, Ill. OWI-1305.

BRITAIN TO BUY MEAT FOR U. S. FROM Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. OWI-1307.

U. S. RECEIVES AIRCRAFT MATERIALS. U. S. and United Kingdom receiving strategic raw materials from French North Africa. OWI-1313.

FIFTY THOUSAND HOUSING UNITS STARTED. Fifty thousand Government-financed housing units for war workers planned under construction during January. OWI-1314.

SOFT COAL PRODUCTION SOARS. Reflecting 6-day workweek. OWI-1316.

BARNHART FUEL DRILLING LIMITED to one well to each 160 acres. OWI-1317.

COST DELIVERIES EAST GAVE U. S. OWI-1318. MARITIME AWARDS ANNOUNCED to 12 manufacturing plants. OWI-1321.

FISHING INDUSTRY MANPOWER LOW. Faced with crucial manpower problem. OWI-1324. **STEP TAKEN TO SPEED RE-NEGOTIATIONS.** Joint directive by Secretaries of the War, Navy and Treasury Departments and chairman of Maritime Commission. OWI-1312.

NEW SHIP CONTRACT ANNOUNCED. New type of contract known as "price-minus" form. OWI-1325.

FISHERIES CONSULTANTS NAMED by Secretary of Interior. OWI-1327.

PANHANDLE GAS DRILLING BANNED. Use of material for drilling new natural gas wells in Texas Panhandle field. OWI-1328.

PACIFIC ISLANDS PRODUCTION STUDIED to increase local production of foodstuffs and other strategic materials. OWI-1331.

GAS RATIONING SIMPLIFIED. Third and fourth quarter transport rations to all commercial motor vehicle operators who hold single-unit Certificates of War Necessity to be mailed. OWI-1332.

DAVIS BROADCASTS START March 12. Directly from the heart of the series of weekly 15-minute broadcasts over NEC, CBS, and Blue networks from 10:45 to 11:00 p. m. EWT, rebroadcast Saturday at 4:00 p. m. over Mutual. OWI-1333.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST AVER 70,000 KILOWATTS. Another hydro-electric generator has gone into commercial production at Grand Coulee Dam. OWI-1335.

OWI INFORMATION PUBLIC PROPERTY. OWI states that it has at all times authorized Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries, Inc., to reprint or distribute the OWI report nor has it authorized to use the name of

OWI in connection with such leaflets. OWI-1336.

SURVEY SHOWS MANY JOBS FOR WOMEN. Could replace men. OWI-1339.

5 AGENCIES PLAN DISEASE CONTROL. Duties and responsibilities of four governmental agencies and one voluntary civilian organization. OWI-1338.

LEND-LEASE LUNCHEON March 11. Marking second anniversary of the Lend-Lease Act. OWI-1340.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY. Record-breaking cold wave on the East Coast last week had no unforeseen serious effect. OWI-1343.

2,000 WAR HOUSING UNITS APPROVED. For war worker families in Baltimore, Md. OWI-1344.

SHIP WORKERS' INSURANCE PLANNED. Group insurance for shipyard employees. OWI-1345.

FOREIGN OIL BODY NAMED. Composed of representatives of federal agencies having principal interest in foreign oil affairs. OWI-1346.

WARSAW AS NAZI TESTING GROUND. Warsaw described in "Tale of a City" as subject to deliberate Nazi pattern of death, disease, starvation, economic slavery, and wholesale elimination of populations. OWI-1200.

RETIRED SEA OFFICERS NEEDED by American Merchant Marine. OWI-1322.

CITY LIVING COSTS ROSE 0.2 PERCENT last month. OWI-1323.

AMERICAN LICENSES PROTECTED under seized patents. OWI-1326.

NORTHWEST FIREWOOD PRICES SET in Pacific Northwest. OWI-1798.

HEROIC ENGINEER DECORATED. Thornthwaite, of Port Arthur, Tex., second assistant engineer on torpedoed tanker. OWI-1333.

Office of Price Administration

STEEL ORDER BRINGS SAVINGS. The largest saving ever brought about by a single OPA price reduction will accrue to the United States Government. OPA-1723.

WHEEL TRACTOR SALES PROHIBITED. Sales of use wheel tractors, combines, corn pickers, corn binders, or power-operated hay balers in combination with other used farm equipment or commodities prohibited. OPA-1731.

POINT VALUE TO BE MARKED ON FOODS. Requirement that every store mark the point value of each rationed item. OPA-1759.

POINT VALUE OF FOODS MADE PUBLIC. OPA-1760.

FOOD RATIONING FACTS SUMMARIZED for consumers and retailers by OPA. OPA-1761.

FOOD RATION PROGRAM LAUNCHED at 12:01 a. m. Sunday. OPA-1767.

CANNED CHICKEN ORDER AMENDED. Placed canned chicken a la king, canned chicken and noodle dinner, and canned homestyle chicken regulation governing seasonal and miscellaneous food commodities. OPA-1750.

EXTRA OIL FOR EASTERN SCHOOLS. Will be issued additional ration coupons equal in value to heating oil burned during registration for War Ration Book Two. OPA-1738.

SOYBEAN CEILINGS ESTABLISHED at \$1.66 per bushel for top grades. OPA-1742.

PRICES OUT TUNGSTEN PRICE RISE. OPA-1744.

"PLAY" SHOES RELEASED and certain other types not worn on street released from rationing. OPA-1772.

RAVENOUS FOODS LIFT INCREASED by addition of dried and dehydrated soups and all dry beans, lentils, and peas. OPA-1774.

CEILINGS OVER MAJOR VEGETABLES. Tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, cabbage and peas. OPA-1775.

HONEY TRANSPORTATION COST. New method of calculating transportation cost. OPA-1761.

COCOA CEILINGS ADJUSTED under Exchange rules. OPA-1762.

COTTON PRICING FORMULA SIMPLIFIED in determining maximum manufacturers' prices for remaining cotton products. OPA-1737.

ETHYL ALCOHOL PRICES SET. OPA-1739.

EASTERN WOODPILE PRICES SET. Eastern suppliers may charge maximum prices allowed on Eastern deliveries. OPA-1746.

DIESEL OIL PRICES FIXED at Mobile, Alabama, and three Florida ports. OPA-1749.

CAPITAL CONTROLS ENACTED. Rationing of ration in War Relocation Centers and alien detention camps will be administered from Washington. OPA-1757.

COUPON REDEMPTION AMENDED. Dealers and distributors of gasoline in East holding unidentified ration coupons redeemed on or before November 30, 1942, may get exchange certificates. OPA-1758.

SPECIFIC OIL PRICES SET. Cents-per-dozen maximum prices. OPA-1768.

BOND-SELLING METHOD CRITICIZED. OPA and the Treasury today struck at growing practice of offering merchandise for sale only on condition purchasers buy War Savings Bonds. OPA-1769.

"WAR MODELS" COMMODITIES. Standard terminology to indicate specified models of commodities to provide greatest wartime serviceability. OPA-1771.

NEW POINT VALUES ANNOUNCED for dry beans, peas, and lentils and dried and dehydrated soups. OPA-1772.

PACKING TO AID BINDER TWINE. Differential of seven cents per pound below present ceilings. OPA-1776.

ICE CREAM PRICING ADJUSTED for producers and retailers. OPA-1780.

COFFEE RETAILERS STAMP EXTENDED. May use Ration Stamp 28 through March 15. OPA-1781.

PROCESSED FOODS RATIONING Eased. 7-day overlapping ration last week of March—during which time consumers may spend second period stamps. OPA-1783.

Q AND A ON POINT RATIONING. OPA-1785.

VEGETABLE REGULATION ISSUED establishing emergency ceilings on such items as cabbage, tomatoes, carrots, and peas. OPA-1787.

NEW LEAD ARSENATE PROCEDURE. Manufacturers no longer required to attach to, or place within, each shipping case a written statement of maximum prices have been changed. OPA-1765.

THREE TYPEWRITER CONFERENCES SET with representatives of manufacturers and distributors. OPA-1762.

TRUCK TON QUOTA REDUCED for March. OPA-1797.

OPA TO REQUIRE GRADE LABELING of 1943 pack of canned fruits and vegetables. OPA-1803.

SPINACH, LETTUCE ORDER PUBLISHED. Temporary maximum price regulation. OPA-1811.

PRICE ADMINISTRATOR PRAISES PRESS. Letter by Price Administrator Brown to the Editor of the New York Times. OPA-1814.

EQUITY OF OPA RULES EXPLAINED. OPA-1821.

PRICES SET FOR NICKEL IN PIG IRON. OPA-1810.

COAL ADJUSTMENTS PROVIDED FOR. Authority to grant exceptions to established maximum bituminous coal prices. OPA-1811.

TWO ESSENTIAL OILS PRICED. Peppermint and spearmint. OPA-1813.

CORN MILLERS PRICES ADJUSTED to allow millers of corn products to use straight carload rate. OPA-1814.

PUBLIC GAIN SAVING ON SHIRTS resulting from simplification of men's and boys' shirts and pajamas. OPA-1752.

6-MONTHS 'GAS' GRANTED TRACTORS. Farmers may obtain ration for tractors, engines, and other non-highway equipment for period of six months instead of three. OPA-1763.

FIVE POUNDS OF SUGAR COME ON STAMP 12 valid on March 16. OPA-1764.

NEW COUNTRIES SAVE MILLIONS. Savings of nearly 10 million dollars expected this year in cost of producing war material through reductions ranging from 10 to 35 percent in warehouse stocks and prices of secondary iron and steel. OPA-1765.

YARN SPECIFICATIONS URGED. Spinners given notice to refrain from unnecessarily putting in more twist. OPA-1815.

FURNITURE PROCEDURES OUTLINED. To submit prices on new goods before March 15. OPA-1822.

SOFT WHEAT PRICES RAISED approximately eight percent. OPA-1824.

ETHYL ALCOHOL PRICES RAISED five cents a gallon in basic maximum price. OPA-1825.

WYOMING CRUDE OIL PRICES RAISED 15 cents a barrel. OPA-1826.

CANNED PEAS NOT FROZEN. OPA-1827.

120,000,000 GET RATION BOOK 2. OPA-1829.

NEWSPRINT PRICE INCREASED \$4 a ton. OPA-1840.

TIRES STILL RATIONED. Tires, tubes, and recapping material will continue to be rationed. OPA-T-618.

DEADLINE FOR "A-3" HAS COUPONS EXTENDED to March 2. OPA-T-620.

RULES ON SURRENDER OF RATION STAMPS for retailers, wholesalers, canners and other concerns buying and selling rationed canned and processed goods. OPA-T-626.

NEW CHIEF OF SOLID FUELS. G. Griffith Johnson to succeed Gerald B. Gould. OPA-T-627.

POST OFFICES ISSUE POINT TABLES. Retail and wholesale grocers were asked by OPA to get official Tables of Point Values from local post offices. OPA-1804.

OPA DRIVES ON MEAT BLACK MARKET preliminary to establishment of meat rationing. OPA-1805.

MEAT ALLOCATION AUTHORIZED in three recently established "meat allocation areas." OPA-1806.

BITUMINOUS UP IN DISTRICTS 17, 19. Maximum bituminous coal prices were increased. OPA-1807.

SPECIAL RATION BOARD FOR CONGRESS. Price Administrator Brown issued statement relative to special ration board arrangements made in District of Columbia for Members of Congress. OPA-1809.

CERTAIN "PLAY" SHOES RELEASED from rationing control. OPA-T-608.

AGED CHILDREN PRICES MODER. Exempted aged from specific margin control. OPA-T-609.

OPA SETS WEST COAST MEETING for fresh vegetable trade. OPA-T-617.

PRICES INCLUDE TRANSPORT TAXES on potatoes, onions, and bananas. OPA-T-623.

OPA AIDS RETAIL FOOD STORES. Wholesalers of processed foods asked to release supplies freely to retailers. OPA-T-624.

RATION LIST EXPANDED for new passenger automobiles. OPA-1775.

RABBIT MEAT PRICE CONTROLLED. OPA-1791.

FUEL OIL RATION BAN LIFTED for heating stoves bought since last July. OPA-1766.

DISTRICTS EAST FOODS RATIONED under point rationing program. OPA-1784.

CAR RATIONING QUOTA INCREASED. 37,100 new passenger automobiles set for March. OPA-1786.

NEW BICYCLE QUOTA INCREASED. 87,100 new adult bicycles. OPA-1789.

CERTAIN CAR TIRES ALLOTTED. Reclaimed rubber passenger car tires reserved for replacements on cars with mileage ration of more than 560 monthly. OPA-1790.

RESTAURANT RATIONING ANNOUNCED. OPA-1792.

PUBLIC ASKED TO LIMIT SHOE BUYING. Price Administrator Brown appealed to consumers to limit purchases of play shoes to one pair per person. OPA-1793.

OPA DECLARES FEE FREE from rationing. OPA-1795.

LETTUCE, SPINACH CEILINGS SET at highest prices at which individual sellers did business during five days ending Wednesday. OPA-1799.

SUGAR RATIONING MODIFIED. Two changes in sugar rationing regulations are made by Amendment 42 to RO-3, effective March 2. OPA-T-607.

WOLF WASTES PRICING HIGHER several cents per pound for few types. OPA-1745.

OPA CONTROLS EVICTION SALES in cases where sale of rental housing results in eviction. OPA-1777.

BROOM CORN PRICES FROZEN for 80 days. OPA-1780.

Q AND A ON FOODS RATIONING. OPA-1794.

BICYCLE PRICES TO BE REDUCED for used bicycles. OPA-1796.

PRICE ADMINISTRATOR DEFINES POLICY. Brown pointed to two recent rationing actions as indicative of his policy to change OPA wartime rules for benefit of public as rapidly as circumstances permit. OPA-1800.

"PROZEN" FOODS DENIED RESTAURANTS. Canned meats or canned fish, sales of which were frozen Feb. 18, may not be opened by restaurants for service to customers. OPA-1801.

COURTS STERN TO BLACK MARKET. Courts are regarding black-market operations in meats as serious. OPA-1802.

BEESWAX IMPORT PRICES SET. OPA-1782.

PEANUT PRICES SET. OPA-1786.

Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE AGENCIES CONSOLIDATED to form a new Bureau of Home Nutrition and Home Economics. AG-45.

REMAINING 20 PERCENT 1942 SALMON AVAILABLE to wholesalers for retail civilian distribution. AG-47.

WICKARD USES FULL HARVEST of all crops not harvested last fall. AG-54.

MILK PRICE RISE PROPOSED for Philadelphia. AG-55.

POINT RATIONING DEMONSTRATED in model retail grocery store set up in patio of Administration Building of Department of Agriculture. AG-56.

THE MARKET BASKET. Department of Agriculture. Mending men's suits. AG-58.

HOG CHOLERA ERING CONTROLLED but is still dangerous. AG-63.

CAPITAL MILK INCREASE PROPOSED. Proposed amendments to Washington, D. C., Federal milk marketing order. AG-65.

WICKARD BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE. Statement by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard before the House Committee on Agriculture. AG-66.

ORANGE HANDLER RULE EASED allowing California and Arizona orange handlers more flexibility. AG-70.

SUGAR ERT HEARINGS SCHEDULED during period of Feb. 22-March 8, 1943. AG-22.

TWELVE IMPORTERS TO HANDLE TEA. Twelve tea importers named by Food Distribution Administration as "qualified distributors" to handle all tea imports. AG-57.

AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCES CHANGES in two bureaus of the Agricultural Research Administration. AG-59.

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND VICTORY FARMERS sought from nonfarm youth during spring and summer months. AG-60.

WHEAT MARKETING QUOTAS SUSPENDED to insure adequate food and feed supplies. AG-62.

ONE-ROW CULTIVATORS RATIONED. Purchase certificates needed to buy one-row, horse-drawn cultivators of riding type. AG-64.

LOW-GRADE COTTON SUPPLIES LARGE. AG-75.

EDIBLE OILS TO BE ALLOTTED. AG-77.

OIL SEED MEAL REGULATION ISSUED continuing limitations on oilseed meal stocks. AG-78.

HAWAII-ALASKA FOOD ORDER ISSUED authorizing the OPA to exercise broad powers. AG-82.

VEGETABLE ACREAGE SHIFTS SUGGESTED. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard reminded farmers of acreage shifts to increase production of more nutritive vegetables. AG-68.

1942 COTTON CROP LOANS REPORTED. AG-71.

532,855 WHEAT LOANS REPORTED by U. S. Department of Agriculture. AG-73.

40,546 LOANS MADE ON 1942 CORN. AG-74.

Office of Defense Transportation

NEW RULING ON TRUCK SPEED. Motor carriers subject to making emergency deliveries for the Army, Navy, U. S. Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration permitted to operate in excess of 35 miles an hour. ODT-97.

APPEAL FOR MIGRATORY WORKERS. Eastman appeals to State governments on behalf of migratory defense workers whose travels are hampered by refusal of many States to recognize validity of automobile licenses issued for current year in other States. ODT-110.

TESTING CARS EXEMPTED from carrying Certificates of War Necessity. ODT-112.

MOTOR REPAIR REPORTS RELEASED. Two reports on motor repair methods prepared by the Society of Automotive Engineers. ODT-81.

TRUCKING MANPOWER FOUND SHORT in surveys in number of cities. ODT-102.

STATE TRANSPORT ACT OFFERED to 44 state legislatures. ODT-109.

RAIL WORKING HOURS OVER 48. Representatives of railroad management and labor, in conference with ODT, agreed that 48-hour order will have little effect on industry. ODT-111.

ODT CORRECTS RELEASE 96. ODT-107.

CONTROL OVER CARRIERS TIGHTENED to enable ODT to order control over commercial motor vehicles transferred from one carrier to another. ODT-108.

ODT WARNS OF RAIL DELAYS in movement and delivery of bulk commodities as result of tight situations in supply of open-top freight cars. ODT-98.

ODT USES STAGGERED TRAFFIC in war industry cities. ODT-104.

TRANSPORTATION COORDINATION STUDIED. ODT-99.

CURTALMENT PLANS FOR TAXIS. Plans for emergency mileage curtailment by operators of fleets of buses and taxicabs. ODT-103.

ODT SPOONING ADVISORY BODIES on Maintenance. ODT-96.

TIRE INSPECTION DEADLINE FEBRUARY 28. ODT-105.

ODT CLARIFIES EXEMPTIONS pertaining to armed forces. ODT-106.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

RESTRICTIONS SAVE CRITICAL MATERIALS. Annual saving of 2 million tons of critical metals and untold tonnage of other essential materials. WPB-2568.

WAR WORKERS HONORED. Eighty suggestions from war workers which have proven valuable in saving man-hours and critical materials. WPB-2564.

NEW CHLORINE USES DISCOVERED. Chlorine. WPB-2571.

CIGARETTES NOT RESTRICTED. No restrictions on manufacture or distribution. WPB-2577.

ACTION TO INCREASE SURGICAL SUTURES. WPB-2648.

PRIORITIES FOR CONTAINERS. Assigned for military combat equipment, Lend-Lease materials, foods, and many other essential items. WPB-2650.

STRENGTHS UNDER STRICT CONTROL through General Limitation Order L-266. WPB-2651.

REVISED PD-615 FOR HEAT EXCHANGERS. Prospective buyers must apply for "authorization to purchase." WPB-2653.

FIELD TO GRANT \$100 WPB PRIORITIES on materials valued at \$100 or less. WPB-2654.

BEDSPINGS ORDER CLARIFIED in Limitation Order No. L-49. WPB-2655.

UTILITIES BASIC ORDER ISSUED governing flow of materials into entire utilities field with exception of communications. WPB-2656.

MINES WARNED TO PREPARE for 1944 on account of extensive conversion of fuel oil heating equipment before the end of 1943. WPB-2659.

(Continued on page 280)

Official War Releases . . .

(Continued from page 279)

END USES OF CHEMICALS TO BE DECLARED. Consumers to cooperate with suppliers in furnishing information on end uses. WFB-2560.

LOG-CROPPING CONTEST SET. National Grange and American Farm Bureau Federation cooperating with North East Lumber Production Campaign. WFB-2614.

J. D. THOMAS, SARATOGA SPRINGS, PENALIZED. WFB-2619.

SOFTWOOD PLYWOOD SUPPLY CRITICAL. Total allocation should be carefully studied. WFB-2620.

KITCHEN FAT COLLECTION AIDED. Looker operators and meat industry asked to accept any type of tin can. WFB-2621.

COPPER SCRAP SALVAGE VITAL. Is Number One industrial salvage problem in 1943. WFB-2622.

FEAT EXCHANGEES MEETING DEMAND. WFB-2623.

PAPER SHORTAGE PLANS DISCUSSED at meeting of Book Publishing and Manufacturing Industry Advisory Committee. WFB-2624.

ENTRANCE WAREHOUSING CONTROLLED. Delegation to National Housing Agency of authority to regulate disposition of privately financed war housing. WFB-2625.

TERMS "FORGOTTEN" Denied by Interpretation 1 of the order. WFB-2626.

ORDER ON POWER TRUCK TINES Amended to permit use of Preference Rating Certificate PD-408. WFB-2627.

VALVES STANDARDIZED. Control valves, liquid level controllers, pyrometers and resistance thermocouples. WFB-2628.

WFB OFFICE FOR HAWAII to administer priorities in Islands. WFB-2629.

RAILROAD WATCH SALVS PROCEDURE. Persons turning in idle railroad watches should apply directly to nearest railroad company. WFB-2630.

CUT IN WATER COOLERS Urged to Water Cooler Industry Advisory Committee. WFB-2632.

MAINTENANCE PAINT SITUATION ACUTE. It may be necessary to reduce their consumption, particularly for civilian requirements. WFB-2633.

CONTAINER BOARD OUTPUT FREED from all limitations. WFB-2635.

NEW FURNITURE PATTERNS PROHIBITED on March 15, 1943, and two-thirds cut in existing patterns on July 1. WFB-2636.

DEWITT-NASH, OF CLEVELAND, PENALIZED. WFB-2637.

NAVYPOWER COMMITTEE FOR ELECTRONICS. "Electronics Manpower Advisory Committee." WFB-2639.

HEAVY FORGED HAND TOOLS CATERED. WFB-2643.

SEALING MILL PRODUCTS LIMITED to minimum number of varieties which will satisfy current needs. WFB-2649.

SEALING MILL ALLOCATION. WFB-2650.

WFB REDUCES KITCHEN SIZES. WFB-2651.

CONCRETE MIXER TYPES REDUCED. Portable construction concrete mixers, truck mixers, and contractors' dewatering pumps. WFB-2652.

1361 BILL IN CONSTRUCTION STOPPED. Construction project stopped during week ended Feb. 19. WFB-2653.

WIRE COMPANY REPORTS Urged by fifth of month, as in schedule. WFB-2655.

BRASS FURNITURE PERMITTED. Brass mill product distributors may place purchase order with brass mills for specified quantity to be delivered between March 1 and April 1. WFB-2656.

EXOTIC SILVER USE RESTRICTED. Restriction on use of domestic silver in manufacture of non-essential civilian products were combined with restriction of amendment of Executive Order M 110, which had previously regulated use of foreign silver. WFB-2657.

SURPLUS INVENTORY ORDERED USED. Producers of freight cars to use surplus inventory stocks. WFB-2633.

JOHN IVERSON, MANDAN, N. DAK., PENALIZED. WFB-2638.

WFB ADMS FOUR CONSULTANTS to staff of Plumbing and Heating Division. WFB-2641.

OXY-ACETYLENE RESTRICTIONS ISSUED. Use of non-ferrous metals or stainless steels in manufacture of certain parts of oxy-acetylene apparatus. WFB-2645.

TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED EIGHTY-FOUR VEHICLES RELEASED by WFB under truck rationing program. WFB-2656.

CUT IN TYPES OF DYNAMOTOR BUSHES Used by Carbon Brush Industry Advisory Committee. WFB-2647.

DISTRIBUTION OF REFRIGERATORS STUDIED. Domestic mechanical refrigerators in frozen stock pile. WFB-2668.

KNIT UNDERWEAR STYLES REDUCED for men, women, and children. WFB-2669.

SERIAL TELEPHONES EXEMPTED. Sets designed for particular uses exempted from stop-production order. WFB-2670.

SANITATION SUPPLIES UNDER NEW ORDER. In future will be taken care of under Preference Rating Order P-141. WFB-2672.

AUTO PARTS DEALERS EXEMPT FROM GMPR 4. WFB-2673.

PAPER BAGS STANDARDIZED. Grocers' and variety paper bags. WFB-2677.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON LHOES. WFB-2681.

FEDERAL OIL COMPANY SUSPENDED. Federal Oil Company, Washington, D. C. WFB-2682.

POTASH ALLOCATED to fertilizer manufacturers and other essential industries. WFB-2683.

COMMUTATOR, BALL BEARING SHORTAGE is chief handicap to production. WFB-2684.

WFB FORM PD-1A REVISED. "Application for Preference Rating." WFB-2685.

CHARCOAL CATERED for restaurant cooking, pickles, and civilian heating. WFB-2686.

FEATHER CONVEYORS SIMPLIFIED by elimination of "luxury features." WFB-2687.

DEYING OILS RESTRICTED for civilian uses. WFB-2688.

CEMENT NEEDS FOR 1943 will total approximately 108 million barrels. WFB-2679.

WFB SCHEDULE ORDER to break production bottlenecks. WFB-2690.

STETTIN NOW ADEQUATE. No longer a bottleneck in production of military radio equipment. WFB-2692.

WFB LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS DIVISION. WFB-2693.

ARMY NEEDS SPONGES. Comparatively few will be available for household use. WFB-2691.

INCREASED SHOE PRODUCTION PROMISED. About 15 million more pairs of durable wartime shoes for civilians will be produced this year. WFB-2690.

MOWER-MADE CONTAINERS DIVISION. Roswell Mower to succeed Charles L. Sheldon. WFB-2642.

STREET MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT PLANNED. By which all State and local governments will be assured of adequate equipment. WFB-2652.

COPPER ASSURED FOR MEDALS for servicemen cited by armed forces for bravery or efficiency. WFB-2657.

HARDWARE ITEMS PRUNED TO 2,200. Builders' finishing hardware items. WFB permits to be manufactured. WFB-2658.

WFB ACTS TO SPEED AIRCRAFT STEEL. Aircraft Alloy Steel Section has been set up in Steel Division. WFB-2671.

PAINT-PAINT ORDER RELEASED for benefit of public utilities and companies doing work for any governmental agency. WFB-2676.

ON-ILLING MATERIALS ALLOWED. Permission to use quebracho and urunday extracts. WFB-2675.

WFB STOPS BUTADIENE PROJECT at Texas City, Texas. WFB-2676.

Appointments and Resignations . . .

STAUFFER NAMED CHIEF OWI DOMESTIC RADIO

OWI Director Davis announced last week the appointment of Donald D. Stauffer as Chief of the Domestic Radio Branch, OWI, to fill the vacancy created when William B. Lewis was appointed to the post of Assistant Director of the Domestic Branch. Mr. Stauffer, now vice president in charge of radio for Ruthrauff & Ryan, has been granted a leave of absence and will take office on March 15 with headquarters in Washington.

DR. HENDRY C. SHERMAN was appointed chief of a new Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, formed by consolidation of two agencies in the Agricultural Research Administration. The agencies consolidated are the old Bureau of Home Economics, and the Division of Protein and Nutrition Research of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

LOUIS E. CREIGHTON, formerly vice president of the Rotary Electric Steel Company of Detroit, was appointed head of a new Aircraft Alloy Steel Section in the WFB Steel Division. The new section will help speed deliveries of certain alloy items to aircraft plants.

GUY FARMER, NLRB principal supervisor, was appointed assistant NLRB general counsel, succeeding Mortimer Kollender, recently transferred to the Office of Strategic Services.

GROSVENOR JONES, assistant director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has retired, for reasons of health, after 33 years of service with the Federal Government.

ROBERT W. HORTON, formerly director of information for the OPA, has been appointed by Secretary of the Interior Ickes as his special assistant to serve as departmental liaison officer in Hawaii. Mr. Horton will go to the Island to work with Governor Stainback and to assist the Interior Department in the problems arising in Hawaii.

SUGAR GUNNY SACKS IMPORT ENDED as result of increased demands for shipping space. WFB-2678.

RADIO SERVOCONTROLS NEEDED. Producers of variable condensers used in military radio are seeking subcontractors who possess cylinder-grinding and worm-grinding machine tools. WFB-2679.

CMP PRACTICE SIMPLIFIED to provide single standard form of certification. WFB-2681.

VICTORY ★ ★ ★ ★ BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 10, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 10

Combat, Cargo Ship Construction Set New Records in February

Knox Reports Increased Production Pace May Complete Expanded Navy in 1945

Outstanding progress in construction of merchant ships, warships, and naval aircraft was reported last week.

Navy Secretary Knox announced that construction of warships and naval planes in February was larger than any other month in Navy history. Earlier the Maritime Commission revealed a new record in February for delivery of cargo ships also.

Secretary Knox said combat surface vessels alone completed last month approximated 200,000 tons, representing more than 130 new ships and 20 cargo ships converted into war vessels. Aircraft construction set a Navy record, he said, with nearly 1,400 new airplanes accepted, of which "considerably more" than 50 percent were combat types. In addition to the warcraft tonnage, more than 700 landing craft were accepted of which above 100 were "large" landing boats.

Step-up Outlined

In an annual report to the President covering fiscal year 1942, Mr. Knox pointed out: "The over-all ship production program was scheduled for completion in 1947, but speeded up construction has broken all previous records and it is now expected that, except for some large units upon which work has been suspended due to material shortages and the length of time required to build, the entire authorized tonnage will have been commissioned and put into active service before the close of 1945."

The Maritime Commission announcement said American shipyards last month surpassed all previous ship construction records by delivering into service 130 new ships totaling approximately 1,239,200 deadweight tons. Of these vessels, 81 were Liberty ships, 15 C-type cargo, nine tankers, 23 special types, 1 concrete barge, and 1 coastal cargo ship.

This brought the total number of vessels constructed thus far in 1943 to 233 totaling 2,247,600 deadweight tons, the Commission said. Thus the number of ships delivered during January and February already exceeds the number delivered during the first 6 months of last year.

West Coast yards still maintained the lead in the production of deadweight tonnage, delivering 52 percent of the country's February production. East Coast yards accounted for 36 percent, while the Gulf and the Great Lakes contributed 11 percent and 23 percent, respectively.

New Convoy Protection

Another important shipping development was announced last week when Secretary Knox told his press conference about a program for building a new type of destroyer escort vessel for protection of convoys against submarines. He said "several score" were in the water now and "we are rushing equipment for them as fast as we can."

The destroyer-escort will not replace corvettes despite their superior speed, seaworthiness, and firepower. Mr. Knox said. The corvette program, he said, will continue as now laid down.

Will Release Destroyers

Designed to operate in teams in escorting convoys, the destroyer-escorts will be manned by crews now undergoing special training for this arduous and exacting work. The vessels will release destroyers from convoy duty for other more important service where their qualities can be more fully used.

The cost of destroyer-escorts will be about \$3,500,000, roughly half of a destroyer. These new vessels displace about 1,300 tons, are approximately 300 feet long, with a beam of 35 or 36 feet. Thus they are considerably smaller than modern destroyers and about the size of destroyers in the last war. They will be capable, Mr. Knox said, of fighting it out with submarines on the surface also.

In his annual report, relevant to the fighting in the Atlantic, Mr. Knox said that in the early months of the war the Navy's ability to escort convoys was taxed to the utmost and that situation provided the opportunity for Axis submarines to "inflict serious losses on coastwise shipping" in American waters.

"These high merchant vessel losses were sustained up to the end of the fiscal year, by which time, however, the rush-production of anti-submarine vessels—both air and surface—began to produce results."

He stated the approval of a vast program for the construction and conversion of new aircraft carriers gave promise of realization of the plan to achieve the strongest striking air force in the history of naval warfare.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

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U. S. Menu Still World's Best; Banquet Compared to Britain's

British Use Dried Milk and Eggs, Potatoes Thrice Daily, Get Only 14 Ounces of Meat, 2 Ounces of Butter a Week

Although the American housewife will get along on smaller supplies of canned foods this year than last, she will still be able to heap her market basket higher than shoppers in other countries. This is particularly true with respect to processed foods, in the production of which the United States leads the world.

English rationing officials report that the English people have tended to eat "off the ration" as much as possible. A similar tendency is expected here; that is, that American housewives will turn more and more to fresh fruits and vegetables, cereal dishes and other unrationed products to meet their dinner table needs. In fact, a trend toward more home cooking has already been indicated (although rationing of prepared foods is less than 2 weeks old) in the rush for cook books reported by booksellers in many American cities.

This development is helped here because a wide range of "off the ration" products still remains. In contrast, the only important foods in the United Kingdom not yet covered by rationing are: bread, flour, poultry, fresh fruits and vegetables, and fresh fish. Even these commodities are not as plentiful as they probably always will be in the United States.

Bread Costs Ships

The British Isles cannot produce their consumption of wheat, and are forced to import a substantial part of it; therefore, the consumption of wheat products is discouraged. As the Food Ministry puts it, "Bread costs ships."

The use of potatoes instead of wheat products is urged by the British government, and it is common in England for families to eat potatoes in one form or another three times a day. The Ministry of Food develops new dishes using potatoes; and the following set of breakfasts has been submitted to the British public:

- Sunday: Bacon and fried potatoes.
- Monday: Irish potato omelet.
- Tuesday: Potato cutlets.
- Wednesday: Potato pancake.
- Thursday: Potato fudge (a sort of potato bread) and bacon.
- Friday: Fish and potato pie.
- Saturday: Potato fritters and sausages.

The omelets and pancakes included in the above menu are not made of fresh

eggs—or even storage eggs, for that matter. With a base allowance of one egg a week, most British cooks have turned to the use of dried eggs.

One tablespoonful of dried egg and two tablespoonfuls of water can be blended into a mixture that is equivalent to one egg. Likewise, the normal weekly milk ration for adults can be supplemented by the use of powdered milk, five tablespoonfuls of which can be stirred in a pint of lukewarm water to make a nourishing milk mixture.

English Recipes

The American cook can profitably examine English recipes for everyday meals. A common luncheon dish is "Dairy Pie," made of two pounds of potatoes, 1 pint of "reconstituted" dried milk, 4 ounces of cheese, 1 "reconstituted" dried egg, salt and pepper. The cheese and the potatoes, sliced, are placed in alternate layers in a baking-dish, with the liquid ingredients poured over them. One or two shavings of margarine are placed on top, and the pie is baked for an hour.

Some idea of Great Britain's wartime civilian rations can be obtained from consideration of the following weekly figures:

Sugar, 8 ounces; bacon, 4 ounces; meat, approximately 14 ounces; cooking fats, 2 ounces; butter, 2 ounces; other fats, 4 ounces; tea, 2 ounces; and sweet spreads, 4 ounces. Oranges and extra rations of fresh milk are allotted to very young children and expectant mothers.

Restaurants are restricted as to the number of courses they may give in a meal, the amount of meat, fish, or eggs which they may serve in these courses, and the prices they may charge for the meal.

Restaurants are forbidden to charge more than 5 shillings—about a dollar—for a meal, although they make a cover charge or a charge for entertainment up to a fixed maximum. The total cost of any meal in the best restaurant or hotel in England, excluding drinks (and even these are extremely limited), cannot exceed 16 shillings, 4 pence—about \$3.30. It must be remembered, however, that even restaurant food is not of great variety or quality.

North Africa Seen As Food Supplier

Milton Eisenhower Outlines Possibilities of Land

With British and American help, French North Africa again can become the important supplier of food it was before the Nazis stripped the country. That is the judgment of Milton S. Eisenhower, who recently spent several weeks in North Africa. Mr. Eisenhower, Associate Director of the Office of War Information, was for many years associated with the Department of Agriculture.

The fertile lands of Algeria and French Morocco, lying between the sea and the Sahara Desert, ordinarily produce an exportable surplus of wheat, barley, fruits, vegetables, mutton, wool, olive oil, and wine. Climatically and topographically, the coastal region of French North Africa, is similar to California.

Indeed, the San Joaquin, Sacramento, and Salinas Valleys are amazingly similar to comparable areas of North Africa's coast. The Plateau of the Shotts, North Africa's pastoral area, is very like the dry open basin in the California desert.

Could Feed Allied Forces

Moroccan and Algerian farms range from two or three to a score of acres. Estates owned by the native nobility are large, whether located on the coast or inland. Sections of them are tended by traditional family retainers. Europeans own vast coastal and large wheat and barley farms employing modern agricultural equipment. A well-tended, European-managed wheat farm in North Africa can produce as good a yield as American farms. Thus, these lands not only can produce enough food for the people of North Africa themselves but also food for the British and American armies now battling in Tunisia and can make an important contribution to the task of feeding the various peoples of occupied Europe when they are freed. The food they can produce would reduce the amount of food we should otherwise have to ship abroad from the United States, and this would save shipping space for tanks and guns.

Whether French North Africa can achieve maximum production this year and next depends on how effectively the United States and Great Britain can carry out their joint program of aid in the next few months. That program has two parts. The first embraces food and clothing and other essential con-

Kid Salvage



Kid Salvage, a regular feature offered weekly in mat form, is designed to further the Scrap Drive.

sumer goods. These are needed not only by those who are hungry and ragged; they are imperative as incentives to production and exchange in a situation where the internal economy had broken down. The second part of the program involves sending to North Africa the means to get production going again.

The food and other nonmilitary supplies which have already been shipped from England and the United States, as well as the additional supplies which are steadily arriving, will, according to Mr. Eisenhower, "tide the civilian population over until the new crop is produced in North Africa."

Any food products produced in North Africa, would be relatively well located for the aid of other areas to be reoccupied. This would require a plan for acquiring and storing such products as may be available there.

The farm lands of North Africa, on which the uneven Atlas Mountains rest like a crooked spine, are divided into three zones—the "Tell," an area of trees and cultivation; the "Steppe," where grasses and pastoral life flourish, and the Sahara, which is without water and trees save in oasis centers of irrigation.

Large areas of orange groves and grape vineyards are located on the coast. Peas, beans, artichokes, tomatoes, and potatoes are also grown near the export harbors where irrigation presents the fewest difficulties.

Lend-Lease Enables India to Help Itself

Less Finished Goods, More Materials Sent

Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., said last week that the emphasis in Lend-Lease aid to India has been shifted from finished weapons to equipment, tools, and materials to enable Indian industry to increase production of war supplies, and to expedite both internal transportation and unloading operations at Indian ports.

Mr. Stettinius also stated that Lend-Lease shipments of canned, frozen, and dried foods will increase slightly this year over last year, but will remain only a small fraction of our total supply of processed foods. He also revealed that eight American industrial plants have been acquired for Lend-Lease shipment abroad, and that negotiations are now in progress to obtain three more.

Machinery, Tools Sent

From its inception on March 11, 1941, to last January 1, Lend-Lease aid to India totaled \$295,501,494. Two-thirds of the supplies were finished munitions consisting mostly of tanks and other vehicles. Of the remaining one-third, a majority were machinery and tools.

In the 15 or more ports along India's 3,500-mile coastline, efforts are being made to save cargo space, to make more efficient the turn-around of ships, and to release the jam of ships delayed in unloading by sending more port equipment. American steel is being assigned to India at a regular quarterly rate, and manganese and molybdenum will continue to be sent in the hope that India's own steel output can be increased 50 percent. Second only to the United Kingdom, India is the British Empire's largest producer of iron ore.

India's 40,000 miles of railroad track is the fourth most extensive system in the world. Lend-Lease is supplying locomotives and quantities of other equipment. India's 300 textile mills are turning out products for war, some of them uniforms for our soldiers, and machinery has been sent to aid them.

A Lend-Lease sawmill will turn out 30 times its shipping weight in lumber, and will save cargo space for this commodity. Retreading and recapping machinery destined for China has been diverted to India to repair tires on military vehicles.

Education Program Designed To Increase Workers' Skill

Plan Calls for Basic Job Training
And Developing Additional Abilities

By Layton S. Hawkins

Director, Vocational Training for War Production Workers

The program of Vocational Training for War Production Workers is a part of the general labor supply program of the War Manpower Commission to provide adequate manning of war industry jobs. Its specific contributions are to give systematic vocational training to workers who are preparing to enter war employment and to workers who are already in war employment and are seeking to prepare themselves for more complex skills, or in a word, upgrading. Administratively, the program is operated as a joint enterprise between the United States Office of Education and the boards for vocational education in the States and Territories of the United States.

Preemployment Training

In classifying the kinds of training offered in the public vocational schools the line of demarcation is whether the worker is either unemployed or engaged in a nonessential industry on the one hand, and on the other hand, whether he is currently on the pay roll of a war industry.

If the worker-trainee is either unemployed or engaged in a nonessential industry he is considered a preemployment trainee. Preemployment courses aid in the solution of many problems arising out of labor supply stringencies. The major objective is training for a specific skill in a specific industry and in many instances for a specific plant. At this stage, the most important purpose that preemployment training serves is to prepare workers, primarily women, who never before have been engaged in gainful employment.

These new workers, in addition to acquiring the requisite manipulative skills, must also be conditioned to working in large factories. Such conditioning facilitates the process of adjustment to factory life which is essential if these new workers are not to account for a substantial turnover after they secure employment.

A second purpose which preemployment courses serve is to effect the transition of many workers from unrelated occupations in peacetime goods producing industries and trades to the discipline of wartime industrial occupations. Thus, salesmen, gasoline station attendants, bell boys, to cite a few outstanding illustrations, are acquiring basic specific skills as aircraft riveters, ship welders and machine operators in essential war occupations during the hours when they are not engaged in their regular employment.

Supplementary Training

The most important aspect of the supplementary courses is the training which they provide to advance workers from the lower levels of skills to more complex jobs. With the supply of workers already experienced in the higher skilled brackets completely exhausted, employers must recruit the workers in this category by what has come to be known as "upgrading."

The crucial importance of supplementary training of this kind lies in the fact that the prevalence of stringencies in a relatively few highly skilled jobs prevents the employment of a much larger number of workers in the occupations requiring a lesser degree of skill. Training lathe hands, milling machine hands or other machine tool operators to become machinists, and special purpose welders to become all-around welders illustrate this upgrading process in which supplementary courses during out-of-work hours play an important part. The application of blueprint reading, shop mathematics and precision measuring instruments to specific plant jobs are also taught in these supplementary courses.

War industry employers are increasingly following the practice of taking on "green hands" who have had no previous training or experience. But instead of putting them on production at once these employers are assigning such workers to full-time attendance in the public vocational schools.

CAB Asks 10 Percent Cut In Airline Fares

Gives 11 Major Airlines 15 Days To Answer Show-Cause Order

The Civil Aeronautics Board ordered 11 major domestic airlines to show cause why their passenger fares should not be reduced by 10 percent, asking the airlines to reply within 15 days. This action followed a series of recent orders setting a standard 0.3 mill-per-pound-mile rate for carrying mail; in each of these orders the Board had said it would give "early consideration" to a passenger rate reduction.

The lines affected by the passenger rate order are: American Airlines, Inc.; Braniff Airways, Inc.; Chicago & Southern Air Line, Inc.; Delta Air Corporation, Inc.; Eastern Airlines, Inc.; National Airlines, Inc.; Northwest Airlines, Inc.; Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corporation; Transcontinental & Western Airlines, Inc.; United Airlines Transport Corporation; and Western Airlines, Inc.

In issuing the show-cause order, the CAB pointed out that the amount of traffic of all classes carried by the airlines between July and November 1942 was "not appreciably less" than the traffic carried during the same period in 1941, although the lines operated fewer aircraft last year. The Board also pointed out that the average pay load carried on each plane during the latter part of last year "substantially exceeded" the pay load carried during any preceding period, and that passenger and express revenues for each mile flown were correspondingly increased.

WAR TIME URGED BY PATTERSON, FORRESTAL

Any change in the law establishing war time would be a serious detriment to increased production this year, Under Secretary of War Patterson and Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal warned last week.

"The war-time statute has been one of the important contributions made by Congress to increase production of the sinews of war. During the last year it has brought about a saving in electrical generating capacity for the Nation as a whole of more than 1 million kilowatts and 1½ billion kilowatt-hours," they said in a joint statement.

OCD Outlines Safety Needs for Children

Circular Cites Measures For Raid Protection

Standards of safety in protection of school children during an air raid are outlined in a circular now being distributed to educators by the Office of Civilian Defense.

Recommending that positive action be taken to assure each child and teacher the best possible shelter, Dean James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, called attention to the "moral obligation" of school authorities to safeguard the child until he has been returned safely to his home.

Tragic results of the recent stampede into a London subway have emphasized the importance of air raid drills, but the OCD pointed out that children rarely show panic except as it affects adults around them.

Whether it is decided to evacuate or retain the pupils in any school building, and whether local officials believe that raids are possible or probable, frequent drills at irregular intervals are recommended by the OCD as the only safe procedure to guard against panic. Failure to institute and perfect drills until the child has a feeling of confidence in both himself and his teacher, says the circular, "verges on criminal negligence."

Shelters for Small Groups

Shelters for groups of less than 50 are recommended and in no case, the OCD advised, should groups exceed 100.

The OCD does not undertake to provide specific solutions for every school building. Aside from certain hazards of location, such as seacoasts, each building presents a specific problem. Nor is it possible to devise perfect protection against every possible kind of bombing attack. The solution to be sought is the one which will give the children of any one school the best protection under the circumstances.

Take Hazards Into Account

As outlined by Protection Circular No. 10, school officials should set about their preparations with a study of the civil air raid warning system to ascertain the time which can be expected to elapse between the warning and a raid in their locality. The investigation should then

ABSENTEES !



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COAKLEY
Drawn for G.I.

Coakley cartoon is offered in connection with the Maopower campaign. Mats are available to publications on request to Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

take up the general hazards in the neighborhood, such as the nearness of prime industrial targets to each school and the proximity of topographical landmarks such as rivers and tunnels. Finally, analysis must be made as to the hazards of individual buildings such as the presence of glass and of laboratories in which there are chemicals and gas.

The first decision to be made is whether to evacuate the school completely, sending children home or to other nearby

buildings offering more adequate protection. Some schools systems have catalogued their buildings as "A" and "B"—those from which children should be sent home and those in which they should be kept. Some cities, however, have made the mistake of basing categories on the type of building alone or the date of construction, not taking into account neighborhood hazards or such protection assets as nearly steel-frame buildings.

War Transportation . . . Federal Mileage To Be Cut 40%

President Orders Program To Conserve Gas, Tires

Efforts to keep transportation rolling were featured last week by ironing out wrinkles in existing programs rather than by new developments, in nearly all phases from cars, trucks, and buses, to freight cars.

The Government intensified its own efforts to save tires and gasoline through pooling and sharing cars in accordance with a request from President Roosevelt to all Federal departments and agencies each to appoint a Government mileage administrator in order to reduce the mileage of all Government cars at least 40 percent.

OPA Administrator Brown said the President had asked him to supervise the conservation plan and coordinate the work of Federal mileage administrators.

The President urged that appointed mileage administrators be given authority to supervise the use of Government and privately-owned or leased vehicles—passenger cars, trucks, motorcycles—which are driven in the Federal service. He said that the men appointed should begin comprehensive studies at once of the use of all rubber-borne vehicles in their departments, and take steps to eliminate unnecessary driving.

Measures Prove Effective

Pooling of vehicles driven on official business, advance clearing of requests for travel in order to assure maximum ride-sharing, and all possible use of public carriers were among the conservation steps recommended by the President. Such measures, it was pointed out, have proved effective in States already cooperating in the Nation-wide effort to save tires, gasoline, and equipment in vehicles used by State and local governments. Government mileage administrators have already been appointed in 40 States and the District of Columbia.

ODT Director Eastman wrote to the Governors of all States explaining that the modification March 1 of the 35-mile-an-hour speed limit for war emergency shipments was not intended to allow trucks to exceed State speed and load limitations.

Mr. Eastman also wrote to approximately 1,000 local war transportation ad-

Fourth List of Approved Colleges For War Training Announced

Aggregate of 479 Institutions Now Included In Specialized Program for Armed Forces

The Joint Committee for the Selection of Non-Federal Educational Institutions, which was appointed to select the colleges and universities to be utilized in the specialized war training programs of the armed forces, has completed a fourth list of approved institutions, the War Manpower Commission announced Sunday. The committee is made up of nine members, three from the War Department, three from the Navy Department, and three from the War Manpower Commission.

The fourth list included the names of 469 educational institutions. Of this number, fifty-two represented net additions to the previously announced lists of colleges and universities eligible for participation in the college war training programs of the Army and Navy. The other colleges and universities on the list were placed there because they were approved this week for additional types of training programs over and above those for which they previously had been declared eligible by the joint committee.

One-Third Small Colleges

In issuing its fourth list, the joint committee stated that an aggregate of 479 institutions have now been selected for the war training programs. Of these, slightly more than one-third are small colleges with normal enrollments of under 500 students.

"A total of 479 colleges and universities now appear on the rolls of Army

and Navy training programs as eligibles for use in one or more kinds of programs." The joint committee said, "More will be added in the near future. Small as well as large institutions are to be used by the Army and Navy in the conduct of their programs. Based on their normal enrollments, the schools selected to date are distributed as follows:

Under 500, 161 schools; 500-1000, 134 schools; 1,000-2000, 85 schools; over 2,000, 99 schools.

Selection Process Outlined

"It should be clearly understood that approval of educational institutions for the war training programs means only that the indicated branch of the services is permitted to investigate the designated institutions with a view to negotiating contracts. Actual contracts will be let only to those institutions whose facilities, upon inspection, prove acceptable to the designated branch of the armed services and in the event that the proposed contracts are acceptable to the colleges or universities."

The committee has surveyed the entire field of American colleges and universities in an attempt to select those institutions which have the facilities to aid the armed forces in the development of officers, technicians, and specialists needed in the conduct of the war. The Army and the Navy plans to utilize the colleges to obtain officers, doctors, dentists, engineers, meteorologists, and other specialists.

ministrators in cities of 10,000 or more persons asking them to work directly with ODT in developing staggered hours programs and suggesting that soon they survey mass transportation in their communities to determine conformity to ODT conservation policies.

Special Service Banned

Mr. Eastman banned after March 15 all nonessential special and exclusive bus service. The action was an extension of an order June 1 forbidding all sightseeing service and limiting charter bus service to buses owned and operated by private organizations.

ODT ruled that joint information of-

fices should not give clearance statements to carriers who refuse to handle loads because of disagreement over compensation, and said that they should be issued only to trucks for which loads are not available, either directly or through rental or lease of the vehicle to other carriers.

Empty freight cars moving east from the Pacific Coast where they have taken shipments for export to war zones and materials for shipyards, aircraft plants, and other war industries will be routed more efficiently through a plan recently inaugurated jointly by ODT and the car service division of the Association of American Railroads.

New School to Train OWI Foreign Workers

Technicians for Outposts Abroad Learn Conditions

Plans for a school to teach foreign outpost personnel the technical aspects of press, radio, and other information activities in the field were announced last week by the OWI. The students of the school will be employees of the Overseas Operations Branch of the OWI who have been assigned to posts abroad, many of them in actual theaters of operations.

Executive Order 9182 assigns to OWI the task of developing an informed and intelligent understanding abroad of the American war effort. The school was founded, the Office said, to train technicians for foreign posts competent to carry out this assignment.

Many employees trained at the new school will work in the 28 foreign outposts already organized by the OWI. Others will be assigned to work in North Africa and other theaters where technical facilities are so limited that special training is required for motion picture, press, and radio work.

Students Pay Own Costs

The school will teach under conditions approximating as closely as possible those actually found in the field. A portion of the estate of Marshall Field at Huntington, L. I., has been leased to the Government for the duration of the war at a rental of \$1. Instructors will be men on leave from outpost service or loaned by operating divisions of the OWI.

Approximately 40 students will be at the school at any one time, most of them studying for a 30-day period. Students will pay the cost of their maintenance. Total cost to the Government, OWI officials said, will be considerably less than teaching facilities in New York City comparable to the Huntington, L. I., site would cost.

BEAUTY AIDS WILL BE PLENTIFUL, WPB ASSURES

To maintain the morale of the women of America the WPB recognizes that the supply of beauty aids must be maintained at the pre-war level. Therefore, it was announced last week that, although subject to certain wartime restrictions, manufacturers are free to make powder, lipstick, creams, mascara and nail polishes, in fact any cosmetic women want.

The Congress Last Week . . .

House Passes Supplemental Naval Bill of \$4 Billion

Legislation Includes Contractual Authority To Increase Floating Drydock Program

The House last week passed a supplemental naval appropriation of more than \$4,000,000,000. The bill as passed included contract authorization of \$210,000,000 to finance a mobile floating drydock program. The House sustained an Appropriations Committee cut below budget requests of \$112,000,000 for the maintenance division of the Bureau of Ships. Following is the Congressional chronological record:

March 1, the Senate

Finance subcommittee approved a bill sponsored by Senators Walsh and Clark to give rehabilitation benefits to veterans of this war and former wars, and to provide vocational training for disabled men. Finance subcommittee reported favorably with clarifying amendments Senator Reynolds' bill to provide life insurance to accredited war correspondents while they are in combat zones. Post Office Committee unanimously approved appointment of Kildroy P. Aldrich of Chicago as first assistant postmaster general. Passed and sent to the House two bills giving District of Columbia teachers, policemen, and firemen a 10 percent raise.

March 1, the House

Authorized Secretary of the Navy Knox to grant San Diego rights to 50 square feet of property near the Naval training station. Provided for payment by the Government of transportation expenses of civilian employees returning from Pacific outposts. Approved investigation of defense housing. Ways and Means subcommittee tentatively approved 20 percent withholding tax.

March 2, the Senate

Passed Senator Bailey's bill to repay Denmark for any ships lost that cannot be returned of the 40 vessels taken over by the United States by agreement with the Danish Minister and without the consent of the Danish Government. Passed and sent to the House a bill to relieve Federal Reserve banks from having to pay a one-twelfth of 1 percent FDIC assessment on balances accruing

from sale of war bonds. Military Affairs Committee approved substitute bill deferring farmers this year.

March 2, the House

Rules Committee unanimously approved a bill extending the Lend-Lease Act one year, and approved the Hobbs labor practices bill. Defeated resolution for a separate aviation committee.

March 3, the Senate

Judiciary Committee voted 10 to 4 to report favorably a modified version of the McKellar bill requiring Senate confirmation of virtually all policy-making officers in the executive branch of the Government. The provision that all persons paid more than \$4,500 a year be confirmed was eliminated in the approved version, and artisans and craftsmen were specifically excluded. That economists and lawyers receive Senate approval was written in at the suggestion of Senator Danaher.

March 3, the House

Agriculture Committee approved a bill permitting the Commodity Credit Corporation to release 100 million bushels of wheat for stock feed. The bill was amended to set the price at 100 percent of corn parity, about \$1.092 per bushel. Approved the conference report on the bill authorizing preventative measures for speculation of lands in the Columbia River Basin project.

Agriculture Committee reported favorably on the Senate-approved Bankhead bill prohibiting deduction of soil conservation payments from parity in computing the minimum level to which OFA may set ceiling prices for farm commodities.

Rules Committee approved raising the debt limit and repealing the \$25,000 limitation on salaries. The measure would raise the debt limit from \$125,000,000,000 to \$210,000,000,000 and peg salaries at \$25,000 net, or Pearl Harbor levels. Appropriations Committee approved a \$4,265,946,938 supplemental appropriation for the Navy. Judiciary Committee approved equal rights amendment.

(Continued on page 304)

War Rationing . . .

Pleasure Driving Ban Proved Effective, Now on Honor Basis

General Realization of Need to Conserve Gas Leads Brown to Remove Police Enforcement

OPA Administrator Brown announced that henceforth the honor system will be used to enforce the ban on pleasure driving in the east instead of police surveillance.

"The need for conserving gasoline is still a factor but I believe the people generally realize this and will cooperate fully with the Government without continued stopping of cars, holding of hearings, and removal of stamps from gasoline ration books of visitors," Mr. Brown said. "The time has now come to stop all unnecessary inconvenience of the public. I believe in light of the widespread understanding of the situation which exists we can henceforth rely on what might be termed the 'honor' system of compliance instead of police enforcement. I am instructing all OPA regional, State, and branch offices to put this policy into effect immediately."

The effectiveness of the ban is clearly demonstrated in recent studies of traffic data collected by the FWA Public Roads Administration. Since the ban went into effect, Sunday, normally a peak day, has become the lightest day for traffic on the Merritt Parkway in Connecticut and on the Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden.

WPB service equipment division told retailers and distributors of food to depend upon existing merchandising and bookkeeping facilities in handling the extra work created by point rationing, and warned them not to count on getting new equipment.

Aids to Storekeepers

Among plans suggested to help storekeepers overcome these added difficulties were the encouragement of customers to shop on the least active days during the least active hours and featuring specials during those times, separating rationed from unrationed products so that shoppers can choose more quickly, and providing a different counter for paying coupons from the counter where the money is paid.

OPA advised merchants that they may transfer ration stamps in envelopes after the present supply of gummed sheets on

which to paste the stamps has been exhausted. Exception is gasoline coupons, which will continue to be pasted on the sheets as before. OPA will supply envelopes, but until they are available, any may be used. OPA estimated that the change will save the Government \$3,000,000 a year.

So that soldiers stationed overseas may be assured of being able to buy at their post exchanges such articles as clothing, wrist watches, and flashlights, their brothers in arms have given up high priority rating on all items except for a limited list at post exchanges here. The list includes things considered essential to normal camp life, such as candies, soft drinks, ice cream, chewing gum, tobacco, certain toilet articles, and equipment cleaning items.

Emergency Acknowledgments

Post exchanges and ship service departments ashore which have been unable to open ration bank accounts during this month may issue emergency acknowledgments instead of ration checks. The acknowledgments may be in any form but must contain the name and address of the person to whom issued, name and address of the post exchange or ship service department ashore, the amount of rationed foods for which issued, and the date of issuance.

After ration accounts are opened, the emergency acknowledgments must be exchanged by the post exchange or ship service department ashore, upon presentation, for ration checks. They cannot be exchanged at ration boards. The amendment also permits the opening of ration bank accounts for post exchanges and ship service departments ashore.

OWI Director Davis in a statement deplored the scare buying of clothes in certain cities due to unfounded rumors of impending rationing, and denied that rationing of clothes "is in present prospect."

"Whether or not clothing may some day have to be rationed no one can now say with certainty," Mr. Davis said. "But if that should happen, the purpose of such action, as of all rationing, would

be to distribute equitably the quantity available; to see that everybody has enough and that nobody takes an unfair advantage over his fellow-citizens. People who buy up excess supplies of clothing now are taking that unfair advantage over their more patriotic neighbors, and by their actions are doing their best to create a scarcity that does not now exist."

Fuel Oil Rations Up

The value of the No. 5 household fuel oil ration coupons will be 10 gallons in the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, an increase of from one to two gallons over previous levels.

Coupon values in the 13 Middle Western States under fuel oil rationing will remain unchanged for the fifth and final heating period, which lasts until September 30.

At the same time, OPA advanced by one week the date when the No. 5 coupons may be used in Zone A and 5 days in Zone B, the northernmost States under rationing. These coupons now may be used for purchases on and after March 11 in Zone A, and were valid on March 8 in Zone B. The original validity date, March 7, in Zones C and D remains unchanged.

The duration of the period for which rations of kerosene and fuel oil for farm vehicles and machinery, domestic cooking and lighting, and similar uses are granted was doubled from 3 months to 6 months to reduce the number of necessary visits to rationing boards.

Time permitted for East Coast dealers and distributors who get supplies of gasoline directly from pooling terminals set up by PAW to turn in gasoline coupons covering their purchases was extended 15 days to March 25.

New Institution Rules

An owner of a chain restaurant who operates a commissary and other sugar users classed partly "industrial" and partly "institutional" must change their base period figures on their registrations with local rationing boards in order to comply with the new regulations for institutions. To give these users time to revise their figures, OPA allowed them until March 20 to apply for their March-April allotments.

Farmers and gardeners who need dry peas, beans, and lentils for use as seed may apply to their local ration boards for certificates giving them the number of ration points necessary to buy the amount of seed they need for planting.



Rationing Reminders



FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons become valid in all Zones this week: (In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, No. 5 coupons will be worth 10 gallons for Class I users; 100 gallons for Class II users. In 13 Midwestern States Class I No. 5 coupons will be worth 11 gallons; Class II will be worth 110 gallons, except in Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and all of Kentucky where Class I coupons will be worth 10 gallons and Class II 100 gallons. The value of coupons in Washington and Oregon remains at 10 gallons for Class I users; at 100 gallons for Class II users.)

Zone A: Period 4 coupon expires April 17, Period 5 coupon is valid March 11.
Zone B: Period 4 coupon expires April 12, Period 5 coupon is valid March 8.
Zones C and D: Period 4 coupon expires April 6, Period 5 coupon is valid March 7.
Householders who require additional oil for care of ill or infirm persons may obtain supplies in a new simplified procedure.

GASOLINE

No. 4 "A" coupons are valid through March 21. "B" and "C" coupons expire according to the dates indicated on the individual books.

"T" rations are issued by local rationing boards after approval is obtained from local Offices of Defense Transportation on the basis of certificates of war necessity.

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months instead of three months under a recent change in rationing regulations.

TIRES

Inspection deadline for "A" motorists is March 31.

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20, may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates. Recapping of commercial vehicle tires with truck-type camelback is still subject to present rationing restrictions.

Grade 3 replacement tires, previously available to all classes of drivers, were reclassified last week as Grade 2 tires and may be obtained now only by "B" and "C" book motorists with at least 560 essential miles per month. Grade 1 tires are available only to "C" book drivers with more than 1,000 essential miles per month. Applicants for replacements must have their tires inspected at authorized stations and must then make application for certificates to their local boards.

FOODS

Sugar—Coupon No. 11 in War Ration Book One is good for three pounds of sugar through March 15. Stamp No. 12 becomes valid on March 16 for five pounds, which must last from March 16 through the end of May, a period of 11 weeks.

Coffee—Stamp No. 25 is valid for one pound of coffee through March 21.

Sale of point rationed canned goods and related food items was opened March 1. Presentation of stamps from War Ration Book Two is now necessary with each purchase. The blue coupons lettered A, B, and C are to be used according to the point-value chart for March, which appears in all stores handling rationed foods.

Farmers and gardeners who need dry peas, beans, and lentils for use as seed may apply to their Ration Board for certificates giving them the number of ration points necessary to buy the amount of seed they need for planting.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through June 15.

A limited group of "play" shoes and certain other types not ordinarily worn on the street which are already in the hands of shoe stores and wholesalers or in the process of manufacture are free from rationing control.

BICYCLES

In the 17 Eastern States where gasoline rations have been cut, persons gainfully employed or doing voluntary work in connection with the war effort or the public welfare, as well as school pupils, may obtain certificates for the purchase of bicycles if needed to travel between home and work or school.

Brown Asks More Car-Sharing

Appeals to Press, Radio To Stress Voluntary Plan

Price Administrator Brown this week made two public appeals in connection with the Government's plan for conserving the mileage of 25,000,000 passenger cars in the United States.

The first appeal was for full cooperation in a newly launched car-sharing program to fill every automobile that is driven to and from work.

Mr. Brown appealed, secondly, for the assistance of newspapers, the radio, and other media of public communication to keep constantly before passenger-car owners in the Eastern gasoline shortage area the importance of voluntary curtailment of pleasure driving.

OCDA Aids Car-Sharing

Announcing the new program for sharing rides, Mr. Brown explained that car-sharing has been an integral part of mileage rationing from the start. The plan to be conducted jointly by the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Civilian Defense, was designed to give impetus to existing car-sharing provisions of the rationing regulations in order, not only to save rubber, gasoline and automobiles, but also to provide millions of Americans with the best possible transportation to and from their jobs.

To help car owners form car-sharing clubs, the Office of Civilian Defense will call upon its millions of Defense Council volunteers to arrange necessary facilities. In many sections of the country OCD volunteers are already engaged in this activity, and their efforts, so successful in organizing effective group riding in their respective communities, will merely be intensified in this new car-sharing program.

"Sharing cars, and giving lifts to a neighbor or fellow worker is no less important to the Government's mileage conservation efforts than is voluntary curtailment of pleasure driving," Mr. Brown emphasized.

HEARING AID BATTERIES MADE AVAILABLE

Hard of hearing persons who depend on battery-operated devices for hearing aid should now find their suppliers in a better position to meet their battery needs.

War Production . . .

Major WPB Shake-up Puts Krug In Control of Materials

Cordiner, Davis, Calder Also Named to New Positions; CMP Regulations Revised; Hardwood Increase Urged

Last week a major shake-up occurred in the top drawer of WPB in a continuing reorganization of the agency which was reflected in changes in CMP Regulations Nos. 1, 3, and 4.

WPB also announced a program in cooperation with theater supply companies to recover copper scrap. In the scrap field, the Board revealed that the goal set for scrap iron and steel for the last 6 months of last year was very nearly reached, and that tons of steel that had been produced for some peacetime items was being discovered and put to war uses.

Chairman Nelson urged greater production of hardwood lumber; specifications for packing war materials were released; and it was announced that sites had been selected for five new alcohol plants.

Ralph J. Cordiner becomes a vice chairman and special assistant to executive vice chairman Wilson. J. A. Krug was named vice chairman in charge of materials distribution and chairman of the requirements committee. He will continue as war utilities director. Donald D. Davis was appointed vice chairman for operations, and Curtis Calder will be executive assistant to Mr. Wilson. William L. Batt remains a vice chairman, and Col. Robert E. Johnson, head of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, retains the rank of deputy chairman.

Mr. Cordiner formerly was director general for war production scheduling. Mr. Davis was director of the program bureau, and Mr. Calder director general for operations.

Control Tightened

The revision in CMP Regulation No. 1 provides that from now on no manufacturer may accept an allotment for making a class A product if he does not expect to be able to fulfill the related authorized production schedule, regardless of the accompanying preference rating. If he has accepted such an allotment, he may accept only delivery orders rated AAA unless filling the other orders would not interfere with the completion of the previously accepted schedule.

A manufacturer turning out class B products to fill unrated or low-rated orders must accept higher rated orders, as provided in Priorities Regulation No. 1, unless he is also making a class A product on an authorized production schedule. In the latter case, he will be guided by the provisions of the paragraph above.

Theater supply companies, with branches in Nation-wide major film centers, will act as centers where copper scrap from the copper-coated carbons used in high intensity motion picture projection arc lamps will be collected. N. G. Burleigh, chief of the WPB service equipment division, estimated that approximately 270,000 pounds of sorely needed copper scrap can be recovered from this source. The scrap will be disposed of through regular channels, and all proceeds will be donated to the Red Cross, the USO, and similar organizations.

Iron Salvage Near Quota

Paul C. Cabot, director of the WPB salvage division, said that during the last half of last year collections of scrap iron and steel were 95.7 percent of the national quota of 17,000,000 tons. A total of 14,800,000 tons of iron and steel scrap were shipped to consuming mills and nearly 1,500,000 net tons of scrap were in the hands of suppliers ready for shipment to consumers. Total of available stocks of purchased scrap on December 31, 1942, amounted to 6,160,000 net tons which, together with 1,600,000 net tons of home scrap, brought total visible stocks of iron and steel scrap to 7,760,000 net tons at the end of the year. This inventory was substantially in excess of the 7,000,000 net tons of stocks which was the objective set last summer.

More than 70,000 tons a month of "frozen steel" is being ferreted out and put to war uses, according to A. Oram Fulton, assistant to the director of the WPB steel division. This steel was produced for automobiles, household equipment, and other items before their manufacture was restricted or stopped.

"The shift from peace operations to war work has resulted in a large accumulation of excess steel," said Mr. Fulton.

"It includes many varieties badly needed in war production, including stainless and alloy steels, carbon steel in structural shapes, bars, plates, sheet and strip, tubing, wire, castings and forgings; high alloy castings, tool steel, tinplate, and other types. This tremendous stock pile of unused steel is estimated by some to run into millions of tons."

Hardwood Lumber Critical

WPB Chairman Nelson urged producers and distributors of hardwood lumber to increase their output. Stating that this year's requirements total nearly 6 million board feet, Mr. Nelson characterized hardwood lumber as a critical war material, and stressed its essentiality in many indirect war uses, particularly those in relation to railroads, farms, and the textile industry.

A booklet, "Army-Navy General Specifications for Packaging and Packing for Overseas Shipments" was released for distribution to manufacturers and shipper engaged in the war program. It is for use by the armed forces, war agencies, and contractors.

Sites for five new alcohol plants to process grain were selected by the WPB chemicals division. The sites are at Carrollville, Wis.; Dubuque and Keokuk, Iowa; and Moline and Peoria, Ill. Plants on these sites are designed to produce a minimum of 36,000,000 gallons per year on a basis of recovery of feed values for livestock. The feed recovery program is being further studied jointly with the Department of Agriculture.

IDLE TIRE PURCHASES NEAR COMPLETION

Secretary of Commerce Jones announced that the Federal Reserve Banks have sent out over 2,500,000 checks or acknowledgments of gifts to owners of the tires and tubes turned in to Defense Supplies Corporation under the Idle Tire Purchase Plan Program, which was inaugurated in October 1942.

In many parts of the country the appraisal and payment or acknowledgment of tires turned in through the Railway Express Agency has been completed, while in other areas the volume was so heavy that the appraisers and the banks, faced with a shortage of help, are considerably behind in the work of appraising, recording, and paying for the tires. It is expected that the appraisal work will be completed everywhere within the next few weeks, and payment will follow soon thereafter, the announcement said.

The War and Business . . .

Nation's War Industries Produced 70,000 Large Bombs in January

Output of Equipment for Ground, Air Forces
350 Percent of Same Month Year Earlier

From the War Department this week came an announcement of American industry's January production of certain types of war matériel. First, production of bombs: 70,000 aircraft bombs of 1,000-pound size or larger—enough to bomb the enemy for 30 days at the rate of 2,300 bombs a day. Production of aircraft: Approximately 5,000 airplanes, more than 65 percent of them of the combat type. Equipment for ground and air forces; $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the rate of January 1942, in line with the scheduled long-term upward trend.

Many new or recently modified items are just entering into production; some are just beginning to reach their planned maximum monthly rate. January output of carbines totaled 58,000; of Garand rifles, 80,000. In January we produced 27,000 .50 cal. aircraft machine guns, 7,000 20 mm. aircraft cannon, and 68,000 sub-machine guns.

A report from the WPB Tools Division shows that 26,000 new machine tool units, valued at \$117,432,000, were shipped during January—a reduction of 11 percent from the December figure of \$131,960,000.

Manpower and Absenteeism

To combat war industry absences, which are interfering with the Nation's production of materials for war, WPB, WMC, and Labor officials took steps to reduce this waste of manpower. Secretary of Labor Perkins declared that labor absenteeism can be reduced by cooperation of labor and management, with the assistance of industrial experts of the Federal and State Departments of Labor.

WMC and WPB are preparing to present a comprehensive plan as a guide for labor, management, communities and governmental agencies, to combat these absences, and have agreed in principle on the steps to be taken. Details of the program as worked out by the two agencies will be presented at a meeting early this month of executive officers of 13 Government agencies and bureaus for the purpose of utilizing all available facilities for action.

Rationing

Mileage rationing has reduced the national average of American passenger cars to 5,400 miles annually without eliminating essential transportation. Price Administrator Brown announced on basis of study of rationing board records of 80 representative counties. The effectiveness of the ban on nonessential driving is clearly demonstrated in recent studies by the Public Roads Administration, released in a joint announcement by the OPA and FWA.

The OPA announced that the value of No. 5 household fuel oil ration coupons will be 10 gallons in the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, an increase of from one to two gallons over the present levels.

The WPB Director General for Operations modified provisions for the care of reserve stocks of new automobiles, trucks, and trailers still in the hands of producers, dealers, and other agencies.

Typewriter dealers, wholesalers, and manufacturers, beginning March 6, were called upon by the OPA to file separate inventory reports for each of their places of business showing stocks as of February 28, April 30, and July 31, 1943, and as often thereafter as the Office may require.

OPA ruled that sugar users classed partly as "industrial" and partly as "institutional" must amend their registration with local War Price and Rationing Boards, correcting base period figures to comply with new institutional regulations.

Industrial users of processed foods were to continue registering with their local War Price and Ration Boards until March 10. Registration began March 1.

Priority Orders

Various announcements made last week clarified civilian prospects for the coming year. Owners of radios, for instance, will be able to keep their sets in repair when the Victory line of replacement parts goes into production. And manufacturers of commercial dishwashers and repair parts are now allowed to

use up to 25 percent of the weight of metal they used to make complete dishwashing units in 1941.

The Board moved to protect civilians' now-precious shoes, by requiring sole tanners and converters to continue to set aside 25 percent of their manufacturers' type sole leather bend production for the repair of civilian shoes. And since the manufacture of cosmetics is controlled only through WPB allocations of war-important raw materials, manufacturers are free to make any cosmetics women want. Drastically tightened were the existing controls over production of work clothing for the Nation's growing army of agricultural and industrial women workers.

Price Control

Considerable attention was given last week to the subject of rent control. OPA issued a graphic 56-page booklet, "Rent Control," covering every phase of the rent stabilization program, from the need for control, the rise in rents, their reduction and stabilization, to the administrative operation that has brought about this stabilization. The Office then ruled that rooming-house owners who rent to operating tenants may petition for higher rent if there has been an increase in the number of roomers, and authorized adjustments in established maximum rents in cases where landlords varied rents according to which party supplied heat.

Maximum prices and methods of computing them were established for nickel in pig iron, peppermint and spearmint oils, syrups, peanut butter, and vinegar, cane syrup, eggs, certain brands of tires, hardwood, some blended fuel oils, and peanuts and peanut products.

An increase of \$4 a ton in the price American and Canadian producers may charge (and consumers pay) for standard newspaper paper was announced jointly by the OPA and the Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Because rising soft-wheat prices in the East have put a severe squeeze on flour millers, OPA raised by about 8 percent the ceiling prices on soft-wheat flour, and, because of the rise in cost of molasses, authorized an advance of 5 cents a gallon in the basic maximum price of West Coast alcohol. Slightly higher whisky prices are in prospect for New York, through the OPA order announcing alternative pricing methods for retailers of imported and packaged whiskies.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

[Issued Feb. 24 to Mar. 8, inclusive. Compiled especially for Victory by Field Production Branch of the War Production Board]

[Inquiries concerning these regulations should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Field Service Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REgular 7500, Extension 3946]

| Order No. | Modification | Title | Abstract of priorities action | PD Form | Inter- Active | Exemptions | Federal Register Citation | Division | Administrator Title, etc. |
|-----------|--------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| E-1-b | Amended | Machine tools | Allocates 75 percent of monthly production to service purchasers; 25 percent to others, subject to certain provisions, determines sequence of deliveries. | 1-A, A-1, 40, 604, 670, 690, 706 | 3-8-43 | 8 F. R. 28-2 | Tools | Tools | L. R. Hawkins, 2752. |
| L-21-b | Amended | Domestic electric ranges | Prohibits production or assembly of new, other than repair or replacement parts; restricts transfer and establishes certification procedure; restricts production of replacement parts. | 500, 506 | 3-6-43 | 8 F. R. 28-6 | Consumers' Durable Goods | Consumers' Durable Goods | H. L. Sides, 3953. |
| L-12 | Schedule B Amended | Glove coat iron, malleable iron, brass and bronze pipe fittings, machine cases, burial vaults | Restricts use of metal, wood, critical materials in production; establishes standards and simplification provisions; restricts number of designs. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 27-1 | Shipbuilding | Shipbuilding | J. L. Glasom, 7587. |
| L-44 | Amended | Commercial cooking plate | Chaos title of order; restricts operations for specified quantities and subject to specified exceptions; restricts distribution of supplies, class A and class B shortages. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 27-2 | Consumers' Durable Goods | Consumers' Durable Goods | H. L. Sides, 3953. |
| L-99 | Amended | Cotton fabric production | Limits use in production of automotive parts to amounts or for uses specified. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 27-3 | Automotive | Automotive | J. J. Donovan, 7709. |
| L-106 | Amended | Copper | Permits application of PD-685-A provides certification procedure to accept increases quota percentages of some schedule A items; adds water storage tanks to order; amends "institute" and "elective force of farm user certificate." | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-7 | Automotive | Automotive | G. Krieger, 7283. |
| L-170 | Amended | Farm machinery, equipment, etc. | (1) Terminates for priority reserve PD-685. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | J. J. Donovan, 7709. |
| L-180 | Amended | Commercial cooking plate | (2) Permits fabrication of 4 point 12 1/2 gage barbed wire. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| L-9-c | Amended | Barbed wire, wire force, wire netting, and wire barbed | (3) Prohibits use of copper in stock; (4) Provisions do not apply under specified conditions. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| L-211 | Amended | Floor finishing, floor maintenance, and floor finishers | (5) Prohibits use of copper in stock; (6) Provisions do not apply under specified conditions. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| L-222 | Amended | Thermal vacuum cleaners | (7) Prohibits use of copper in stock; (8) Provisions do not apply under specified conditions. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| L-223 | Amended | Thermal vacuum cleaners | (9) Prohibits use of copper in stock; (10) Provisions do not apply under specified conditions. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| L-250 | Amended | Furniture | Changes three typographical errors in printed order. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-9-a | Amended | Copper | From 3-5-43 subject to specified exceptions, single production of all items except basic models according to schedule A and of parts that do not conform to schedule A. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-9-b | Amended | Copper | Changes three typographical errors in printed order. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-9-c | Amended | Copper | Changes three typographical errors in printed order. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-15-b | Amended | Rubber and balata | Permits Rubber Director to issue directives limiting consumption to fill war orders. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-15-b | Amended | Rubber and balata | Permits Rubber Director to issue directives limiting consumption to fill war orders. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-21-b | Amended | Steel warehouses | Redefines balata to exclude marmalade, Peruvian P. A. Q. white balata. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-39 | Amended | Cobalt | Restricts acceptance of deliveries by warehouses to quotas of schedule A and B items; changes deliveries by warehouses and dealers; permits D. G. O. to issue special directives; restricts extensions of higher ratings. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43 | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-a | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-b | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-c | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-d | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-e | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-f | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-g | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-h | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-i | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-j | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-k | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-l | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-m | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-n | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-o | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-p | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-q | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-r | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-s | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-t | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-u | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-v | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-w | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-x | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-y | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |
| M-43-z | Amended | Imports of strategic materials | Excludes D. G. O. direct purposes for which specified items shall be reduced or processed. | | 3-5-43 | 8 F. R. 28-9 | Automotive | Automotive | H. J. Holbrook, 7587. |

| Order No. | Addition | Violator | Cited under | Violation | Penalty | Issued | Expires |
|-----------|----------------------------|---|---|---------------|---------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| M-112 | Amended | Antimony | Establishes allocation control, subject to specified exemptions; prohibits use in certain products | 380, 381 | 3-8-43 | S. F. R. 2655 | Tin and Lead |
| M-114-d | | Fluoride | Increases each month percentage of basic monthly quotas to be put into process each month as follows: Wet-salt flours, 100 percent; butts and flasks, 80 percent. | 3-9-43 | 3-9-43 | S. F. R. 2655 | Textile, Clothing and Leather |
| M-144 | Revocation | Fuel oil | Restricts fabrication, purchase, receipt and use to specified items; permits for certain products | 484 | 3-4-43 | S. F. R. 2732 | Petroleum Administration of War |
| M-146 | Amended | Petroleum products | Excludes restricted products in schedule A from certain provisions of priorities | 1A | 3-4-43 | S. F. R. 2656 | Miscellaneous Miscellaneous |
| M-201 | | Conservation of new automotive vehicles subject | Provisions and order; revises schedule 1 of standard delivery operations | 1A | 3-4-43 | S. F. R. 2732 | Petroleum Administration of War |
| N-216-a | Amended | Conservation of new automotive vehicles subject | 2-16-43 to 3-16-43; revises schedule 1 of standard delivery operations | 1A | 3-4-43 | S. F. R. 2710 | Automotive |
| M-216-b | | Conservation of new automotive vehicles subject | Restricts rebuilding, removing of new passenger automobile equipment; restricts removing equipment from new commercial motor vehicles, with specified exceptions | 600, 601 | 3-6-43 | S. F. R. 2651 | Automotive |
| N-227 | Amended | Copper chemicals | Establishes allocation control quarterly basis, subject to specific exemptions | 600, 601 | 3-6-43 | S. F. R. 2651 | Automotive |
| M-288 | | Malted grains and malt | Permits use by brewers to 60 percent of base period consumption, with special inventory; permits transfer of quotas | 816 | 3-4-43 | S. F. R. 2779 | Chemicals |
| M-290 | | Containerboard | Establishes allocation control quarterly basis, subject to specific exemptions | 816, 820, 821 | 3-4-43 | S. F. R. 2693 | Containers and Tubs |
| M-293 | | Critical common components | Restricts supply of kraft and 25 percent of pulp containerboard; restricts delivery, release, and distribution of unreserved production; restricts use | 900, 901 | 3-2-43 | S. F. R. 2691 | Containers |
| P-19-b | Supersedes P-19-a, 2-19-43 | Construction | Regulates placing, securing of orders; permits D. O. O. to allocate production and delivery; requires filing of specified forms to carry out program | 200 | 3-1-43 | S. F. R. 2692 | Construction |
| P-46 | Revocation | Utilities; maintenance, repair, and supplies | New order to assign to specific bidders preference rating for construction material and other material as defined | 2-24-43 | 3-1-43 | S. F. R. 2633 | Utilities |
| P-46-a | Revocation | Utilities; maintenance, repair, and supplies | Revokes the order | 2-24-43 | 3-1-43 | S. F. R. 2633 | Utilities |
| P-46-b | Revocation | Utilities; maintenance, repair, and supplies | Revokes the order | 2-24-43 | 3-1-43 | S. F. R. 2633 | Utilities |
| P-46-c | Revocation | Utilities; maintenance, repair, and supplies | Revokes the order | 2-24-43 | 3-1-43 | S. F. R. 2634 | Utilities |

PRIORITIES

All new orders, amendments, cancellations and revocations of War Production Board orders are listed in "PRIORITIES" published monthly. Those above will be included in the April issue. Subscription \$2.00 per year.

VICTORY

Each week all new War Production Board orders and cancellations are listed in "VICTORY". Hence this page may be used effectively to keep "PRIORITIES" up to date. Rate: 75 cents per year.

FEDERAL REGISTER

Complete text of War Production Board orders and regulations appear in "FEDERAL REGISTER", published daily except Sundays, Mondays, and days following legal holidays. Subscription \$1.25 per month, \$12.50 per year.

SUBSCRIPTION TO ABOVE PUBLICATIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

War Prices and Rents . . .

OPA Opens Program to Put Meats Under Set Retail Ceilings

Action Expected to Strike Heavy Blow at Black Markets; First Official Price List Issued for Pork

Price Administrator Brown last week launched OPA's new program to place all meats under dollars and cents ceiling prices at retail, and at the same time struck a heavy blow at black markets.

On and after April 1, every shopper in every city, town, and village in the United States will know at a glance the maximum price in cents per pound that any butcher can charge her for any cut of pork.

An official price list, which every retailer of pork is required to display prominently, sets forth the exact ceiling price per pound for 66 principal cuts, subdivided by grade and other variations into 230 subclassifications. In addition, the price per pound must be posted on any cuts of pork in the showcase. These latter prices may be the official ceilings, or lower, but in no event higher.

Explanations Difficult

To black market operators this means an end to the practice of explaining away exorbitant prices for pork products when a housewife asks questions, since under no circumstances can she be compelled to pay more than the new regulation permits.

Similar cents per pound retail prices will be announced within the next several weeks for beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, and their products, and these will be supplemented by specific maximum retail prices for hundreds of other common foodstuffs in the country's principal population centers.

The new meat ceilings will coincide approximately with the start of OPA's meat rationing program and will assure the public of "a fair share at a fair price" with respect to one of the most basic foods in America's diet.

Butchers may cut their selling prices on pork below these new retail ceilings, Mr. Brown explained. "The new maximum prices are just what their name implies, maximum prices," Mr. Brown said. "They are not minimum prices or base prices. In order to meet local competition conditions, or to sell slow-moving cuts, or for any other reason, a retailer at any time—now or after the regulation becomes effective—may set

his actual selling prices below the area-wide ceilings."

Fixed Mark-ups on Eggs

In another action affecting the price of food, OPA completed measures to control the prices of eggs by establishing the fixed mark-ups which retailers will use to compute their maximum prices.

Maximum retail prices must be figured each Thursday for each grade and size sold. Costs to the retailer will vary with the normal seasonal up-and-down swing of egg prices over the year, and these will, in turn, be reflected in the maximum retail prices.

As an example to the resulting retail prices, OPA listed the approximate maximum retail prices for large Grade A eggs from March 11 through May in 86 cities. The prices ranged from 49 cents per dozen in Bismarck, N. Dak., to 54 cents in Miami, Fla., and were generally higher in the East than in the West.

Georgia Syrup

Specific dollars and cents maximum prices which farmer-producers of Georgia cane syrup can charge retailers and domestic consumers were established, and at the same time, OPA set maximum prices for blends in which Georgia cane syrup is used and provided a formula for pricing the syrup when it is packed in containers other than tin cans.

Baby Articles Transferred

Because manufacturers of various baby and hospital articles showed OPA that their products are made by a coated fabric industry and not by a rubber drug sundries industry, OPA transferred these products from control under regulations for rubber drug sundries to control under regulation No. 220 for certain rubber commodities.

Rent Control Summarized

On March 2, the anniversary of the first action taken to reduce and stabilize the Nation's residential rent bill, OPA issued a graphic presentation of rent control, covering every phase of the program from the need for control, the rise in rents, their reduction and stabiliza-

tion, to the administrative operation which has brought about this stabilization.

On March 2 last year, OPA designated 20 crowded, war-production centers as defense-rental areas in the first official action to bring down inflated rents. In the intervening year, the entire country has been made subject to legal rent control with 355 defense-rental areas housing nearly 80 million persons brought under maximum rent regulations.

The publication shows in 56 pages of nearly 150 charts and graphs how this job was done. The publication contains four major parts under the headings of "The Need for Rent Control," "The Reduction and Stabilization of Rents," "Income and Expense Under Rent Control," and "Administrative Operations."

Rooming House Changes

Rooming house owners who rent to an operating tenant may petition for a higher rent if there has been an increase in the number of roomers in the house since the maximum rent date. This applies only to the rent paid the owner of the rooming house by the person operating it and does not affect maximum rents set for individual rooms.

The same ground for adjustment may also apply to landlords whose tenants have sublet portions of the premises.

At the same time, OPA amended its regulation for housing accommodations to exempt from legal control rental agreements between the owner of a structure and the operating tenant who rents or offers for rent more than 25 rooms within the structure.

Pulpwood produced in the southeastern States was brought under price control for the first time. OPA placed a 60-day freeze on maximum prices of producers in this area preparatory to establishing specific dollars and cents ceilings, because pulpwood prices in the southeast have been increasing to a level that is seriously endangering ceilings on pulp and paper products, OPA said.

Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas are the States covered by the freeze.

Maximum prices for the southeastern States are frozen at each seller's highest prices during the 5 days immediately prior to the issuance of this temporary regulation on March 6. This regulation, which continues in effect until midnight, May 4, specifies also how sellers without sales in this 5-day period can establish their ceilings.

Rayon Hose Prices Slashed April 15

Cuts From 5 to 40 Cents a Pair Save Women \$50,000,000 a Year

American women will save an estimated 50 million dollars a year in their hosiery bill as a result of reductions of from 5 to 40 cents per pair for rayon stockings announced this week by OPA.

New dollars and cents prices will be put into effect by mid-April at all sales levels. The new prices will represent cuts averaging 15 percent in the Nation's annual retail purchases of women's rayon hosiery valued at more than \$300,000,000.

Not only will the maximum prices be lower but stockings made to the standards of OPA, as set for Grade "A" hosiery, will contain features designed to lengthen the life and improve the service of the hosiery, such as reinforcements in the foot and welt (top) and a minimum number of rows of stitches in the leg to prevent "skippy" construction. All stockings which fail to meet the OPA standards for Grade "A" hosiery will be known as Grade "B."

Prices which prevailed under the general maximum price regulation at the manufacturing, wholesale, and retail levels, will be reduced to effect substantially lower prices to the consumer. The ceiling prices range from as low as 12 cents for the cheapest construction on seamless "thirds" to as high as \$1.43 for the most expensive continuous filament full-fashioned rayon.

Prices for "Grade B" rayon hosiery are set approximately 10 percent below "Grade A" until July 16. On that date prices of "Grade B" stockings will be reduced 25 percent. Since there are no standards set for "Grade B" hose, OPA said that the price levels for such hose must reflect the fact that they are off standard. By July 16 OPA anticipates that sellers will have had time to sell their present "Grade B" supplies.

The rayon hosiery regulation will become effective April 15. The reason for this long intervening period, OPA explained, is for the purpose of permitting manufacturers to produce and mark stockings according to the new standards of construction, to allow distribution of the new stockings so that they will be in hands of retailers at the time of the effective date, and to permit retailers to obtain from suppliers information as to the quality and legal prices of hosiery now in stock for labeling.

BREAD CRUMB, SMELT, MOLASSES PRICES SET

Because an order by the Department of Agriculture eliminated returns of unsold bread in an effort to prevent a rise in bread prices and raised the costs of manufacturers of bread crumbs, used as extenders of meat and other scarce foods, by forcing them to use fresh instead of stale loaves, OPA increased ceiling prices for bread crumbs by from 15 to 25 percent.

Uniform, cents-per-pound maximum prices for frozen Lake smelts at the processor level were set last week at 8 cents for whole smelts, and 16 cents for headed and dressed smelts, of which the Army buys much.

Merchandisers of blackstrap molasses and beet sugar final molasses whose sales all were in tank car lots during the base period from August 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942, were provided with a method by which they may fix their ceiling prices for less-than-tank car lot sales.

This action will not affect the general price level of blackstrap molasses which is used to a considerable extent for cattle feeding as well as the manufacture of yeast, vinegar and citric acid.

Aircraft Lumber

Sellers of aircraft lumber may add actual transportation costs to their ceilings if a purchaser's specifications require the shipment of lumber to intermediate mills for reprocessing or remanufacturing.

At the same time, OPA changed the pricing basis for rough, green aircraft lumber conforming to Treasury Department, procurement division specifications.

Off-rail manufacturers of red cedar shingles were prohibited from including in the computation of their maximum delivered prices the cost of transporting shingles by truck to the rail loading point.

An additional one cent a pound above maximum prices on sales of tallow and grease in tierces (casks between a barrel and a hoghead in size) to the Federal Surplus Commodity Corp. was allowed.

HOSE SALVAGE PRAISED

American women should be highly commended for the splendid job they are doing in salvaging stockings, Paul C. Cabot, director of the Salvage Division of WPB, said last week.

Appointments and Resignations ROOSEVELT NOMINATES HOUSTON TO NLRB

JOHN M. HOUSTON, former Representative from Kansas, was nominated by President Roosevelt to the NLRB. He will replace William M. Leiserson, who recently left the NLRB to return to his former post as a member of the National Mediation Board.

MILBURN McCARTY, of Eastland, Tex., was appointed special assistant in the Justice Department Antitrust Division. He will be assigned to the Dallas office and will work on food cases in that area.

HORACE J. ANDREWS has been appointed regional forester in charge of the Agriculture Department's Forest Service work in the north Pacific region, succeeding Lyle F. Watts who became Chief of the Forest Service January 8, the Department of Agriculture announced.

ROBERT THACH COLLIER has resigned as director of the Petroleum Administration for War Marketing Division. No successor has yet been appointed.

J. A. R. MOSELEY, of Dallas, Tex., has been appointed a director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

ROBERT W. WOLCOTT has been appointed special assistant in the WPB Steel Division to handle problems of procurement, allocation, and use of iron and steel scrap. Mr. Wolcott has had a leading part in the scrap salvage campaign as Chairman of the American Industry Salvage Committee.

WILLIAM J. PRIESTLEY has resigned as chief of the WPB Steel Division's Alloy Steel Branch to return to private industry.

ROSSELL C. MOWER, has been appointed director of the WPB Containers Division.

THOMAS I. EMERSON, OPA senior associate general counsel, has been appointed director of the OPA Enforcement Division, succeeding Brunson MacChesney, who has resigned from OPA to accept a position with the BEW.

HARRY W. JONES, chief of the Appellate & Briefing Branch of OPA's Enforcement Division, has been appointed assistant general counsel in charge of food enforcement in that Division.

THOMAS E. HARRIS, in charge of the Rationing Legal Division, has been promoted from assistant general counsel to associate general counsel.

War Agriculture . . .

Wickard Strikes at Black Market With Slaughter Permit System

Meat Dealers Also Must Get Permits to Trade; Production Percentages Set Aside for War

Attacking the black market in meat from another direction than OPA's retail pricing program, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard last week ordered all livestock slaughterers who sell meat to operate under a slaughter permit system, and all livestock dealers to get permits to buy and sell.

Mr. Wickard also ruled that all slaughterers operating under Federal Inspection must set aside designated percentages of their production for war uses.

The order regarding slaughterers includes farmers and local butchers, and together with the regulation affecting dealers becomes effective after midnight March 31. The set-aside order became effective upon issuance.

In addition to combating black market operations, the three actions are designed as well to obtain adequate supplies of meat for direct war needs, and to secure control over supply necessary for fair distribution through rationing.

Slaughterers are required to stamp their permit number at least once on each wholesale cut.

Farm Families Honored

Farm families who have enlisted in the huge 1943 food production program will be awarded a Certificate of Farm War Service in recognition of their war work.

The 11 x 14 inch certificates, signed by Secretary Wickard, will be presented by County USDA War Boards as soon as possible after the completion of the 1943 farm mobilization drive. This drive, aimed at getting each farmer to produce his share of the 1943 food production goals, began January 12 and is to be completed this month.

"This certificate" said Mr. Wickard, "is a simple word of appreciation and encouragement to the fighting units of the food front—the Nation's farm families. On the long, hard work of these families, on their ingenuity in overcoming every handicap imposed by total war will depend to a considerable measure the outcome of this war."

Secretary Wickard sent telegrams to the Governors of the 48 States proposing the release of young people from schools in small towns and rural areas to help with the planting of essential crops this spring in labor scarcity areas. Purpose was to make available immediately all possible aid in spring planting.

OCD Director Landis urged "every man, woman and child who can work with a spade, rake and hoe" to plant Victory Gardens as "a practical defense against food shortage."

Guidance in planning, planting and caring for such gardens should be provided by local defense councils, Mr. Landis said, adding that many councils are now engaged in this activity.

Soybeans, Flaxseed Supported

A loan and purchase program will support prices to farmers on their crop of soybeans this year. The base loan and purchase rate on No. 2 yellow soybeans with 14 percent moisture is \$1.70 per bushel. Premiums for low moisture and discounts for other quality factors result in prices from \$1.75 to \$1.57 for green and yellow soybeans of other grades and moisture content. The base rate on 1942-crop soybeans was \$1.60 a bushel with discounts for other grades but no premium for low moisture content. Loans will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation acting through county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

A loan program for the 1943 crop of flaxseed will be based on a price support of \$2.70 per bushel on No. 1 flaxseed at the Minneapolis terminal market.

Loans will be available—upon the security of warehouse receipts or chattel mortgages covering eligible flaxseed—to any producer of flaxseed grading No. 1 or No. 2, provided the farm has met at least 90 percent of its war crop goal. Loans will be available through January 31, 1944. They will mature on demand or on June 30, 1944, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum.

A storage allowance of 7 cents per bushel will be made on farm-stored flaxseed and will be paid at the time the loan is completed. On flaxseed redeemed, the storage allowance will be refunded, plus 3 percent interest.

Production of specific items of farm machinery and equipment up to the amounts recommended by Food Administrator Wickard was authorized by an amendment to Limitation Order L-170.

The increase was made possible by the recent action of the WFB requirements committee which allotted additional critical materials for the manufacture of farm machinery during the second quarter of this year. The new allotment will permit production of slightly less than double the amount of farm machinery allowed under the original terms.

Barbed Wire Order Changed

To help meet the Department of Agriculture's farm production goals, 2 point barbed wire can now be made in two styles, and 4 point wire can be made in one style. Previously, manufacture of only one style of 2 point wire was permitted.

New or rebuilt electric storage batteries of the type generally known as automotive replacement batteries, may now be bought by farmers for operating shocking devices for wire fencing and for use with other farm equipment. Purchase of electric storage batteries for farm uses formerly filled in whole or part by dry cell batteries which are no longer available is now permitted. Approximately 765,000 storage batteries are needed.

Total production of wool last year in the United States, both shorn and pulled, was 549,073,000 pounds. Of this quantity, 392,373,000 pounds was shorn wool and 66,700,000 pounds was pulled wool. In addition there were about 1,250,000 pounds of grease-equivalent wool shorn from lamb and sheep skins as part of the process of producing shearlings. The 1942 production of shorn wool was the largest on record and that of pulled wool the second largest. Total wool production was the largest on record.

LESS MALT IN BEER ORDERED BY WPB

In order to conserve malt for the manufacture of industrial alcohol, larger breweries are required to reduce their consumption of malt and malt syrup 7 percent below the 1942 amount. Small brewers are prohibited from using more of such products than they used in 1942.

War Manpower . . .

Agency Announces New Program To Keep Workers on Farms

Selective Service Reports 6,500 Agricultural Workers Now Being Deferred Each Day

A four-point program to keep necessary agricultural workers on the farm and to ensure production of vital commodities for this Nation and its allies through cooperation between the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture was announced early this week by WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt.

At the same time, Selective Service disclosed that some 6,500 farm workers daily are being placed in a deferred status where they will remain as long as they continue on their jobs and remain essential to agricultural production. Holding of essential workers on farms is one of the major goals of the labor program of the Agricultural Labor Administration of the Department of Agriculture. The four points of the program are:

1. Department of Agriculture State and county war boards have been authorized and instructed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to seek deferment of farm workers whom they believe to be necessary when the worker or his employer fails to request deferment and to take appeals from local board decisions regarding agricultural workers when they believe such action is justified.

2. Whenever local boards, in the process of classifying registrants, find a registrant who is engaged in agriculture but not producing a sufficient number of agricultural units to warrant his classification in Class II-C or Class III-C, the special classes for agricultural workers, they will refer the registrant to a War Board and allow 30 days for his placement where he can produce the required number of units.

Calls May Be Unfilled

3. Instruction to local boards that they will classify in Class II-C or Class III-C any registrant who has had agricultural experience but who has left the farm for other work provided he returns to agriculture and becomes regularly engaged in and essential to it prior to his receipt of an order to report for induction into the armed forces.

4. Instruction to local boards that they are not to reclassify out of a deferred classification a farm worker who is regularly engaged in and necessary to an agricultural endeavor essential to the support of the war effort even if failure to reclassify means that calls for military manpower remain unfilled.

The new instructions to local boards are contained in Local Board Memorandum 164-A, supplementing Local Board Memorandum 164 which advised of the creation of Class II-C and Class III-C for agricultural workers deferred solely on the basis of occupation and for agricultural workers with dependents.

May Use County Files

Agencies of the Selective Service System may contact and consult with War Boards and be contacted and consulted by them regarding an individual registrant under the new program and local boards may make full use of the information which is available in the files of the County War Boards, the memorandum emphasized.

AGENCY CLARIFIES DEPENDENCY CASES

Instructions to Selective Service local boards prohibiting the drafting of men with children who are recognized as dependents under the Selective Service Act and Regulations until such action is authorized by National Selective Service Headquarters are still in effect, the War Manpower Commission stated last week.

"The only men with children who are being selected for induction at the present time," Chairman McNutt said, "are those in whose cases the dependency was acquired after December 8, 1941, or at a time when selection was imminent. Those registrants having wives and children, or children only, with whom they maintain a bona fide home, and who were married before December 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent, may not be inducted through Selective Service until there is direct authorization by National Headquarters."

Selective Service Class IV-H Ended

Reclassification Ordered For Men Over 38 Years

Selective Service local boards were directed this week to place no more men over 38 years of age in Class IV-H, the class for registrants who are beyond the present military age limit, and to reclassify out of Class IV-H those registrants who, by reason of their agricultural occupation or endeavor, are now or prior to May 1 may become eligible for Class II-C or Class III-C deferment.

Furthermore, boards were advised that beginning May 1, 1943, they should reclassify out of Class IV-H all other registrants and place them in the classes to which they properly belong by reason of occupational, dependency, or other status.

Registrants who are reclassified out of Class IV-H and who have no cause for deferment other than age will be placed in Class I-A and will be the first men over 38 inducted if and when the armed forces determine they can be used in the military establishment.

Deferments for Farmers

Those registrants who are reclassified out of Class IV-H and placed in Class II-C or Class III-C because of their agricultural occupation or endeavor prior to May 1, will be continued in those classes as long as they are necessary to agriculture if men over 38 are called for service. Other registrants reclassified after May 1 and placed in other classes will remain there, if men over 38 are called, only so long as men in their class would be deferred—as for example, normally not longer than six months if they are given a Class II-A or Class II-B deferment for occupation other than agricultural.

The new instructions, contained in amendments to Selective Service Regulations, provide:

"No registrant shall hereafter be placed in Class IV-H. The classification of all such registrants now eligible or who, before May 1, 1943, become eligible for classification into Class II-C or Class III-C shall be immediately reopened and they shall be classified in Class II-C or Class III-C. The classification of all other registrants now in Class IV-H shall be reopened and they shall be classified anew as soon as possible after May 1, 1943."

War Wages and Labor . . .

Equal Pay for Equal Work Ordered for Coast Air Plants

Chairman W. H. Davis Sees Job Reclassification As Spur to Increased Airplane Production

To remove one of the main barriers to maximum production at the plants of eight Southern California airframe companies, the National War Labor Board last week ordered the establishment of simplified job classifications based on the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Typical of present chaotic conditions in the rapidly-growing industry is one classification in which many employees performing substantially the same job received rates varying from 75 cents to \$1.15. The Board based its wage adjustments on its policy of stabilizing wages by removing "manifest injustices that arise from unusual and unreasonable differences in wage rates."

The Board found that the Southern California workers were entitled to no increase to correct maladjustments, since increases totalling more than 15 per cent have already been granted since January 1, 1941. However, under the reclassification plan ordered, about 50 per cent of the classified workers will receive pay increases averaging approximately 7½ cents per hour. The basic hourly minimum for all except untrained beginners will be 75 cents.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment

Applying its 15 percent cost-of-living adjustment policy to employees of the Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle and Renton, Wash., the Board found that a 4½ cent general hourly wage increase was in order. The base rate for all Boeing workers except beginners was raised to 82½ cents.

Retrospective pay to July 6, 1942, in a lump sum of cash or a slightly higher value in war bonds, was ordered for all workers who had remained on the pay roll since July 6. This amounted to \$64.75 cash for all California companies and \$78.75 at Boeing plants in Washington.

In commenting on the need for bringing order out of the chaotic wage structure in the California aircraft industry, WLB Chairman William H. Davis, in a comment for the Board majority, said:

"In our opinion there is no single factor in the whole field of labor relations

that does more to break down morale, create individual dissatisfaction, encourage absenteeism, increase labor turnover, and hamper production than obviously unjust inequalities in the wage rates paid to different individuals in the same labor group within the same plant."

In wiping out these inequalities by establishing a new pay schedule, the Board established minimum and maximum labor rates for each of 10 labor grades and reduced the number of rated occupations from 1,154 to 291. It based the rate ranges for the 10 labor grades on prevailing rates now being paid in the industry and prevailing rates for comparable occupations paid in other plants in the labor market area.

The Board vote on the case was 7 to 5, with Wayne L. Morse, public member, and the four labor members dissenting.

Hourly Earnings Higher

In explaining why the Board majority held that the California employees are not entitled to any increase under the "Little Steel" formula, Chairman Davis said:

"That there has been in fact an overall increase in average straight-time hourly earnings of at least that amount is quite solidly confirmed by the fact that average straight-time hourly earnings as of September 1942 are 27 percent above average straight-time hourly earnings for January 1941."

Boeing workers were entitled to a cost-of-living adjustment under the "Little Steel" cost-of-living adjustment formula. Their average straight-time hourly earnings in January 1941, were 84.3 cents, and since then they received one general increase of 8 cents an hour (or 9.5 percent), leaving a further increase of 5.5 percent, or 4.6 cents, due them.

The order is to remain in effect "for the duration of the unlimited National Emergency," unless modified or terminated by the Board.

Dissenting Opinions

In his dissenting opinion, Dean Morse outlined the various attempts of the Government to stabilize wages of the West Coast aircraft workers and declared that "it is impossible for the writer to escape the conclusion that if this dispute had been handled expeditiously, efficiently and in keeping with the policies and practices which prevailed at the time the dispute arose, these workers would have received a general wage increase."

Dean Morse said the workers were entitled to the increases recommended to the Board by its investigator, Paul R. Porter. "Wage increases which go to workers' stomachs and to the necessities of life are not, in fact, inflationary," Morse declared.

The dissenting opinion of the four labor members stated that the 15-percent cost-of-living formula is not applicable to this case because there are four times as many employees in the industry as there were in January 1941, resulting in extraordinary changes in the occupational composition of the work force, the labor members said. In such circumstances in the past, the Board "has generally ruled that the maladjustment or 'Little Steel' formula is not applicable," the opinion stated.

GROCERS MAY GET ADDITIONAL FOODS

Wholesale and retail grocers were informed last week by the Office of Price Administration that in situations where present stocks of processed foods are not adequate to meet buying demand under point rationing, they may obtain emergency supplies.

It was emphasized, however, that this emergency adjustment will be granted only where the aggregate in inventory points is lower than the amount OPA feels the applicant should have. A shortage of one or two items does not necessarily warrant an emergency adjustment.

The emergency adjustments are, in effect, a grant of points designed to allow to grocers requesting relief, sufficient points with which to acquire more stocks. The wholesaler may apply for an emergency adjustment (on OPA Form R-315) at his nearest State or district office during March only. This application may be filed in person, by agent, or by mail.

Jobs and Civil Service . . .

Commission Lists New Positions

Aircraft Factory Inspectors, Engineers Urgently Needed

Apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for positions listed below.

Obtain information at first- or second-class post offices, or from the Commission's Regional or Washington offices. No written tests are required unless a statement to the contrary appears. *Salaries quoted are annual and include added overtime compensation allowed for the present 48-hour week.*

War workers should not file unless they may use higher skills in these positions. War Manpower Commission restrictions are posted in first- and second-class post offices.

Newly Announced

Aircraft factory inspector, \$3,828—Holders of Aircraft Mechanic's and Aircraft Engine Mechanic's Certificates who have had 2 years' supervisory or 3 years' inspectional experience in the mechanical field of aircraft manufacture or repair.

Engineering and Science

Engineers, \$3,163 to \$8,000—Persons with at least 5 years' appropriate training or experience for work in aeronautical, chemical, communications, construction, electrical, industrial, marine, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, naval architectural, sanitary, structural, and other branches of engineering.

Junior engineers, \$2,433—College women especially. Those without previous engineering study may qualify by completing a special tuition-free, Government-sponsored, 10-week E. S. M. W. T. course.

Engineering draftsmen, \$1,752 to \$3,163—Men, women, with at least 6 months' experience, or appropriate high school or other training.

Metallurgists, \$3,163 to \$5,600—Persons who have had 4 years' appropriate college study, plus a minimum of 2 years' experience, or graduate study in metallurgy.

Inspectors, defense production protective Service, \$3,163 to \$5,600—Persons qualified to make inspections, reports, recommendations that will prevent avoidable delays in production and delivery of defense materials. They must be competent to suggest means of control-

ling such hazards as explosions, accidents, break downs, etc. in industrial plants, arsenals, and warehouses.

Technical and scientific aids, \$1,970 to \$3,163—Women especially who have had at least 1 year of appropriate experience or college study in chemistry, physics, mathematics, etc.

Junior chemists, \$2,433—College women who have made chemistry their major study.

Business and Professional

Accountants and auditors, \$3,163 to \$6,500—Persons with experience or education especially in industrial cost accounting.

Accounting and auditing assistants, \$2,433—Men or women who have had at least 2 years of appropriate accounting education or experience. For Washington, D. C.

Economists, Statisticians, \$3,163 to \$6,500—Persons who have had at least 5 years' experience or education in economics or statistics.

Investigators, matériel division, Army Air Corps, \$3,828 to \$4,999—Men who have had experience as investigators of major criminal activities in Federal, State, municipal, or other agencies.

Training specialists, \$3,163 to \$5,600—Men or women qualified by previous experience to train Government personnel for technical, professional, trade, or industrial positions, achieving results by diversified methods. Ability to effect successful contacts with operating officials and subordinates important.

Transportation specialists, \$3,163 to \$6,500—Persons with at least 3 years' experience in a phase of railroad, bus, water, or air transportation.

Freight and passenger rate clerks, \$2,798 and \$3,163—Men or women who have had at least 3 years' appropriate experience and are familiar with freight or passenger tariffs of railroad, highway, and steamship carriers.

SOFT COAL STOCKS SHRINK, ICKES WARNS

Storing every ton of bituminous coal possible against future emergencies is essential in view of the greater difficulties faced by producing and transporting industries and the increasing requirements for soft coal, Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes warned last week.

The warning was given added urgency by Mr. Ickes' revelation that in January 6,520,000 more tons of soft coal were burned than mines produced, and, were it not for stock piles, a coal crisis would have resulted.

Housing and Construction

Construction Policy Strictly Applied

WPB Stops Less-Essential Jobs Totaling 1,300,000,000

WPB announced that in a little more than 4 months stop orders had been issued for construction projects costing more than a billion and a quarter dollars, and that projects costing more than a billion dollars had been approved.

At the Willow Run bomber plant in Detroit, more than 8,000 family accommodations are now being constructed, and 3,000 more will be under contract soon, NHA Administrator Blandford said last week.

"The 3,000 dormitory units at Willow Run should provide for all the single workers presently employed at the plant and some of the women workers expected to be recruited in the near future," said Mr. Blandford. "Plants now are being made to provide for the influx of additional women workers which is anticipated with increasing employment at Willow Run."

Strict Control Cited

Indicating the strict WPB policy of holding less-essential building to a minimum, stop orders on projects already under way having a total cost of \$1,306,352,395 have been issued since last October 23. Included in this total are projects costing \$2,236,648 which were ordered stopped during the week ended February 26. All of the stop orders were issued as the result of decisions by the facility review committee. Construction projects having a total cost of \$1,086,990,976, which were examined and found to be essential to the war effort, have been approved by WPB in a little more than 4 months.

The types of materials which in future construction projects may be assigned preference ratings were substantially broadened by WPB. Under a new order now effective, preference ratings may be assigned not only to construction material but also to tools, machinery or equipment which will be located in the project and which will be used there in the manufacturing or processing of goods or the performance of services. Ratings may also be assigned to any material which will be used in connection with the construction of the project, including hand tools, repair parts for construction machinery, forms, scaffolding, and the like. Construction machinery and fuel are not included.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .



MISCELLANEOUS DATA MERCHANT VESSELS DELIVERED

| | Feb. 1943 | Cumulative Mar. '42-Feb. '43 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Number of ships..... | 107 | 680 |
| Tonnage (deadweight tons)..... | 1,186,000 | 9,701,000 |

¹ In addition, the Maritime Commission delivered during the period 66 special type vessels with a total deadweight tonnage of 148,000.



LABOR DISPUTES

| | Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries ¹ | 450,000 | 200,000 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | $\frac{1}{100}$ of 1% | $\frac{1}{100}$ of 1% |

¹ The term "strike" includes both strikes and lockouts.
Source: BLS.



EMPLOYMENT BY SEX

Metal Products Industries¹

Percentage Distribution of Wage Earners by Sex

| | Dec. 1942 | Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 | Jan. 1943 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | | Female | |
| Industry: | | | | |
| Total..... | 79.6 | 78.4 | 20.4 | 21.6 |
| Iron and steel products (except machinery)..... | 82.2 | 81.0 | 17.8 | 19.0 |
| Nonferrous metal products..... | 73.0 | 71.7 | 27.0 | 28.3 |
| Electrical machinery..... | 60.1 | 58.8 | 39.9 | 41.2 |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | 88.1 | 87.1 | 11.9 | 12.9 |
| Automobile and electrical equipment..... | 87.7 | 86.0 | 12.3 | 14.0 |
| Other transportation equipment..... | 94.4 | 93.5 | 5.6 | 6.5 |
| Miscellaneous industries..... | 60.3 | 59.9 | 39.7 | 40.1 |

¹ The industries exclude aircraft, shipbuilding and government-owned ordnance plants and navy yards. The basic ferrous and nonferrous metal producing industries are excluded.



INCOME PAYMENTS

Annual Rate in Billions of Dollars

| | Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 | Jan. 1943 | Jan. 1941 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total income payments ¹ | \$132.0 | \$130.1 | \$103.3 | \$92.3 |
| Non-agricultural income..... | 116.1 | 114.1 | 92.3 | 75.7 |
| Agricultural income ² | 15.9 | 16.0 | 11.0 | 6.6 |

¹ Total income payments include salaries, wages, dividends, interest, entrepreneurial income, net rents, royalties, and relief and insurance payments. The rate is adjusted for seasonal variation.

² Includes net income of farm operators, wages of farm labor, and interest and net rents on agricultural property.

³ Revised. Source: Department of Commerce.



BOND SALES AND DEBT

| | Feb. 1943 | Jan. 1943 | Feb. 1943 | May 1941 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | | (Millions of dollars) | |
| War bond sales ¹ | \$687 | \$1,240 | \$703 | \$370 |
| Net Federal debt ² | 106,000 | 103,500 | 56,600 | 45,800 |

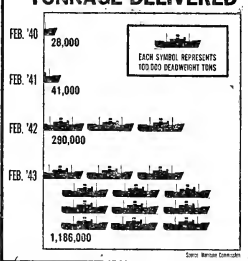
¹ Total funds received.

² Exclude guaranteed obligations.

War Facts are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WPB

WAR FACTS

MERCHANT VESSEL TONNAGE DELIVERED



Publications may have more or less of "War Facts" statistical charts

INDICES OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

| | Dec. 1942 | Jan. 1943 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Munitions production..... | 497 | 163 |
| War construction..... | 213 | 109 |
| Total war output..... | 363 | 135 |

WAR CONSTRUCTION

| | June 1940-Dec. 31, 1942 | (Millions of dollars) |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Government-financed: | | |
| Commitments for nonindustrial construction..... | \$15,128 | |
| Commitments for industrial facilities expansion..... | 14,043 | |

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS— EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

| | Jan. 31, 1943 | Dec. 31, 1942 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | (Billions of dollars) | |
| War program..... | \$238.4 | \$238.0 |
| Commitments..... | \$183.8 | \$183.8 |
| Expenditures..... | 74.5 | 68.2 |

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

| | Jan. 1943 |
|--|-----------|
| Metal Products Industries: | |
| Average weekly hours worked per wage earner..... | 47.9 |
| Average hours per week of plant utilization..... | 70.8 |

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

| | Jan. 1942 to Jan. 1943 |
|---|------------------------|
| Food..... | 14.5 |
| Clothing..... | 8.4 |
| House furnishings..... | 4.7 |
| ¹ Not available. ² Preliminary. | |
| ³ Estimated. | |

For additional information on Indices of Program Progress and War Construction see VICTORY, Feb. 10, 1943, p. 177; for Program—Commitments—Expenditures see Issues of Feb. 17, 1943, p. 210; for Hours Worked Per Week, see issue of Feb. 24, 1943, p. 241; for Cost of Living, see issue of Mar. 3, 1943, p. 270.

Motion Pictures . . .

U. S. NEWS
REVIEWS

Official United States news reviews—motion picture stories of the war, at home and abroad—are now being produced and distributed by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information. These news reviews, available from more than 175 distributors of 16mm films, are produced especially for nontheatrical audiences in factories, churches, clubs, schools, unions, and civilian meetings of all kinds.

Three issues of the News Review have been released so far. Number one, out in November, includes six stories—from women working in an ordnance plant to the battle for Malta. Number two, released in February, has scenes of jungle fighting in New Guinea, of the completion of Alcan highway, of an army mobile laundry, and of the results of unnecessary civilian travel. Number three, in circulation within a week, contains pictures of the new Mosquito bomber, the landing at Milne Bay, the bombing of Naples.

Each issue of *U. S. News Review* now closes with a fighting song—the Marines' Hymn on Number 2 and the Coast Guard Song, "Semper Paratus," on Number 3.

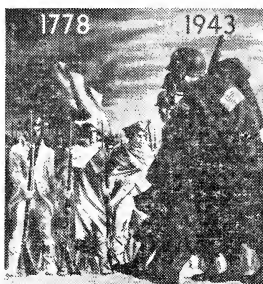
In addition to *U. S. News Reviews*, the Office of War Information has films picturing the fighting forces, the production fronts, the United Nations, and the responsibilities of civilians. Here are the films available now. Four or five new films are released each month.

THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY (10 minutes), BOMBER (10 minutes), CAMPUS ON THE MARCH (19 minutes), DEMOCRACY IN ACTION (11 minutes), DIVIDE AND CONQUER (14 minutes).

DOVER (10 minutes), HENRY BROWNE, FARMER (11 minutes), HOME ON THE RANGE (11 minutes), JAPANESE RELOCATION (9 minutes), KEEPING FIT (10 minutes).

LAKE CARRIER (9 minutes), LETTER TO BRITAIN (20 minutes), MAN-POWER (8 minutes), MEN AND THE SEA (10 minutes), NEGRO COLLEGES IN WARTIME (8 minutes).

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRING LINE (3 minutes), THE PRICE OF VICTORY (13 minutes), RING OF STEEL (10 minutes), SAFEGUARDING MILITARY INFORMATION (10 minutes), SALVAGE (7 minutes).



AMERICANS
WILL ALWAYS FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

—Mats available

PUBLICATIONS—
POSTERS

The following publications and posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

Posters

ENEMY EARS ARE LISTENING.
FLAG—GIVE IT YOUR BEST.
ATTACK, ATTACK, ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS!

THIS WORLD CANNOT EXIST HALF SLAVE AND HALF FREE.

I NEED YOUR SKILL IN A WAR JOB.
GIVE 'EM THE STUFF TO FIGHT WITH.

REMEMBER DECEMBER 7TH.
SOMEBODY BLABBED—SAILOR.

THE STATE OF THE NATION.
SOMEONE TALKED.

SOMEBODY BLABBED—SOLDIER.
STRONG IN THE STRENGTH OF THE LORD.
UNITED WE WIN.

THIS IS NAZI BRUTALITY.
THIS MAN IS YOUR FRIEND—ETHIOPIAN.

UNITED WE STAND (STREAMER).
WOMEN IN THE WAR.

TIME IS SHORT (STREAMER).
THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

FREE LABOR WILL WIN.
AMERICANS! SHARE THE MEAT.

A CARELESS WORD . . . A NEEDLESS SINKING.

ADVANCE DECEMBER 7TH.

Pamphlets

TALE OF A CITY: Story of Warsaw under Nazi domination (illustrated), which is typical of the treatment of population and property in other areas which they occupy.

YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES: 2 by 3 inches. A vest-pocket-size publication addressed to labor, containing a concise explanation of wage stabilization and its part in the over-all victory program.

TOWARD NEW HORIZONS: The World Beyond the War. First of a series of pamphlets containing statements and speeches illuminating the developing policies of the United Nations. Speeches by Vice President Wallace, Under Secretary of State Welles, Ambassador Winant, and Milo Perkins throw light upon the development of American thinking on the subject of the post-war world. (Limited quantities available.)

THE FOUR FREEDOMS: The Rights of All Men—Everywhere. An elaboration of the freedoms we are fighting for.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER. A documented analysis of the techniques employed by Hitler to create dissension and distrust among his foes.

THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE. Story of the brave struggle waged against Hitler in Occupied Europe.

THE PRICE OF FREE WORLD VICTORY. Vice President Wallace's speech. (Limited quantities available.)

THE WAR AND HUMAN FREEDOM. Secretary Hull's speech. (Limited quantities available.)

THE THOUSAND MILLION. Concise description of the countries and people that make up the United Nations. (Limited quantities available.)

VICTORY LINE RADIO
PARTS PROMISED SOON

Owners of radios, regardless of their make and vintage, will be able to keep their sets in repair when the new Victory Line of replacement parts goes into production which manufacturers have started to schedule.

The Victory Line substitutes a few types of each receiving set component for the great number produced in peacetime. For example, 350 types of electrolytic condenser were reduced to 9. In addition to such condensers, the Victory Line includes fixed paper-dielectric condensers, volume controls, power and audio transformers and chokes.

There is a possibility that production of radio tubes, virtually suspended last June, will be resumed. The subject was discussed at a recent meeting with manufacturers. With production for civilian use at a minimum, replacement tubes are now supplied to owners of home sets from existing stocks.

Official War Releases . . .

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, February 28, through Saturday, March 6. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

Office of War Information

JOINT U. S. CHIEFS OF STAFF. America's four leading war strategists—two Army and two Navy—comprise Joint United States Chiefs of Staff. OWI-1280.

42,000 HOUSING UNITS COMPLETED during January. OWI-1330.

DATES WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT. OWI-1350.

STAFFER HEADS OWI RADIO BUREAU. Donald D. Staffer, Chief of Domestic Radio Bureau, OWI, OWI-1342.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS (No. 61). A summary of the week. OWI-1347.

OIL SUBCOMMITTEE ANNOUNCED in District 8 (Southwest). OWI-1351.

BERMUDAS EMBARK ANOVS OUTLET. Consumers burned estimated 6,520,000 more tons in January than mines produced. OWI-1352.

WEATHER SLOWS COAL SHIPMENTS into New England during week ended February 20. OWI-1353.

REPORT ON CHILD GRANTS. Federal funds granted to States for development of community services for children of working mothers. OWI-1355.

LEND-LEASE TO SHIP EIGHT PLANTS. Industrial plants operating in U. S. have been acquired for Lend-Lease shipment abroad. OWI-1356.

ALASKA FISHERIES RULES ISSUED for 1943. OWI-1357.

SHIPYARD WOMEN SAFEGUARDED. Representatives of 90 percent of shipyarders drew up set of standards covering clothing and protective devices for women shipyard workers. OWI-1358.

IGLES CALLS FOR 4,500 NEW OIL WELLS during 1943—50 percent more than ever drilled before in a single year. OWI-1360.

DRIVING BAN SHOWN EFFECTIVE on non-essential driving. OWI-1361.

COLLIER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED. Robert Thach Collier as director of PAW's marketing division. OWI-1362.

WAR AGENCIES PREPARING JOB PLAN to combat war industry job absences. OWI-1364.

DAVIS KILLS SHORTAGE RUMOR. No rationing of clothes is in present prospect. OWI-1365.

ADMIRAL MCCULLOUGH JOINS OWI. Rear Admiral Richard P. McCullough appointed Security Officer. OWI-1366.

BOMBERS FAMILY UNITS BUILDING at Willow Run Bomber Plant. OWI-1371.

EAST'S MOTOR TRAFFIC HELD DOWN with about same reduction in traffic in January as in December. OWI-1372.

RELLOCATION FREES 215 PERSONS of Japanese descent, as result of War Department's new delineation of Japanese exclusion zone. OWI-1374.

U. S. HELPS INDIA TO AN CHINA. India strengthened as source of supply for allied armies in China and India. OWI-1367.

DAVIS RELEASES TAPER LETTER, discussing OWI endeavors. OWI-1376.

EAST COAST SUPPLY BULLETIN. Supplies on hand-to-mouth basis during seven days ending Feb. 27. OWI-1377.

TANKER YARD WINS FURNACE. Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. wins contract to build 130 ships delivered in February, surpassing all ship construction records. OWI-1379.

WESTERN RELOCATION PROJECTS GIVEN HIGH PRIORITY to expedite power, rubber, and food output. OWI-1381.

"EDUCATION AND WAR" HANDBOOK PUBLISHED on proceedings of National Institute on Education and the War. OWI-1383.

OWI TRAINS FOREIGN OUTPOST PERSONNEL. Students will be employees of the Overseas Operations Branch of the OWI who have been assigned to posts abroad. OWI-1384.

SEAFARERS PRODUCTION UNDER DEMAND. Production will reach less than 60 percent of demand under present conditions. OWI-1385.

OWI REPORTS FROM INDIA on efficient and fully-equipped aircraft repair shop. OWI-1382.

CERTAIN PETROLEUM PRIORITIES STOPPED by Preference Rating Exclusion Order M-201. OWI-1363.

ARMY, NAVY ENDORSE WAR TIME. Under Secretary of War Patterson and Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal warn that change would deter production. OWI-1368.

LEND-LEASE FOOD SHIPMENTS. Statement on 1943 shipments of canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried peas and beans, dried fruits. OWI-1370.

LABOR ABSENTEEISM DISCUSSED. Cooperation of labor, management, industrial experts of Department of Labor and State departments of labor urged. OWI-1373.

War Production Board

GLASS COOKING UTENSILS. Former kinds of cast iron kitchen utensils reduced resulting in development of glass substitutes. WPB-2579.

BATT REPORTS ON CRMB. May provide foundation for settlement of world-wide scramble for raw materials after the war begun. WPB-2644.

WAR PRODUCES PLASTIC DISHES. Navy specification today, but destined to become popular tableware. WPB-2639.

COPPER-BERYLLIUM SCRAP ROUTED. Deliveries of persons specifically authorized by WPB. WPB-2664.

CMP REGULATIONS AMENDED, establishing procedures for contingencies not previously covered. WPB-2694.

ELECTRIC MOTOR SCHEDULING USED at recent meeting of electric Motor Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-2695.

HARDWOOD LUMBER INCREASE NEEDED. WPB-2696.

FRUIT CONTAINERS SIMPLIFIED. Wooden containers for shipping fresh fruits and vegetables. WPB-2698.

OLD HEATER ORDER REVOKED because adequately controlled under provisions of General Limitation Order L-172. WPB-2699.

MAINTENANCE PRACTICE SIMPLIFIED for general industrial equipment. WPB-2700.

CHEMICAL MEN PLAN CAR SAVING. To minimize cross-hauling and expedite loading and unloading. WPB-2701.

PREFERENCE RATINGS BROADENED. Types of materials which in future construction projects may be assigned preference ratings substantially broadened. WPB-2702.

WPB REPORTS ON SALVAGE. Scrap collections of iron and steel during last 6 months of 1942. WPB-2703.

WORK CLOTHING ORDER TIGHTENED for agricultural and industrial women workers. WPB-2807.

MACHINE TOOL DELIVERIES DROP during January. WPB-2706.

HAVENES EAST ON WAR PROBLEMS caused by change from a peacetime to wartime economy in building materials field. WPB-2762.

WOLCOTT APPOINTED TO WPB Post as Special Assistant to handle problems of procurement, allocation, and use of iron and steel scrap. WPB-2763.

ALLOY STEEL DISCUSSED AT MEETING. Supplying the aircraft industry stressed by Iron and Steel Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-2764.

MATCH INDUSTRY WARNED OF RESTRICTIONS. Restrictions on placing orders and accepting deliveries were effective Feb. 25. WPB-2765.

NEED FOR CONSERVING OIL STRESSER. Curbing the use of castor, cottonseed, and tung oils, because of critical supply situation. WPB-2766.

PRISTLEY RESIGNS WPB POSITION as Chief of the Steel Division's Alloy Steel Branch. WPB-2767.

MILLS TOLD HOW TO SAVE PICKER STICKS by shifting from the traditional use of white birch wood. WPB-2771.

"FROZEN STEEL" GOING TO WAR USES at rate of more than 70,000 tons monthly. WPB-2732.

FARM MACHINERY PRODUCTION AUTHORIZED up to amounts recommended by Food Administrator Wickard. WPB-2752.

FARMERS MAY BUY AUTOMOTIVE BATTERIES for operating shocking devices for wire fencing and with other farm equipment. WPB-2756.

STEEL PRODUCTS ORDER AMENDED. To facilitate rebuilding of warehouse stocks of steel products before the introduction of CMP. WPB-2757.

MOVING NEW OFFICIAL OF WPB. Director of the Containers Division. WPB-2761.

FARM MACHINERY QUOTAS RAISED to slightly less than double the amount of farm machinery allowed under L-170. WPB-2768.

EQUIPMENT PRIORITIES EXPLAINED. Use of ratings to purchase minor items of productive capital equipment permitted, but not any item to be used for plant expansion. WPB-2753.

COPPER CHEMICALS ON QUARTERLY BASIS, instead of monthly. WPB-2754.

SILVER-ALLOY COPPER CONTROL RIGID. Prohibited since March 1, except on orders rated A-1-a, or higher. WPB-2755.

STEEL PLATE SETS NEW HIGH. Production during February reached average daily shipments of 38,295 net tons. WPB-2759.

STUDY OF PRODUCTION COST. WPB-2705.

IRON-ALLOY TYPES FREED. Messianacuba belata and Peruvian F. A. Q. white belata freed from control. WPB-2722.

RAIL IMPORTS OF COFFEE CONTROLLED. Imports from Mexico, Guatemala and El Salvador under strict control. WPB-2726.

IMPORT ORDERS CLARIFIED "in transit" shipments defined. WPB-2736.

J. A. R. MOSELEY JOINS SWPC as director. WPB-2749.

PRODUCTION OF DISHWASHERS LIMITED. Not available for many civilian uses. WPB-2750.

COPPER USE AGAIN LIMITED in manufacture of automotive parts. WPB-2751.

WPB SURVEYS WOOD PROSPECTS. Outlook for civilian encroachment. WPB-2519.

48-HOUR WEEK SET FOR TEXTILES. WPB-2723.

WAREHOUSE BRASS UNDER CMP REG. 4. Copper Order M-9-a amended. WPB-2725.

81 PERCENT OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS APPROVED. WPB-2737.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS SCHEDULING. Electrical measuring instrument deliveries will be scheduled after April 1 by WPB. WPB-2738.

FURNITURE REPORTS REQUIRED BY MARCH 27 on cost value of essential metal parts consumed during base period. WPB-2739.

HEARING-AID BATTERIES IN SUPPLY. Suppliers in better position to meet battery needs. WPB-2740.

COSMETIC MANUFACTURE controlled only through allocations of raw materials. WPB-2763.

STOCKPILE CAR RULES MODIFIED. Care of reserve stocks of automobiles, trucks, and trailers outlined. WPB-2719.

PIPE FLANGE RULE AMENDED. Greater use of grey cast iron and malleable iron permitted. WPB-2720.

RADIO PARTS TO BE IN SUPPLY. Victory Line parts to go into production. WPB-2727.

PACKING SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED. Methods of packing for overseas shipment made available. WPB-2729.

PROCEDURE FOR WINE TANK CARS. Application may be filed monthly on Form FD-782. WPB-2730.

Big Brewers Malt Cut 7 percent below 1942.

WPB-2709.
FARM FENCING RULE LIBERALIZED on heavier gage barbed wire and an additional style of wire fence. WPB-2691.

L-252 ENJOINS CORRECTED to exempt valves, cost or forged. WPB-2697.

INCREASE OF RAYON STUDIED by Textile, Clothing and Leather Products Branch of OCS. WPB-2706.

CIVILIAN SHOE REPAIRS PROTECTED. Sole tanners and converters required to continue to set aside 25 percent of their production's type sole leather bend production for repairs. WPB-2710.

INSULATING CAMERIC OUTFIT 100 PERCENT of industry's capacity. WPB-2711.

HORSEHIDE TANNING RULE EXTENDS to put horsehide fronts, butts, and shanks into process during March and subsequent months. WPB-2712.

STRETCH EQUIPMENT, WPB ASKS. Food retailers and distributors should depend on existing bookkeeping facilities to handle extra work involved in point rationing. WPB-2713.

FLOOR-FINISHING MACHINES. Anticorrosion, Speed, production of floor finishing and floor maintenance machines, and industrial vacuum cleaners. WPB-2714.

WPB RELEASES 2,276 VEHICLES under truck-rationing program during week ending February 27. WPB-2715.

12,522,540 PAIR OF STOCKINGS SALVAGED since inception of Stocking Salvage Campaign. WPB-2716.

USED CONTAINER DAMAGES STUDIED by Transportation Advisory Committee for Protective Coatings and Materials. WPB-2717.

ARC LIGHTS SOURCE OF COPPER. 270,000 pounds of copper scrap can be recovered annually from copper-coated carbons. WPB-2718.

CHEMICAL MANNING TABLES ASKED from approximately 2,000 chemical plants. WPB-2720.

DISHWASHING MACHINES LIMITED. WPB-2721.

FIVE ALCOHOL PLANTS PLANNED. To operate on grain at Carrollville, Wis.; Dubuque and Keokuk, Iowa; and Moline and Peoria, Ill. WPB-2741.

CASKETS PUT UNDER CONTROL. Restrictions on sizes and designs. WPB-2743.

AIR-COOLED ENGINES LIMITED, except for aircraft and motorcycle propulsion. WPB-2744.

WPB REGIONS TO ALLOW BUILDING of residential, agricultural, and many types of commercial construction, costing less than \$10,000. WPB-2745.

PRIVATE CAR OUTLOOK HELD GOOD, if every motorist follows simple rules of the conservation. WPB-2746.

NO PRINT PAPER CUTS IN PROSPECT, at least until after July 1. WPB-2747.

25 PERCENT CONTAINERBOARD RESERVED for armed forces and Lend-Lease. WPB-2731.

WPB ANNOUNCES TOP STAFF MEN for key positions. WPB-2733.

ONE PRACTICE STANDARDIZED. Single standard certification form may validate any delivery order under Controlled Materials Plan. WPB-2734.

EXCLUSION ORDER M-201 ISSUED, at request of PAW. WPB-2735.

Office of Price Administration

BUYERS CAUTIONED TO BUDGET POINTS; "spending" as evenly as possible over full month. OPA-1824.

120,000,000 REGISTER FOR RATION BOOK 2. OPA-1829.

OPA MODIFIES RENT RULE. Rooming house owners who rent to operating tenant may petition for higher rent if there has been an increase in number of roomers. OPA-1808.

"IN-LINE" PRICE FOR RAYON CLARIFIED. OPA-1820.

UNLIMITED RATION ACCOUNTS SET. Government agencies classed as exempt pur-

chasers under food rationing programs will open ration banking accounts. OPA-1834.

POINT RATIONING STARTS. OPA-1835.

CERTAIN BABY ITEMS UNDER MPR-220. Transferred various baby and hospital articles from price control under regulations for rubber drug supply. OPA-1836.

NEW RATIONING RULE ISSUED. If ration checks are not available, officer in command may issue "emergency acknowledgment" for rationed foods served to them by railway dining car, restaurant, or other institutional use. OPA-1843.

SERVICE RATIONS PROVIDED. Military and naval service Post Exchanges and Ship Service Departments Ashore may obtain rationed foods for military service. OPA-1844.

FIXED MARGINS FOR STAMPS SET for wholesalers and retailers. OPA-1845.

GOVERNMENT TO CUT CAR MILEAGE. President Roosevelt called upon each Federal department and agency to appoint a mileage administrator. OPA-1846.

NEW COFFEE USES CLASS SET. Persons who sell prepared coffee in bulk to clubs, small eating houses, and picnic groups, have been designated "Class A Industrial Users." OPA-1849.

OPA REVOKES MPR-212. Frozen Fruits, Berries and Vegetables at wholesale and retail. OPA-1848.

TYPEWRITER STOCK REPORTS REQUIRED. Typewriter dealers, wholesalers, and manufacturers called upon to file separate inventory reports for each of their places of business. OPA-1849.

GRAIN PRICING TIME EXTENDED for breakfast cereals, coffee, rice, lard, and grocery products covered by mark-up regulations. OPA-1822.

OPA TO AMEND MPR ON SHIRTS. Amendment will be issued shortly to MPA-332. OPA-1830.

PRICE CONTROL OF EGGS COMPLETED. Fixed mark-ups which retailers will use to establish their maximum prices on sales of eggs to homes. OPA-1810.

OPA PRICES OFF-GRADE LINTERS which have been rejected as unsuitable for use of chemical industry. OPA-1813.

RATION STAMP PROCEDURE MODIFIED. After practice of supply of gummed sheets used by trades people for pasting up ration stamps has both exhausted, transfer of stamps may be made in envelopes. OPA-1847.

SUGAR REGISTRY CHANGES. Sugar users classed partly as "industrial" and partly as "institutional" will amend their registration with local War Price and Rationing Boards. OPA-1848.

CERTAIN FOOD REGISTRY OPEN TO MARCH 10 for industrial users of processed foods. OPA-1833.

OPA SETS HIRING POLICY to keep to minimum number of men on its payrolls who are eligible for military service. OPA-1844.

OPA REPORTS ON RENT CONTROL covering need for control, rise in rents. OPA-1856.

CERTAIN TIRE BRANDS PRICED. Truck tires of Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Co. and U. S. Rubber Co. and for a quantity of passenger car inner tubes of Polson Rubber Co. OPA-1821.

BAKERS MAY USE PRESENT WRAPPERS before procuring wrappers bearing maximum retail price. OPA-1825.

YARN CLOSINGS FORM FEB. 9 for specified types of yarns spun from blended wool and other fibers. OPA-1822.

CANE SYRUP PRICES FIXED for Georgia cane syrup. OPA-1819.

NEW YORK WHISKIES RAISED. Alternative pricing method set for retailers of imported and packaged whiskies, for New York storekeeper. OPA-1823.

OPA ISSUES Q & A on rationing of processed foods. OPA-1832.

BROWN PASSES SCHOOL TEACHERS for "great and distinguished service" during registration for War Ration Book 2. OPA-1855.

WESTERN PINE COMMITTEE SET. Membership of industry advisory committee. OPA-1857.

AVERAGE CAR MILEAGE REDUCED to 5,400 by highway rationing. OPA-1858.

HIGHER BRIOQUETTES PRICES ALLOWED to cover added costs. OPA-1859.

TEST OF AMENDMENT 2 TO RO-13 on Rationing of Food and Food Products. OPA-1860.

TEST OF RAYON RAISES. Value of number 5 household fuel oil ration coupons will be 10 gallons in 17 Eastern states and District of Columbia. OPA-1861.

FUEL OIL SAVING EXPECTED by action which establishes new price structures. OPA-1862.

BULK SEED PROCEDURE SET. Dry peas, beans, and lentils for use as seed may be had on application to local War Price and Ration Boards. OPA-1864.

"CAs' NEED TO CONTROL DRIVING. Ban on nonessential driving will be based on forthright explanations of need. OPA-1865.

SUGAR ZONING ORDER MODIFIED. Distributors who package sugar for members of Jewish faith during Passover holiday, to ship this sugar without regard to distribution zones. OPA-1863.

NONFERROUS CASTINGS PRICES EXTENDED from March 1 to April 1. OPA-1866.

RENT VARIATION ESTABLISHED, in those cases where rent depended on which party supplied heat. OPA-1829.

FARM FUEL RATION PERIOD EXTENDED to six-month basis. OPA-1851.

OPA CLARIFIES SHIRTS ORDER to remove technical difficulties. OPA-1874.

NEW HARDWOOD PRICING ADJUSTABLE. OPA-1876.

PRICES REFLECT CONTAINER ORDERS. Changes in container styles will be taken into consideration in calculating packer ceilings. OPA-1854.

CERTAIN COUPON TIME EXTENDED. East Coast dealers, others who get gasoline direct from pooling terminals are allowed extension for turning in coupons. OPA-1831.

CORNER QUOTAS RESTRICTIONS LIFTED. On sales of roasted coffee by roasters. OPA-1835.

EMERGENCY FUEL STEPS SPEEDIED. Householders who require additional oil for care of ill or infirm persons may obtain supplies. OPA-1863.

ALL MEATS SOON UNDER CEILINGS, at retail. OPA-1859.

PORK PRICING TEXT ISSUED, effective April 1. OPA-1817.

OPA SETS PORK PRICES. Maximum retail prices for five most popular types of pork. OPA-1818.

TYPEWRITER CONTROL DIVISION PLANNED. Price regulation on sale and rental of used typewriters to be revised. OPA-1866.

UNDERWEAR SPECIFICATIONS STUDIED by manufacturers. OPA-1875.

STATES CONSERVING CARS, RUBBER, OPA reports. OPA-1882.

EMERGENCY SUPPLIES ALLOWED GROCERS where present stocks of processed foods are not adequate to meet buying demand. OPA-1889.

1943 CITRUS PRICES REVISED. OPA-1890.

BUTCHERS MAY CUT PORK PRICES below new retail ceilings. OPA-1893.

COAST MAY FIX BEEF PRICES. Authorization for Regional Administrator in Eighth Region (West Coast) to issue dollars and cents retail beef regulation for San Francisco area granted. OPA-1894.

ASPHALT DROPPED FROM RPS 88. Recently brought under a separate maximum price regulation. OPA-1830.

MINE MATERIALS ORDER AMENDED. Treating plants may add cost of inbound freight to their maximum delivered prices. OPA-1893.

OPA SETS PRICE OF BREAD CRUMBS at 10 cents per pound, plus actual cost of transportation and packaging. OPA-1836.

(Continued on page 304)

Official War Releases . . .

(Continued from page 303)

OPA FIXES CEILINGS ON MOLASSES. OPA-1837.

CEDAR SHINGLES ORDER CHANGED. Off-rail manufacturers prohibited from including cost of transporting shingles by truck to point of sale. OPA-1839.

CHANGES MADE IN LUMBER ORDER. New rules for seller of aircraft lumber. OPA-1841.

PRICES SET FOR FROZEN SMELTS at the processor level. OPA-1842.

COAL SERVICE FEES DEFINED for distributors handling lake or tide-water shipments. OPA-1873.

OPA NAMES EMERSON DIRECTOR OF Enforcement Division. OPA-1886.

SOUTHEAST PULPWOOD CONTROLLED IN southeastern States. OPA-1889.

EARLY SATURDAY SHOPPING URGED for housewives. OPA-1892.

TEXAS GRAPEFRUIT CEILINGS FIXED. Prices at packer level for canned Texas grapefruit juice. OPA-1904.

OPA ADVISES COAL TEXAS to reflect added costs for overtime labor. OPA-1905.

TALLOW, GREASE PRICES INCREASED one cent a pound. OPA-T-628.

PRICE BAROBS ELIMINATED in the table of maximum prices for bituminous coal mined in District No. 23. OPA-T-634.

Department of Agriculture

TIPS ON USE OF PROCESSED FOODS. Seven tips for careful buying and use of point-of-sale foods. AG-67.

FILING DATA SET FOR COTTON SERVICE. Organized cotton improvement groups may file applications for free classification and market news service for 1943 before August 1 or August 15. AG-61.

RURAL SYSTEMS BUYING MORE POWER. Increased purchase of electric energy by 350,000,000 kilowatt hours during 1942 fiscal year. AG-69.

VICTORY GARDENS NEED GOOD EARTH. Victory Garden vegetables can be only as good as plot they have to grow in. AG-72.

AGRICULTURE TO BUY STRAWBERRIES in Southern and Southwestern States. AG-80.

LINSEED CEILINGS DISCUSSIONS for linseed oil and meal have been held by industry. AG-84.

WICKARD FORMS LABOR OFFICE responsible for development and direction of all phases of Department's farm labor program. AG-85.

NEW ORLEANS MILK SUPPLIERS TO VOTE in Louisiana and Mississippi in referendum on changes in Federal milk marketing order. AG-86.

ANDREWS NORTH PACIFIC FORESTER. Horace J. Andrews appointed Regional Forester in North Pacific Region. AG-87.

KANSAS CITY MILK RATE IN FORCE. AG-88.

BAKING INDUSTRY PROBLEMS STUDIED by FDA Baking Industry Advisory Committee. AG-90.

CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES FREED as of March 1. AG-91.

SALMON ALLOCATION EXTENDED during March. AG-92.

FALL RIVER MILK ORDER PROPOSED in Lowell-Lawrence (Mass.) marketing area. AG-96.

BOSTON MILK ORDER PROPOSED. AG-97.

FALL RIVER VOTES ON MILK ORDER by mail on amendments to Federal marketing order. AG-98.

CERTAIN SETD TRANSFERS ALLOWED to permit any person to "transfer" three-inch turpentine grass seed or three-inch turpentine carpet grass seed to established seed dealer. AG-99.

SUBSISTENCE FARMS REORGANIZING in Shenandoah Valley near Elkton, Va., made larger. AG-95.

BAKING POWDER NEEDS STUDIED by Food Distribution Administration. AG-99.

CHEESEDAIRY RULING ISSUED. Manufacturers will be allowed to count each 100 pounds sold to designated Government agencies as 95 pounds of cheese required to be set aside under Food Distribution Order 15. AG-100.

WHEAT CROP INSURANCE EXTENDED to cover wheat planted in excess of 1943 acreage allotments. AG-101.

FDA JANUARY PURCHASES \$175,000,000, for Lend-Lease, Territorial Emergency programs, Red Cross, and domestic food programs. AG-81.

EUROPE'S FOOD SUPPLIES OFF 3 PERCENT, exclusive of Russia. AG-83.

WICKARD LIMITS COCOA PRODUCTS. Regulates grinding of cocoa beans and manufacture of chocolate novelty items and other cocoa products. AG-89.

1,362,397 COTTON LOANS REPORTED for Commodity Credit Corporation. AG-102.

WICKARD ASKS SCHOOL COOPERATION in proposing release of young people from schools in rural areas to help plant essential crops. AG-103.

FIXED-PRICE PRICE SUPPORT ANNOUNCED, based on floor support of \$2.70 per bushel on No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis terminal market. AG-105.

NEGRO LEADERS PLAN YEAR. Leaders and State and county Extension workers from 38 States meet. AG-106.

SMALL POULTRY FLOCK PLANNED. City or village family can start small backyard poultry flock for emergency food production. AG-104.

DR. CARPENTER JOINS DR. MOHLER as collaborator in poultry disease reduction. AG-107.

WICKARD COMBATS "BLACK MARKET." Meat movement program planned. AG-108.

FARM LABOR SHORTAGE SURVEYED, called Number 1 food production problem. AG-109.

1943 SOYBEAN CROP SUPPORTED. Loan and purchase program announced. AG-111.

WICKARD REVIEWS MEAT PROBLEMS, in addition to the people. AG-113.

WICKARD RULES ON COTTON ACREAGE. Farmers will be permitted to exceed their 1943 cotton acreage allotments by 10 percent but cotton marketing quotas will be retained. AG-117.

TOTAL WHEAT LOANS ANNOUNCED. Commodity Credit Corporation through February 27 had completed 533,124 loans on 405,358-12 bushels of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$458,110,544.84. AG-118.

CORN LOANS TOTAL GIVEN. Commodity Credit Corporation through February 27, 1943, had completed 41,463 loans on 48,894,280 bushels of 1942 corn in the amount of \$37,708,821.62. AG-119.

BARLEY LOANS HIGHER IN 1943. Commodity Credit Corporation loan rates on '43-crop barley 15 to 20 cents higher than on '42-crop barley, and on '43-crop grain sorghums, 25 to 32 cents higher than on '42-crop grain sorghums. AG-121.

MODEL TANICAR COOPERATION in Orlando, Florida. ODT-123.

ODT WARNS SCHOOL OFFICIALS that failure to return application for revised Certificates of War Necessity probably would result in insufficient gasoline allowances. ODT-124.

CO-BELLIGERENT LIST BROADENED. Belgium, Cuba, Fighting French, French High Commission in North Africa, Norway and Poland added to nations with which reciprocal arrangements permit nondebarment aliens to serve in armed forces of their own country. FM-4328.

COAL PERMITS POSTPONED to April 1, requirement of permits for certain movements of coal on Atlantic seaboard. ODT-114.

"EXCLUSIVE" BUS SERVICE BANNED. Virtually all "special," or "exclusive," bus service. ODT-115.

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TRUCK PROTESTERS WARNED of rationing to assure proper utilization of existing equipment. ODT-77.

ODT CERTIFIES IN-TRANSIT-HANDLING. Compensatory adjustments covering special wartime costs of moving petroleum and petroleum products into District 1 to be certified. ODT-113.

SHORTAGE OF MECHANICS ACUTE in automotive maintenance industry. ODT-116.

STAGGERED HOURS PLAN ADVANCED. War Transportation Administrators in cities of 10,000 or more population to develop adequate staggered hours programs. ODT-118.

ODT URGES ANTI-FREEZE TEST for harmful salt or distilled petroleum. ODT-121.

ODT ADVISES STATES that modifying 35-mile speed limit to expedite emergency war shipments was not intended to allow trucks to exceed State speed or load limitations. ODT-122.

CONFIRMED MOSES E. Smith, Ault, Colo., superintendent of the mint at Denver. Passed bill providing vocational rehabilitation for soldiers of present war.

PASSED 344 to 0 a supplemental Naval appropriation of \$4,267,197,983 without restoring cuts made by the Appropriations Committee in expectation of a limit on the size of the armed forces.

WMC BALTIMORE TEST SURVEYED. Alexander A. Liveright, to set up experimental Baltimore plan for stabilization. FM-4326.

DEPT STATUS OF FETTERS STATED. Original instructions to Selective Service local boards are still in effect. FM-4327.

Q. AND A. ON 48-HOUR WEEK ISSUED. FM 4324.

WMC BALTIMORE TEST SURVEYED. Alexander A. Liveright, to set up experimental Baltimore plan for stabilization. FM-4326.

DEPT STATUS OF FETTERS STATED. Original instructions to Selective Service local boards are still in effect. FM-4327.

Office of Defense Transportation

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VICTORY ★ ★ ★ ★ BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 17, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 11

Brown Announces Rationing Set-up For Meat, Cheese, Butter, Fats

Canned Fish Also Included in New Program;
Red Stamps Become Valid March 29

Price Administrator Brown, following receipt of official authorization from Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, announced last week that the OPA will start the rationing of meat, fats, edible oils—including butter—cheeses, and canned fish at midnight Sunday, March 28. Beginning March 29, the country's housewives will use the red stamps in War Ration Book Two to obtain supplies of the newly rationed foods under the now familiar point system.

In the first month each holder of War Ration Book Two, regardless of age, will have a basic allotment of 16 points a week to spend on the rationed foods. The red stamps will become valid in weekly periods. Series A will become valid on March 29, Series B on April 4, Series C on April 11, Series D on April 18, Series E on April 25. All these stamps, except series E will expire on April 30. The date of expiration for Series E will be announced later. The point value of the rationed foods also will be announced later.

Controls More Complete

Every pound of meat and cheese, as well as the other newly rationed items, will be sold under the point system, even in the case of sales to the Army and Navy and to Lend-Lease. These latter buyers, however, will have point credits to the full extent of their needs in the official ration bank accounts and may buy as much as they need on presentation of the correct number of points by means of ration bank checks.

The new plan places no official restriction on any of the rationed foods raised by farmers for use on their own tables. Farm families are being given their full quota of points but they are being requested to retain red stamps from their books equal to the point value of any of the rationed food produced on the farm and eaten at home. In this way farm families would limit their purchases of rationed foods not produced at home and would share the available supplies on a voluntary basis with city dwellers who must buy all their meats, cheese, and butter from stores.

The question of whether it will be necessary to "freeze" retail sales of any of the storable rationed products will not be decided until it is seen how public buying proceeds during the 2 weeks remaining until rationing begins. In no event, however, will there be a "freeze" of sales of meats.

Change Feature Added

The program permits retailers to give change in ration stamps where a customer finds it impossible to give the exact amount of valid red stamps when making a purchase. This is a departure from the processed food program which requires the housewife to pay over the exact number of points for canned goods in blue stamps and does not allow for the making of change. Only one point of any valid series may be used in making change.

Because it is not always possible to cut meat or cheese to the exact poundage requested by the customer, OPA is providing a so-called conversion table as a part of

the official point list. This table converts ounces into points according to the per pound point value. If the fraction on a single sale is less than one-half a point, the customer does not provide an additional point. If it is one-half a point or more the retailer collects a full point. Two or more half-point purchases made at the same time can be added together.

During the first 2 weeks of the program (March 29 through April 10) retail stores will collect stamps from their customers, but will not give up points to their wholesale suppliers. Instead, during this period, they may buy as much as they require of any of the rationed foods without the surrender of any points. Beginning on Sunday, April 11, however, retailers must surrender points for any new purchases.

Edible Content A Factor

Purpose of the "point holiday" is to permit wholesale and retail distributors of the rationed foods to maintain inventories and, in the case of retailers, to build up a "working capital" of points. Wholesalers and retailers will register with OPA local boards during the period May 3-14, and will be given an allowable inventory stated in points.

The new program takes into consideration the edible content of meats. Cuts that have a large amount of bone and fat will have lower point values than those cuts which are completely edible. For example, lamb neck, pork spare ribs, and other cuts heavy with bone will have point values much lower than lean chuck or round steak. The perishability of some parts will also be taken into account. The point value of such parts as brains, kidney, and hearts will be lower to avoid the possibility of spoilage.

Development of the new rationing program involved a great many more problems for OPA than the so-called canned goods rationing program. In the latter instance, the entire pack of fruits and

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EDITOR'S NOTE

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Shortage of Fish Increases Demand for New Varieties

Seattle Experiments Show Shark Steaks Can Add 2,000,000 Pounds to Supply

Shark steaks are being added to the Nation's menu as a result of the war, the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries said last week. With seafood production at a low ebb despite record demands, every effort is being made to utilize varieties of fish previously little used for food. The soupfin shark is one of them.

Shark livers are especially valuable for their oil. Normally when the soupfin shark is caught the liver is removed and the carcass is discarded at sea. Recently, according to the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries, W. C. Eardly, a Seattle fish dealer, decided to conduct experiments to determine the edible qualities of the soupfin shark. As a result of his researches tasty shark steaks are now becoming available on the market.

The experiments have also resulted in the marketing of the flesh in kippered, or lightly smoked, form. Kippered shark has a delicate flavor not unlike that of some smoked salmon. It is proving highly popular.

The satisfactory market developed for soupfin shark steaks and filets has resulted in considerably improved prices to fishermen. At first they received only about four-and-a-half cents a pound for dressed soupfin landed at Seattle. Now the price ranges between seven-and-a-half and eight cents a pound.

Fish Supply Low

Experts of the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries estimate that these new products will add 2,000,000 pounds to the United States food supply this year. It is expected that this will help to lessen the gap between the supply and the demand for seafood.

Earlier last week, Fisheries Coordinator Ickes announced after a series of conferences with industry, labor and consumer representatives that the supply of seafood would reach less than 60 percent of the demand.

"It is probably true," he declared, "that our fisheries can produce more food per man hour and per dollar of invested capital than any other element in the food business. The amount of seafood production being demanded this year is

greater than has ever been produced by the industry even under the best of conditions, with plenty of vessels and adequate manpower and no military and naval restrictions over the waters." Coordinator Ickes said, pointing out that in 1941, a peak year, U. S. fisheries produced less than five billion pounds.

Production of seafoods in 1942, due to unfavorable circumstances, fell to 3,700,000,000 pounds.

Seafood production also affects the production of other products. Fish meal is a common and necessary ingredient of poultry food, and any reduction in the amount available will have a corresponding effect on the production of poultry and eggs. Fish oil, rich in vitamins, is largely used in medicine and in various industries.

Alaska Canneries Cut

Alaska's \$40,000,000-a-year salmon canning industry, which accounts for about 80 percent of the Nation's supply of this vital seafood will concentrate the canning of this year's catch of Alaska salmon in 74 of the largest and most modern plants rather than in the 120 previously used.

The cut in the number of plants to be used was made necessary by the fact that the armed forces have taken over a very large percentage of the tenders and power scows used by the industry in Alaskan waters and because it is expected that no more than 50 or 60 percent of the normal supply of labor will be available in 1943.

Normally some 350 tenders and power scows are employed in the installation and operation of fishing apparatus and for the transportation of fish to the canneries. Nearly half of these are no longer available for this work.

Customarily more than 20,000 persons are employed for a period of from 4 to 7 months by the Alaskan salmon industry. More than half of these have been recruited in the Pacific Coast States, the balance being drawn from Alaskan residents. Other war work, the draft, and transportation difficulties have materially reduced the labor supply.

The Congress Last Week...

Additional Year of Lend-Lease Approved by Congress

Senate Adopts Resolution Condemning Nazi "Brutal and Indefensible Outrages"

The Congress last week voted almost unanimously to extend the Lend-Lease Act an additional year. The Senate unanimously approved Majority Leader Barkley's resolution condemning German persecution of Jews and other minority groups in occupied Europe. Following is the chronological record of the congressional week:

March 8, the House

Ways and Means Committee tentatively approved the report of its subcommittee of five proposing a 30-percent withholding tax on all income except the armed services, domestics, farmers, and certain other groups, and rejected both a modified version of the Ruml plan 16 to 9 and a subcommittee's proposal for a 20 percent withholding tax to be started July 1.

March 9, the Senate

Unanimously approved Majority Leader Barkley's resolution condemning "brutal and indefensible outrages against millions of helpless men, women, and children as unworthy of any nation or any regime which pretends to be civilized." Senator Barkley referred to the "more than 2,000,000 Jews slaughtered by the Germans."

Passed unanimously a bill including women veterans of this war in the allowance for medical care and death benefits and broadening the scope of such assistance to provide for injuries sustained in service as well as in the line of duty.

Appropriations Committee refused WMC Chairman McNutt's request for \$2,454,000 to finance USES, but approved a deficiency bill carrying \$4,107,286,166 in cash and \$2,173,719,000 in contract authority, most of which is earmarked for purposes of war.

Ratified a treaty drawn up at the consular convention with Mexico last August 12 which defines "the duties, rights, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of consular officers of each country in the other country..."

Education and Labor Committee unanimously approved the succession of John M. Houston to William M. Leiserson's membership in NLRB.

March 9, the House

Rules Committee approved the sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation of an additional 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed, the Pace bill to include all farm labor costs in the computation of farm parity prices, an investigation of the Farm Security Administration, and the deportation of alien seamen deserters to the nation where their native countries maintain governments-in-exile.

Ways and Means Committee tentatively rejected the pay-as-you-go plan supported by the Treasury to forgive 1942 liabilities for income taxpayers in the first bracket surtax and normal category, and Chairman Doughton's original proposal to apply 1941 rates to 1942 payments.

March 10, the Senate

Foreign Relations Committee unanimously endorsed extension of Lend-Lease for one year. The Committee reported that the United States supplied \$8,935,000,000 in goods and services to its Allies from March 1, to January 31, 1943.

Naval Affairs Committee approved employment of WAVES in jobs in the Navy Department formerly filled through Civil Service, also restored the Navy rank of Commodore (superior to Captain but inferior to Rear Admiral and corresponding to Brigadier General in the Army), and approved a series of other Navy Department bills of minor importance.

March 10, the House

Approved, 407 to 6, extension of Lend-Lease one year. Ways and Means Committee voted to drop all pay-as-you-go tax legislation, and instead to collect part of taxes due on last year's income through a 20 percent withholding tax on pay checks beginning July 1.

March 11, the Senate

Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Smith named himself and Senators Nye, Bushfield, Caraway, and Gillette to serve on a subcommittee to investigate the spread between the price received by farmers and the ultimate cost of food to consumers in Washington. The Committee voted to ask the Senate for an additional \$5,000 to continue a study of the production, distribution, and transportation of food.

March 11, the House

Rules Committee approved continuation for another year of the investigation of oil by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

March 12, the Senate

Passed and sent to President Roosevelt legislation extending Lend-Lease to June 30, 1944.

Approved resolution by Finance Committee Chairman George to set up a special committee on post-war economic problems. The committee was given an appropriation of \$50,000.

Passed \$6,283,421,711 deficiency bill and sent it back to the House for concurrence in minor amendments by the Senate. Chief item of the bill is a cash grant of \$4,000,000,000 for 2,161 cargo vessels of 21,500,000 deadweight tons for the Maritime Commission. The Senate inserted an appropriation of \$1,200,000 for grants to States for maternity care of wives and infants of Army and Navy enlisted men whose pay is between the sums of \$50 and \$78.

Confirmed nominations of Maj. Gens. Patton and Spaatz to the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

March 12, the House

Passed legislation to repeal the limit of \$25,000 on wartime salaries after taxes, and to raise the debt limit from \$125,000,000,000 to \$210,000,000,000, by a vote of 268 to 131.

Ways and Means Committee approved incentive plan for paying taxes on current basis.

★ ★ ★

"HIGHER PRICES and higher wages will not bring us more food... more canned goods or sugar... They will simply cause us to outbid each other in grabbing for the food and goods available."—Hon. James F. Byrnes.

The President Last Week . . .

President Sends Congress Plan For Expanded Social Security

Recommendations Presented Also for Transition From War to Peace Economy; Prepared by NRPB

President Roosevelt last week sent to Congress recommendations for a greatly expanded social security system, and plans for the transition of American economy from war to peace. Both reports were prepared by the National Resources Planning Board.

"We can all agree on our objectives and in our common determination that work, fair pay and social security after the war is won must be firmly established for the people of the United States of America," the President declared in a message transmitting the reports to Congress. The President said it was his earnest hope that the Congress would give "full consideration" to the problems pointed out in the two reports: "We must not return to the inequities, insecurity, and fears of the past, but ought to move forward towards the promise of the future."

Included in the post-war plans as summarized by the Planning Board were recommendations: "For demobilization of men from the armed forces and from war industries; demobilization of war plants and of wartime economic controls; plans with private enterprise and for improvement of physical facilities—urban transportation, energy, land, water and public works. Also included are plans for the development of surface activities—health, nutrition, education—and for social security."

Security Plan Summarized

Summarized, the social security recommendations embraced: Developments of programs for security and public aid for inclusive protection against fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment, and accident. The steps which are immediately called for include: (a) Enactment of permanent and temporary disability insurance. (b) Extension of coverage of old age and survivors' insurance and continuing efforts to provide for adequate minimum benefits. (c) Reorganization of the unemployment compensation laws to provide broadened coverage, more nearly ade-

quate payments, incorporating benefits to dependents, payments of benefits for at least 26 weeks, and replacement of present Federal-State system by a wholly Federal administrative organization and a single national fund. (d) Creation of an adequate general public assistance system through Federal financial aid for a general relief available to the States on an equalizing basis and accompanied by Federal standards. (e) Strengthening of the special public assistance programs to provide more adequately for those in need, and a redistribution of Federal aid to correspond to differences in needs and financial capacity among the States. (f) Adequate measures to ensure the security of those serving in the armed forces and their families.

Following is a chronological record of important events in the President's week:

March 8

Signed the Senate bill amending the 1942 Pay Readjustment Act. Transferred by executive order the activities concerning nutrition of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Services from OEM to the Department of Agriculture. Signed legislation permitting merger of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Cos.

March 9

Asked Congress to pass legislation permitting Puerto Ricans to elect their own governor. Calling attention to the U. S. Government's policy of reinforcing progressively the machinery of self-government in its territories and island possessions, Mr. Roosevelt recommended also that Congress redefine the functions and powers of the Governments of Puerto Rico and the U. S.

The President asked Secretary of the Interior Ickes to head a new committee composed of an equal number of Puerto Ricans and U. S. continental residents. The committee will advise the President

President Gives OWI OSS Information Job

Executive Order Ends Division of Services

President Roosevelt has transferred propaganda activities of the Office of Strategic Services to the OWI, the White House announced last week. The President signed an Executive order providing that the OWI "will plan, develop, and execute all phases of the Federal program of radio, press, publication, and related foreign propaganda activities involving the dissemination of information."

White House Secretary Early said the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, however, will continue in control of Federal press, radio and propaganda activities in Latin America. The Order said the foreign propaganda program in areas of actual or projected military operations would be coordinated with military plans through the War and Navy Department planning agencies and would be subject to approval of the joint chiefs of staff.

on changes in the organic law, and the President will submit its recommendations to Congress for consideration.

Nominated Patrick J. Connelly new Boston postmaster.

March 10

Transferred propaganda activities of the Office of Strategic Services to OWI.

Signed a bill providing for control and prevention of speculation in land in the Columbia River Basin project.

March 11

Nominated two of the high American commanders in North Africa, Maj. Gens. Patton and Spaatz, for promotion to the temporary rank of Lieutenant General. Gen. Spaatz is deputy air commander in North Africa, and Gen. Patton, expert in mechanized warfare, is commander of the American western task force fighting there.

March 12

Told his press conference that the question of planning now for post-war public works to provide jobs as a cushion against unemployment is up to Congress.

March 13

Proclaimed May 16 "I Am An American Day."

President Sets Up Deferment Policy

New System Determines Status Of All Government Men

The White House announced last week that President Roosevelt has set up a system to govern the deferment of all Federal employees. By Executive Order, Mr. Roosevelt specified that no Federal employee can ask for his own Selective Service deferment. Instead there will be a committee for each Government agency to determine "key positions" and the subsequent need for any deferments.

The Executive Order defines these "key positions" as jobs "involving serious difficulty of replacement . . ." Included in the field of key positions were the posts where the work is "of a responsible administrative, executive or supervisory character" or "part of the actual production, transportation, or handling of war materials" and "professional, semi-professional, or highly specialized" in character.

The "key position" label also was put on jobs requiring "male employees because of peculiar circumstances or requisite physical abilities."

Six-Month Deferments

Mr. Roosevelt also specified that no request should be made for deferments for longer than 6 months. He set up under WMC Chairman McNutt a review committee on deferment of Government employees. The agency committee will submit to the review committee a list of essential positions, and the review committee was given power to revise these lists as conditions warrant.

The various agency committees were instructed to release employees for voluntary entrance into the armed forces only if they were likely to be assigned to active combat service or if their skills would be utilized equally or more effectively in the armed forces.

Later Mr. McNutt appointed a three-man temporary review committee on deferment of Government employees, which will handle deferment requests until a permanent committee and procedures are set up under the Executive Order. The members are: Robert M. Barnett, chairman, assistant executive director of WMC, Bernard C. Gavit, WMC general counsel, and Col. E. A. Fitzpatrick, of Selective Service National Headquarters.

OFF THE FAT OF THE LAND -



V-422

Corkley cartoon is offered in connection with the Fats Salvage campaign. Two- and three-column mats are available to publications on request to Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

ICKES ASKS MORE FUEL WOOD OUTPUT

Citing reports of sharp reductions in the production of fuel wood that threaten to increase substantially the demand for coal next winter, Solid Fuels Coordinator for War Harold L. Ickes last week urged fuel wood cutters to take immediate steps to raise their output wherever possible.

Coordinator Ickes said that the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has informed his office that cutting of fuel wood has fallen below the normal peacetime rate in some sections and that a considerable part of current production is being used now instead of being stored for next winter. The decreases were attributed largely to labor shortages.

War and Business . . .

Use of Aluminum Limited Under New WPB Ruling

Controls Placed on Additional Items; OPA Permits Changes in Price Structure

In an effort to see that every ounce of aluminum is put to the best use in winning the war, the War Production Board last week specified a group of end-products in which CMP allotments of the vital metal may be used. Unauthorized use may have been permitted inadvertently by WPB's allowing deliveries for April before obtaining end-use information and authorizing mills and foundries to fill 30 percent of the second quarter allotment of manufacturers of Class B products. On March 31, aluminum may be used for the listed purposes without further authorization.

Users of controlled materials will not have to place several different certifications on a single order. As previously announced, a single standard form of certification which may be used to validate any delivery order under CMP was issued last week. Certain sizes of wire and cable and a few other items were excluded from limitation in CMP Regulation No. 4 on deliveries of copper products from warehouses, but the 2,000 pound quarterly limitation was maintained.

Chemicals valued at \$93,000,000 were distributed for this month by the WPB Chemicals Division. Forty-two percent went directly into military production. Bismuth chemicals were put under allocation because of increasing demand for their use in medicines and for controlling blue mold in growing tobacco. After April 1, use of the chemicals will be permitted only on application.

New Price Orders

A manufacturer who is the sole producer of an essential article, whose costs exceed present price ceilings, and whose company is operating at a loss was granted a method of price relief by the Office of Price Administration.

Continuing to raise the ceilings on bituminous coal prices by districts to allow for the added costs of the new 6-day work week, OPA increased maximum prices for District No. 5 (Michigan) by 40 cents a ton for all sizes, and those

for District No. 15 (Kansas, Texas, Missouri, and parts of Oklahoma) by 15 cents a ton. Bituminous coal distributors handling lake or tidewater shipments must charge service fees based on those they charged in October 1941, the base period.

Southeastern pulpwood was placed under price control for the first time. Preparatory to fixing specific dollars and cents maximum prices, OPA froze producers' ceilings for 60 days. Ceilings on pulp and paper products were being squeezed by the rise in pulpwood prices in the southeast. Off-rail manufacturers of red cedar shingles were forbidden to add truck transportation costs to the loading point to their maximum delivered prices.

Jute and istle were given specific prices in an effort to encourage their manufacture as a substitute for manila and sisal rope. Maximums for No. I jute yarn or rove are 17½ cents per pound, and .6 cents a pound for No. II jute and istle yarn or rove.

As a guide to furniture manufacturers making war supplies for the Government, OPA issued a list showing the price regulations establishing manufacturers' ceilings for the more common products.

Mail order houses were permitted to insert pages inside the front cover of catalogues in order to correct changes in prices that have been made after the publications were printed.

In sales of tallow and grease in tierces to the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, 1 cent a pound above maximum prices may be added.

Textile Constructions

Twenty percent of all the looms in the cotton textile industry are affected by an order simplifying constructions of a specified list of fabrics. The aim is to increase production: 230,000,000 more yards of cotton textile are expected to be produced annually. This is a 10 percent increase in the looms involved and a 2 percent increase in total cotton fab-

ric production. Specified looms may weave only fabrics listed and may not produce any other type. Many textile yarn and fabric mills have informed the WPB Textile, Clothing, and Leather Division that they are planning to increase production by instituting longer hours or more shifts. Types of hickory other than white hickory wood (traditionally used) are equally as good for picker sticks to drive the shuttle across looms, textile mills were informed by the WPB Textile, Clothing, and Leather Division. It was suggested that use of red hickory may relieve the shortage of picker sticks.

Limitation Orders

Controls were placed on the mining industry, on the production of automotive replacement parts, on production, distribution, and sale of rectifier tubes. Controls were tightened on the production and distribution of certain precision measuring instruments and were relaxed on household waxed paper rolls in cutter boxes. Until April 21 the use of metal edges in inventory February 20 will be permitted. Controls were placed on the use of antimony in the production of automotive batteries and alloys and clarified in regard to restrictions on shipments of certain types of industrial equipment frequently leased to users.

ADVANCE SCHEDULING EXPORTS OUTLINED

A new system of advance programming of exports for foreign government purchasing missions, which will make possible closer coordination in procurement and shipping, will be adopted in the near future, it was announced in a bulletin issued to exporters last week by the Board of Economic Warfare.

According to the new agreement, quarterly requirements estimates will be submitted to the Office of Lend-Lease Administration or the Board of Economic Warfare. In turn, the OLLA or BEW will act as claimants for predetermined major groups of destinations before Government agencies which control production and domestic distribution, such as the War Production Board and the Department of Agriculture.

All commodities now subject to War Production Board control will be covered by the program license. Other commodities will be covered by dollar and tonnage limitations, so that nonessential cargo will not crowd required goods out of shipping space.

War Production

Production of War Matériel Running 300% Above 1942

Patterson Says February Rate Indicates Industry Will Fulfill 57 Billion Dollar Program

Production of matériel and supplies for war is now running 300 percent higher than a year ago, giving promise that industry will fulfill this year's \$57,000,000,000 program, Under Secretary of War Patterson reported last week.

American industry, he said, produced 1,932,000 high explosive shells of all calibers last month, at the rate of 50 shells a minute, and 419,000 bombs of all sizes up to block busters—a quantity sufficient to drop 15,000 bombs nightly on the enemy.

February production figures included 8,000 aircraft cannon, 2,000 antiaircraft guns, and 7,800 weapon-bearing combat vehicles. The output of small arms ammunition amounted to 1,244,000,000 cartridges—500 every second—he said. In January and February together, American shops produced 150,000 machine guns and 134,000 submachine guns, in contrast to 132,000 machine guns of all calibers in the World War. In the two months the country produced 5,000 tanks, more than 28,000 Army trucks, 2,000 antitank guns and 5,000,000 pairs of marching shoes. Production of rifles, carbines, artillery, and radio equipment is steadily rising, Mr. Patterson said.

"The foregoing information of the present production rate is made public with the full appreciation of the comfort it will give to our fighting men in Africa, Asia, and other battle fronts," he added. "We hope it comes to the attention of Hitler, who less than a year ago told us it could not be done."

New Steel Section

Behind this achievement in production are multitudinous actions on the home front, and among those taken last week was the creation of an aircraft alloy steel section in the WPB steel division. The job of the section is to see that the tonnages of ingot made by steel mills are fabricated into the steel end-products needed for engines, propellers, airframes, and specialized airborne equipment. In the latter category are hundreds of items such as the

turret assembly, optical and navigation instruments, tachometers, electric motors, and photographic cameras.

Mills rolling steel bars from old railroad rails were permitted to exceed a schedule of 40 hours per week. Steel division production directives had limited the operations of re-rolling mills to 40 hours a week for each mill, in order to divide equitably the tonnage of bars permitted to be produced. This control was lifted to provide more steel for farm equipment manufacturers. These mills were given specific maximum production quotas.

More No. 10 Cans Ordered

Approximately 57,000 tons of steel, as well as 1,000 tons of tin, 43 tons of rubber, 2.6 million cubic feet of shipping space, and 58,000 tons of shipping weight, are expected to be saved as the result of an order to canners to pack in No. 10 cans to the greatest practical extent the fruits, vegetables, and juices they are required to reserve this year for the Government.

Horsehide was made available for all military products, in addition to riding gloves, and, at the same time, use of this leather made from horsehide fronts of nonmilitary quality is confined to a list of specified civilian items. These are: work gloves, garments for heavy duty workers, footwear, trusses, surgical supports, artificial limbs, orthopedic products, and sporting goods. Tanners and converters may not deliver, and manufacturers may not accept such leather, except for manufacture of these products.

Regulations governing the use of quartz crystals were further tightened in an amendment providing that WPB will issue special directions with respect to the use, fabrication, and delivery of the uncut crystals, semifinished products, and scrap quartz. The purpose is to conserve the available supply of quartz crystals and to assure proper grading and maximum utilization of the material. Due to the scant supply and a relatively large demand, quartz crystals are classed as a critical war material.

JOHNSON TO REVIEW SUBCONTRACTING

Col. Robert W. Johnson, vice chairman of the War Production Board and Chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, last week made public copies of identical letters sent to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chairman of the Maritime Commission, and the Director of Treasury Procurement requesting a report by April 7 on the "extent and terms upon which prime contractors with the Government have let subcontracts." Attached to the letter was a list of 252 large corporations "which have the preponderance of war contracts to date" together with the dollar volume of contracts they hold.

Colonel Johnson reminded the Services that under the provisions of the Smaller War Plants Act, it was his duty to take "appropriate action to bring about subcontracting upon fair and equitable terms in the greatest volume practicable." Colonel Johnson referred to a memorandum dated December 15, 1942, signed jointly by Under Secretaries Patterson and Forrestal and Chairman Nelson which was sent out to prime contractors urging an extension of subcontracting. Field reports, he added, fail to indicate any effective response.

"In order to carry out the Congressional mandate, we must know how effective subcontracting methods are," Colonel Johnson's letter stated. It went on to request a report to the Smaller War Plants Corporation which will show, as of March 1, 1943, for the corporations listed: (a) the number and dollar value of prime and subcontracts; (b) the methods being used by the corporations to increase subcontracting; and (c) methods used to insure that subcontracting is being done on a fair and equitable basis.

District Labor Groups To Aid OPA Programs

Participation of labor in activities of the Office of Price Administration will be increased as result of instructions sent by Price Administrator Brown to regional administrators and district office managers to form district labor advisory committees which will work with OPA officials on problems in the fields of price control, rationing, and rent control. Labor members will also be added to rationing or price panels of War Price and Ration Boards in industrial areas.

War Transportation

Agencies Act to Ease Strain On Transportation System

Maximum Efficiency Sought in All Branches As War Needs Put Greater Tax on Facilities

With commodities of all kinds streaming through the country's transportation channels in the greatest volume in history, the Nation's warehousing industry is continuing to provide places where these goods can be cared for whenever there is a necessary pause in transit. ODT Director Eastman reported last week in a review and preview of the industry's wartime activities. "The situation in this important industry," Mr. Eastman said, "is comfortable, and the future here appears reasonably bright."

The only major reservation made by the ODT Director in his optimistic statement was in regard to the manpower situation. "With vast space requirements largely provided for," he said, "the problem of keeping warehouses, particularly refrigerated warehouses, adequately staffed looms ever larger."

Favorable Factors

The relatively satisfactory condition in the industry, in the face of the material and manpower shortages which have plagued all industries in their conversion to war footing, was attributed by Mr. Eastman to two factors:

1. The willingness of warehousemen to organize their operations for the handling of unprecedented quantities of war-essential commodities and to adapt their methods to the upheavals which war production has caused in the whole production and distribution system.

2. Close cooperation among the Government agencies responsible for the procurement, storage, and distribution of the materials of war and for the provision of warehouse space for these materials, and between these agencies and the warehousemen themselves.

Emphasizing the indispensable role played by storage, Mr. Eastman pointed out that during the major part of the time required for the production and distribution of virtually everything to be eaten, worn, or used, the materials or the products remain in storage. Without such reservoirs in connection with the flow of goods, he said, freight cars could not be loaded or unloaded quickly, other equipment would be tied up, and

the whole transportation system would become clogged.

Timely Vehicle Repair

In order to maintain the transportation of commodities in general as well as to and from warehouses, John L. Rogers, director of the ODT division of motor transport, pointed out that essential repairs should be made on motor vehicles before repairs that can be safely postponed.

Mr. Rogers, in a letter to several national automotive organizations, called on garages and service establishments to ration voluntarily their facilities and mechanics' time so that essential repairs are given precedence.

Mr. Rogers' appeal was prompted by complaints from truck operators engaged in essential hauling that they are unable to have vital adjustments and repairs made on their vehicles because many garages and dealers are engaged in other work, much of it not of a pressing nature, such as the repair of bumpers, fenders, and radiator grilles.

Some of these repairs may have to be made on brake drums to prevent faulty braking, excessive wear on tires, and too many lay-ups of trucks for relining of brakes.

Report on Reconditioning

A report on reconditioning of brake drums prepared by the Society of Automotive Engineers for ODT tells how reconditioning should be done. It is based on recommendations of manufacturers and brake shops and the practice of operators of buses and both light and heavy trucks. The report cites the fact that smoothness of the drum greatly influences lining wear, and states that wornout or cracked drums are usually discarded, but that checked, grooved, out-of-round or bell-mouthed drums can and should be reconditioned.

The SAE study shows that drums properly reconditioned within the recommended limits are as safe in operation as new ones, that their total life may be extended as much as 80 percent, and that

drums may be reconditioned any number of times as long as the total metal removed does not exceed 25 percent of new drum thickness. Drum metal should be removed in thicknesses to match the standard oversizes of brake lining as recommended by the Brake Lining Manufacturers Association.

Curb Labor Turnover

Not only must trucks be repaired to keep them rolling, they must have drivers. And so must the fuel oil and solid fuels industries to move their products. Therefore, WMC instructed USES offices not to transfer truck drivers and maintenance mechanics employed by these industries to war industries or other essential jobs.

Although fuel distribution is not on the official national WMC list of essential activities, fuel shortages in some parts of the country, which have been aggravated by lack of drivers and mechanics, prompted WMC to take this action, WMC Chairman McNutt said.

At the same time Mr. McNutt also instructed USES offices to refrain from urging truck drivers and maintenance mechanics employed by trucking companies and garages to transfer to other jobs, provided these workers are engaged in service for essential activities.

While the list of essential activities includes trucking, under transportation activities, and automobile repair, under repair and hand trade services, not all these workers can be considered essential, Mr. McNutt explained. This depends, he said, on whether or not their specific jobs are related to war production or support the war effort.

More Car Clubs Sought

People as well as commodities must be transported, and to carry our growing army of workers to and from their jobs "sharing of private transportation is absolutely essential," OCD Director Landis said.

Calling on defense councils to increase their efforts to aid in forming car clubs, following the appeal of OPA, Mr. Landis termed the need for full utilization of private cars in essential driving as "an absolute necessity."

"The only alternative," he asserted, "would be to deny needed fuel and equipment to our forces on the fighting fronts, a choice no American would consider. It seems a mathematical certainty that car-sharing is by far the most effective means of assuring adequate transportation for our growing labor force."

Taxi Owners Agree To Save Tire Miles

Chicago Operators Cooperate To Conserve Rubber, Says ODT

A voluntary agreement among a group of taxicab operators in Chicago which will mean the saving of more than a half-million vehicle miles monthly was announced last week by the Office of Defense Transportation.

The agreement, signed by 86 Negro operators serving Chicago's near Southside, and involving 234 taxicabs, was the first such cooperative plan for conserving rubber and equipment worked out between taxi operators and the ODT.

The taxicab operators, under the plan, propose to:

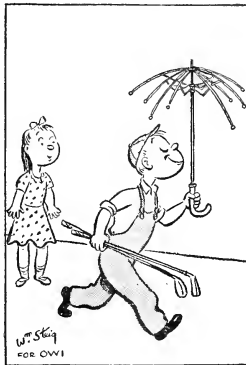
1. Reduce daily mileage by more than 30 percent.
2. Eliminate all operations from 3 a. m. to 6 a. m., except on Saturdays and Sundays.
3. Maintain equipment through proper conservation measures.
4. Adopt safety practices including the installation of a governor to limit speed to 30 miles an hour.
5. Facilitate service through the inauguration of a dispatcher system, appointment of day and night supervisors to police operations, establishment of taxicab stands at two-block intervals, and elimination of stops in the middle of the block.

The operators propose also to eliminate all service beyond 10 miles of the Southside operations area, although ODT regulations permit a maximum of 25 miles per trip within the city.

MORE EMPHASIS PUT ON CAR-SHARING

Local War Price and Ration Boards will place increased emphasis on car-sharing in considering applications for B and C gasoline rations beginning March 22, when most supplemental rations come up for renewal, the OPA administration revealed last week. Following a recent appeal from Price Administrator Brown for full public cooperation in a renewed car-sharing effort, OPA directed a letter to the rationing boards pointing out that if passenger car mileage is to be reduced to the 5,000-mile-a-year average recommended by the Baruch Committee, "ride sharing must be made a universal practice."

Kid Salvage



Kid Salvage, a regular feature offered weekly in mat form, is designed to further the Scrap Drive.

NEW TANK CAR SEEN AID IN OIL DROUGHT

A new and improved type of box-car petroleum carrier may soon be helping to solve the East's oil drought as the result of experimental efforts of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Office of Defense Transportation said last week.

Viewed as a promising new development in the search for devices to help overcome the Nation's acute petroleum transport problems, the box-car petroleum carrier has been inspected by ODT officials.

The model, constructed by the B. & O. in its Mount Clare shops at Baltimore, is a standard automobile-type steel box car fitted with four steel tanks encased in wooden boxes. The tanks were constructed of $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch sheet steel, riveted and welded.

The box and tank units were built separately and loaded into the car through its standard 10-foot door, then anchored and secured to each other, completely filling the car, except for ample space allowed at the top for loading and unloading equipment. The car is fully equipped with necessary safety devices. It has a total capacity of 12,200 gallons, considerably more than the average tank car serving the East.

The car has had at least one trial run, moving fuel oil from Baltimore to Washington, D. C.

Refrigerator Car Shortage to Grow

Demand for Fresh Vegetables, Fruits Will Increase Needs

Expansion of the market for fresh fruits and vegetables, as a result of rationing of certain canned and frozen food products, will increase demands for railroad refrigerator-car service and intensify shortages in the supply of refrigerator cars, ODT predicted. Rationing of canned fruit juices, they pointed out, has already pushed up shipments of fresh Florida citrus fruits.

By increasing the demand for unrationed fresh products, both for current consumption and for home canning, the rationing program is expected to cause movement to central markets this year of a considerable volume of fruits and vegetables which normally would not leave the producing areas. The demand for refrigerator-car service, increased by this movement, will be added to also, the ODT said, by the shifting of a growing volume of perishable shipments from truck to rail transport. During the present season, it was pointed out, shipments of Florida citrus by truck have declined by about 40 percent, adding approximately 6,000 carloads to the volume of rail shipments of oranges and grapefruit.

The refrigerator-car supply situation, now tight in several areas, is expected to become easier during April and May, when there is a between-season lull in shipments of perishables.

MOTOR RESERVE POOL NOW GETTING LOW

The Nation's reserve pool of new commercial motor vehicles is getting low, according to R. L. Vaniman, director of WPB's automotive division.

"Today, one year after establishment of the pool," said Mr. Vaniman, "we have exactly 57,573 commercial vehicles left in our reserve. The figure includes light, medium, and heavy trucks, trailers and third-axle attachments. To appreciate the depleted state of the reserve, the figure may be compared with production in a pre-war year (1939) of 710,496 trucks.

"This critical situation should bring forcefully to us the necessity of conserving our reserve pool and drawing upon it only in cases of the most pressing need. For this reason the vehicles now remaining in the pool are being held for rationing for indirect military demands and only the most essential civilian requirements."

War Wages and Labor

Wage Adjustment Procedures Revised to Speed Settlements

WLB Eliminates Complicated Analyses In Many Cases Before Regional Boards

To facilitate the handling of 2,600 wage cases a week, the National War Labor Board last week adopted a shortened procedure to be applied by regional boards in passing on requests for wage and salary changes. The new procedure is expected to lighten the burden on small employers and to speed upward wage adjustments necessary to eliminate instances of substandard living. Complicated statistical wage analyses will be eliminated to effect a saving in time and personnel.

The shortened procedure will be used to correct interplant inequalities, to eliminate substandard wages and to eliminate inequalities for individuals and small groups. The regional boards were given authority to determine "the most frequent rate or range of rates" by occupation within industries, communities, or labor market areas and to apply that rate in passing upon application for wage adjustments under the shortened procedure.

Regional Boards Authorized

At the same time the regional boards were also given authority to determine "what constitute substandard wage or salary rates in their regions for the purpose of permitting consideration under the shortened procedure of proposed adjustments up to the specified minima." Pending this determination, the adjustments of wage or salary rates up to 50 cents an hour or \$20 a week may be handled by the shortened procedure. The regional boards are not to consider this figure as "in any way limiting" their discretion to fix the minimum point either higher or lower.

To eliminate inequalities for individual or small groups, the regional boards may use the shortened procedure in passing upon adjustments proposed by employers of 200 or fewer in order to eliminate inequalities if the adjustment affects no more than 10 employees or 10 percent of the employees and does not exceed 5 cents an hour. Employers will not be allowed to claim later that other in-

equalities have been caused by such adjustments.

Under the new procedure, the wage stabilization director of each regional board is authorized to rule finally (subject to appeal to the regional board) on all cases involving employers of 200 or fewer, and all cases where adjustments are requested under the "Little Steel" formula. This will relieve the burden on the regional board members.

Review of Awards Limited

Arbitrators' awards are subject to review by the WLB only on the question of whether the wage award is compatible with the national wage stabilization program, the board emphasized last week.

The opinion was given in the case of the New York Herald Tribune and the Newspaper Guild of New York, CIO, where the employer requested WLB review of the award of an arbitration board.

Pointing out that in a previous case the WLB had declared it would not review decisions on non-wage issues made under arbitration agreements between the parties, Dr. George W. Taylor, vice-chairman, writing the WLB majority opinion, stated that the present case extends this principle another step.

"This policy is in the interests of preserving to the parties their right to use, as far as possible, mutually agreed upon methods for resolving their differences." The WLB seeks to strengthen and not to weaken the important mechanism of voluntary arbitration, Dr. Taylor declared.

Jurisdiction Defined

The basis for determining when the adoption of overtime pay for work over 40 hours a week requires WLB approval, was last week explained in a statement issued by the WLB. The statement was in answer to inquiries on the effect of the Executive Order on overtime pay in the light of the Executive Order of February 9 establishing a minimum wartime work-week of 48 hours.

WLB approval is not required for payment of overtime rates for hours worked in excess of 40 hours when such payment is made in accordance with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act or any other similar Federal, State or local law, or by the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement or by the past practice of the employer, the Board stated.

If none of these laws or provisions applies, overtime pay may not be given at more than straight-time rates to hourly-rated or salaried employees, without prior approval of the WLB.

The same exemption recently granted to nonprofit hospitals was granted last week by the WLB to three nonprofit agencies conducted for the benefit of the blind, when the Board authorized these agencies to make wage or salary adjustments for their employees without WLB approval.

The Board stated it will grant the exemption to additional similar organizations for the blind upon receipt of an application and after a review of the facts in each case.

Printers Get Increase

Approval of a \$2 weekly increase for approximately 500 printers employed by the Philadelphia Inquirer, Record, Bulletin, and Daily News, and the Camden (N. J.) Courier-Post was last week given by the WLB.

The increase was provided for in an agreement submitted to the Board for approval by the Newspaper Publishers Association of Philadelphia and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, Local 16.

The Board found the increases did not exceed its 15% cost-of-living formula.

For approximately 850 printers employed in 68 Philadelphia printing companies, the WLB last week approved a wage increase of 2¢ per hour. The increase, provided for in an agreement submitted to the Board by the Philadelphia Union Employing Printers' Association and the Philadelphia Typographical Union, brings the total increase since January 1941 to 5¢ or 4.5%, thus falling well within the 15% permitted under the "Little Steel" formula.

★ ★ ★

"... WE MUST FACE the fact that there is no way that we can hope to improve or even to sustain our customary standards of living during the coming year."—Hon. James F. Byrnes.

War Manpower

Army to Draw More Physicians From Civilian Practice in 1943

New Plan of Recruitment Will Enlist 9,900 Doctors, 4,800 Dentists and 900 Veterinarians

The War Department announced last week that plans of the Office of the Surgeon General call for the commissioning from civil life of 9,900 physicians during 1943. Approximately 3,000 of this number will be internes and resident physicians in hospitals. In addition, it is planned to commission 4,800 dentists and 900 veterinarians from civil life during this year.

No action will be taken on any application for a commission in the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, or the Veterinary Corps until the applicant has been certified by the Procurement and Assignment Service of the War Manpower Commission as available. After such availability has been certified, district offices of the Officer Procurement Service, Services of Supply, will process the applications, and will interview each candidate to determine his qualifications relative to his character, integrity, and reputation. The Surgeon General's Office will pass on the professional qualifications of applicants.

Discontinue Boards

The Surgeon General has discontinued Medical Officer Recruiting Boards. The functions of these boards have been taken over by the field offices of the War Department's Officer Procurement Service in the Services of Supply. The field offices process cases declared available by the State Chairman of Procurement and Assignment Service of the War Manpower Commission.

Under ruling of the War Manpower Commission, States which have already contributed more physicians to the armed forces than the sum of their 1942 and 1943 quotas will not be called upon to furnish any more physicians in 1943. Internes and resident physicians will not be covered by this rule. Nor will the rule cover special cases which involve the filling of specific positions that are vacant. The States on which only these limited demands will be made are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Okla-

homa, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Small Quota States

Physicians are to be procured in California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

In some States quotas are small or are close to fulfillment. In these States there will, for the present, be no recruiting of physicians, except internes and resident physicians and special cases for specific position vacancies.

Except in special instances, there will be no procurement of dentists in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

There are no restrictions at present on the recruiting of veterinarians.

APPRENTICE TRAINING PAMPHLETS ISSUED

Two new pamphlets on in-plant training in war industries are now available, according to the War Manpower Commission.

One pamphlet, "Apprentice Training for America's Youth," stresses the training of 16 and 17 year olds to take the place of older workers who are entering military service. The second pamphlet, "The National Apprenticeship Program," gives a general outline of the apprentice training program of the War Manpower Commission's Apprentice Training Service.

Copies of the pamphlets may be obtained at any of the regional offices or the Washington office of the Apprentice Training Service of the War Manpower Commission.

Crowded Areas Aided By New WMC Ruling

USES Now Permitted to Recruit Workers for Service Plants

The War Manpower Commission has sent to its field directors instructions authorizing them to designate restaurants, hotels, laundries, and food and fuel distribution services as "locally needed" in overcrowded industrial areas. This step was taken in order to permit the U. S. Employment Service to recruit help for these services. It would not make the workers to be recruited eligible for Selective Service deferment.

The designation of an activity as "locally needed" gives it the same status as essential activities under the employment stabilization program and permits the local Employment Office to give priority in service to such activities over other activities in the community not designated as "essential" or "locally needed."

Designation of an activity as "locally needed" shall be made by the Area Manpower Director subject to the approval of the Regional Manpower Director.

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED FOR EYE SAFETY

To check the increasing number of eye injuries among workers in war industries, Secretary of Labor Perkins last week appointed an Eye Saving Section of the National Committee for the Conservation of Manpower in War Industries. Harry Guilbert of Chicago, Director of Safety for the Pullman Company, has been named chief of the new section.

"Eye injuries cause a substantial part of the temporary time losses due to work accidents," Secretary Perkins said. "Experience has demonstrated that such injuries can be prevented by the consistent use of protective lenses and adequate control of operating hazards . . .

"Observation of the Department's safety experts in more than 20,000 war plants during the past two years indicates a substantial increase in the volume of this type of injury. In one plant employing 30,000 workers the record reveals 1,750 eye injuries in a recent month, 62 of them being described as serious."

Secretary Perkins has assigned M. M. Bowman, safety specialist of the Department at Cleveland, to assist Mr. Guilbert.

War Rationing

OPA Lists Newly Rationed Foods; Brown States Need for Move

Tight Meat Supply Situation Reported First Last Fall, Followed by Delivery Restrictions

The necessities of war compelled the Government to ask the people of America to bear the burden of another rationing program. Price Administrator Brown declared last week. The decision to undertake the rationing of meats, cheeses, edible fats and oils, and canned fish was made many months ago, Mr. Brown explained.

"Early last year the meat supply situation reached a point where armed forces and lend-lease were having difficulty in getting their requirements," Mr. Brown said. "This resulted in the issuance of an order which restricted the amounts of meat that could be delivered by primary producers for civilian use. During the months that followed—months in which war went ahead on development of a consumer rationing program—the civilian meat situation became bad. Many areas received little or no meat for prolonged periods, often where important war work was being done. During the winter months it became obvious that edible fats and oils and cheese would have to be rationed. It was decided to lump these products with meat."

Point Value Prospects

In keeping with the general policy of OPA, point values will be liberalized whenever it becomes possible to do so. The supply situation affecting the new program is essentially different from the canned goods supply situation, the OPA pointed out. It is statistically possible to make accurate estimates of canned goods but the flow of cattle and hogs to the market cannot be accurately estimated.

Rationed foods will include all fresh, frozen, smoked, and cured beef, veal, lamb, pork; all meats and meat products in containers of tin or glass and all dried meats. Also to be rationed are variety meats including tongues, brains, hearts, liver, tripe, sweetbreads, kidneys; bouillon cubes, beef extracts, and similar concentrates; all dry, semidry, and fresh smoked, and cooked sausage, including salami, pork sausage, baked loaves, wieners, scrapple, souse, head cheese, and others; suet, cod, and other fats.

All fish, shellfish, and fish products in hermetically sealed containers will be rationed.

The fats and oils to be rationed include butter, margarine, lard, shortening, cooking and salad oils.

Rationed cheeses include cheddar (American), Swiss, brick, munster, limburger, dehydrated grated, club, gouda, edam, smoked, all hard varieties of Greek and Italian cheese, processed cheese, cheese foods and cheese products containing 30 percent or more by weight of rationed cheeses.

Excluded from Program

Foods not rationed include fresh fish, frozen fish, smoked, salt, pickled fish and fish in containers that are not hermetically sealed.

All poultry and game, whether fresh, frozen, or in cans or glass are excluded from rationing, as is olive oil when not blended with other ingredients, and salad dressings and mayonnaise.

Soft or perishable cheeses such as cream cheese, neufchatel, cottage, pot, baker's camembert, liederkranz, brie, blue will not be rationed.

Cheese spreads made with a base of cheese which is not rationed and cheese spreads and cheese products containing less than 30 percent by weight of rationed cheeses are also excluded.

Constant local checks will be made by OPA of the manner in which the new ration program is operating. Through the Bureau of the Census, the buying habits of approximately 3,000 representative housewives will be reported weekly.

REDUCE POINT VALUE FOR DRIED FRUITS

The point values of dried and dehydrated prunes and raisins, and of all edible dry beans, peas, and lentils were reduced last week by the Office of Price Administration.

At the same time, dates and figs, not hermetically sealed, were removed from the list of foods currently being rationed, and an adjustment was made in the method of calculating the point values of all other dried fruits. The changes became effective on Saturday, March 13.

The point value of dried and dehydrated prunes and raisins was lowered from 20 points per pound to 12 points. The point value of edible dry beans, peas, and lentils was reduced from eight points per pound to four points per pound.

Rationing Set-up for Meat

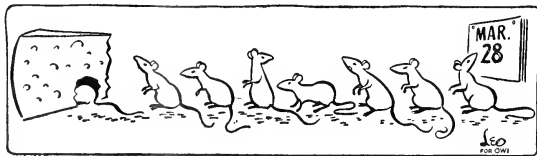
(Continued from page 305)

vegetables was concentrated in the hands of 2,000 canners and processors who achieved distribution through about 15,000 wholesalers and jobbers. The processed products themselves and the containers used, although numerous, are well standardized and move to market in a fairly direct and even manner.

In sharp contrast to this situation, the production of meats, cheeses, and edible fats and oils is scattered literally among a million or more sources. Producers range in size from the farmer who sells a quarter of beef to his village market or 5 pounds of butter a week to his village grocer to the giant Chicago packer who deals in all meats and meat products and, in addition, in margarine, lard, etc., and who counts branch houses by hundreds and sales in billions of pounds.

Wide Range of Handlers

Between these primary producers and the retailer is a wide range of intermediate handlers and processors, as well as a great variety of so-called industrial users and industrial consumers who require various of the rationed foods to manufacture both edible and inedible products.



—Meats available.

Coffee Stamp No. 26 Covers Five Weeks

OPA Announces Short Period For Coupon Valid on March 22

Price Administrator Brown announced last week that Stamp No. 26 from War Ration Book One will be good for 1 pound of coffee during the 5 weeks between March 22 and April 25.

This compares with a current ration of 1 pound of coffee for the 6 weeks ending March 21.

The increase, amounting to 16 percent in the national coffee ration, is possible, Mr. Brown said, because of an improvement in the supply situation.

"This more liberal ration will be welcome news to the tens of millions of American coffee drinkers," Mr. Brown stated. "It exemplifies one of the basic principles of OPA policy—that of relaxing rationing restrictions wherever and just as soon as circumstances permit."

Import Situation Better

"This increased supply results from the improvement during the past few weeks in the import situation."

"Coffee imports for February have exceeded estimates by more than 20 percent, adding substantial amounts to previously depleted January inventories of approximately 145 million pounds."

A number of Government agencies, it was pointed out, have used their combined resources to make it possible to bring more coffee into the United States, and this, as well as the cooperation of the Army, has brought about the present improved situation.

Coffee stamp No. 26 may be used by any person whose age is given on the cover of Ration Book One as 14 years or more. Coffee stamps of persons under 14 have now been removed from the ration books of all persons who have received their copies of Ration Book Two.

Uniform Rules Now Govern Ration Book Replacements

New uniform regulations governing replacement of War Ration Books One and Two were issued last week by the OPA with a warning that it is up to the individual to do everything in his power to prevent the books from being lost, stolen, or mutilated. The new regulation also applies in cases where ration books are being wrongfully held by persons other than their rightful owners and to the replacement of coupon sheets which are used for rationing some commodities such as fuel oil.

Rationing Reminders

FOODS

Meats, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—Rationing of these foods will begin March 29. Official lists of point values will be made public sometime during the week of March 22. During the first five weekly periods, red stamps from War Ration Book Two will become valid and will expire as follows:

| Week Beginning | Red Stamps Bearing Letter | Stamps Expire |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| March 29 | A (16 points) | April 30 |
| April 4 | B (16 points) | April 30 |
| April 11 | C (16 points) | April 30 |
| April 18 | D (16 points) | April 30 |
| April 25 | E (16 points) | (To be announced) |

Sugar—Stamp No. 12 from War Ration Book One became valid March 16 for five pounds, which must last through the end of May, a period of 11 weeks.

Coffee—Stamp No. 25 is valid for one pound of coffee through March 21. Stamp No. 26 becomes valid for one pound on March 22, which must last through April 25, a period of five weeks.

Sale of point rationed canned goods and related food items was opened March 1. Presentation of stamps from War Ration Book Two is now necessary with each purchase. The blue coupons lettered A, B, and C are to be used according to the point-value chart for March, which appears in all stores handling rationed foods.

Farmers and gardeners who need dry peas, beans, and lentils for use as seed may apply to their Ration Board for certificates giving them the number of ration points necessary to buy the amount of seed they need for planting.

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons became valid in all Zones last week: (In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, No. 5 coupons will be worth 10 gallons for Class I users; 100 gallons for Class II users. In 13 Midwestern States Class I No. 5 coupons will be worth 11 gallons; Class II will be worth 110 gallons, except in Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and all of Kentucky where Class I coupons will be worth 10 gallons and Class II 100 gallons. The value of coupons in Washington and Oregon remains at 10 gallons for Class I users; at 100 gallons for Class II users.)

Zone A: Period 4 coupon expires April 17, Period 5 coupon was valid March 11.

Zone B: Period 4 coupon expires April 12, Period 5 coupon was valid March 8.

Zones C and D: Period 4 coupon expires April 6, Period 5 coupon was valid March 7.

Householders who face serious hardship due to abnormal conditions beyond their control may apply at their local boards for supplemental allotments.

GASOLINE

No. 4 "A" coupons are valid through March 21. "B" and "C" coupons expire according to the dates indicated on the individual books.

"T" rations are issued by local rationing boards after approval is obtained from local Offices of Defense Transportation on the basis of certificates of war necessity.

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months instead of three months under a recent change in rationing regulations.

TIRES

Inspection deadline for "A" motorists is March 31.

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20, may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates. Recapping of commercial vehicles tires with truck-type camelback is still subject to present rationing restrictions.

Grade 3 replacement tires, previously available to all classes of drivers, were reclassified last week as Grade 2 tires and may be obtained now only by "B" and "C" book motorists with at least 560 essential miles per month. Grade 1 tires are available only to "C" book drivers with more than 1,000 essential miles per month. Applicants for replacements must have their tires inspected at authorized stations and must then make application for certificates to their local boards.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through June 15.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

(Issued Mar. 8 to Mar. 16, inclusive. Compiled especially for Victory by Field Contact Branch of the War Production Board)

(Inquiries concerning these listings should be addressed to E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Field Service Section, 3204 Building E, Washington, D. C. Telephone: REpublic 7500, Extension 3804)

| Order No. | Modification | Title | Abstract of penalties action | PD forms | Issued-Effective | Expires | Federal Register citation | Decision | Administration Tel. ext. |
|-----------|-----------------|---|---|--------------------------|------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| E-2 | | Precision measuring instruments and testing machines. | Restricts sales and purchases to A-1-a or better rated orders on prescribed forms; permits sale and delivery of repair parts; permits filling of schedules, vehicles, and trucks. | 1A, 3A, 4N, 4Y, 408, 407 | 3-10-43 | | 8 F. R. 2071 | Tools. | S. E. Wood, 2704 |
| L-1-e | Amended. | Motor trucks, truck trailers, motor carriers. | Eliminates cut-off date of 3-31-43 for production of 500 of the highway motor vehicles. | | 3-13-43 | | 8 F. R. 3101 | Automotive. | J. E. Graham, 2704 |
| L-6-e | Amended. | Motor trucks, truck trailers, motor carriers. | Permits D. G. O. to specifically authorize production. | | 3-12-43 | | 8 F. R. 3082 | Service Equipment. | N. G. Burelch, 3720 |
| L-30-a | Interpretation. | Kitchen, household, other office machinery. | Clarifies meaning of "measure with flexible spout". | | 3-11-43 | | 8 F. R. 3083 | Consumers Durable Goods. | A. S. Biscod, 3552 |
| L-34-a | Amended. | Office machinery. | Permits D. G. O. to specifically authorize production. | | 3-12-43 | | 8 F. R. 3084 | Service Equipment. | N. G. Burelch, 3720 |
| L-54-e | Amended. | Office machinery. | Permits D. G. O. to specifically authorize production and delivery. | | 3-12-43 | | 8 F. R. 3085 | General Industrial Equipment. | N. G. Burelch, 3720 |
| L-83 | Amended. | Industrial machinery. | Add return of leased machinery at end of lease to list of exempted transactions. | | 3-12-43 | | 8 F. R. 3088 | General Industrial Equipment. | N. G. Burelch, 3720 |
| L-91 | Amended. | Laundry equipment, etc. | Permits D. G. O. to specifically authorize production. | | 3-12-43 | | 8 F. R. 3090 | Service Equipment. | N. G. Burelch, 3720 |
| L-129 | Schedule X | Household wax paper rolls. | Permits use of metal cutting edges in inventory until 4-31-43 on hand 2-20-43. | | 3-10-43 | | 8 F. R. 2971 | Pulp and Paper. | O. B. King, 2009 |
| L-158 | Amended. | Household wax paper rolls. | Limits production to specified items and standards; restricts consumer sales; restricts distribution of inventory; establishes certification procedures; establishes exemptions to restrictions. | | 3-11-43 | | 8 F. R. 3016 | Automotive. | J. Danovan, 2705 |
| L-233 | Amended. | Photograph film and film base. | Restricts use of material received as scrap except in manner specified. | | 3-9-43 | | 8 F. R. 2919 | Consumers Durable Goods. | H. Horner, 3030 |
| L-264 | Amended. | Rectifier tubes. | Restricts use of material received as scrap except in manner specified. | 506 | 3-10-43 | | 8 F. R. 2972 | Consumers Durable Goods. | R. Beatty, 5532 |
| L-269 | Amended. | Mining equipment. | Establishes control of production and delivery of items in List A attached. | 815 | 3-11-43 | | 8 F. R. 3048 | Mining Equipment. | A. S. Knolzen, 2704 |
| M-1-4 | Amended. | Aluminum scrap. | Prohibits use, sale, and delivery of firsts, seconds, and sallets for making products. | 209, 272, 276, 285 | 3-10-43 | | 8 F. R. 2968 | Aluminum and Magnesium. | C. H. Burton, 2904 |
| M-5-b | Amended. | Copper. | Prohibits use, sale, and delivery of firsts, seconds, and sallets for making products. | | 3-11-43 | | 8 F. R. 3043 | Copper. | M. S. Schwarz, 2904 |
| M-61 | Amended. | Cans. | Prohibits disposition of material received as scrap except in manner specified. | | 3-12-43 | | 8 F. R. 3104 | Containers. | R. N. Solinsky, 2716 |
| M-104 | Amended. | Glasses for glaze containers. | Effects changes in Schedules 1 and 5. | | 3-15-43 | | 8 F. R. 3109 | Containers. | C. Kötter, 4981 |
| M-110 | Interpretation. | Molybdenum. | Clarifies extent of restrictions on molybdenum-bearing chemical compounds. | | 3-11-43 | | 8 F. R. 3015 | Steel. | O. H. Auchon, 2704 |
| M-122 | Amended. | Machinery, Philippine machinery, abarros. | Prohibits use, sale, and delivery of firsts, seconds, and sallets for making products. | | 3-12-43 | | 8 F. R. 3102 | Lumber and Lumber Products. | W. Uteritz, 7470 |
| M-141 | Amended. | Petroleum coke. | Amends processing, sale, and delivery restrictions. | | 3-12-43 | | 8 F. R. 3092 | Transportation Equipment and Leather. | G. W. Schaffman, 7203 |
| M-312 | Amended. | Paper and paperboard. | Amends limitations on delivery and use in U. S. and export (except Canada). | | 3-12-43 | | 8 F. R. 3106 | Aluminum. | W. S. Hammett, 7203 |
| M-341 | Amended. | Vegetable tanning material. | Amends restrictions on reserve production to include portion of Class B items. | | 3-12-43 | | 8 F. R. 3093 | Pulp and Paper. | C. Boyce, 5063 |
| M-377 | Amended. | Cake. | Amends use restrictions and Schedule A; revised to cover persons using more than one type of cake to issue specific directions regarding source, destination, amount, type of cake to be delivered by producer or dealer. | | 3-16-43 | | 8 F. R. 3170 | Textile, Clothing, and Footwear. | F. A. Hayes, 2187 |
| M-395 | | Bismuth chemicals. | Prohibits use, sale, and delivery of firsts, seconds, and sallets for making products. | | 3-12-43 | | 8 F. R. 3083 | Steel. | Samuel Weiss, 7203 |
| M-397 | | Osmium. | Prohibits use, sale, and delivery of firsts, seconds, and sallets for making products. | 900, 601 | 3-11-43 | | 8 F. R. 3048 | Chemicals. | J. T. Watson, 5502 |
| U-1-d | | Electric, gas, water, and steam utilities materials. | Permits electric, gas, and water connections to premises being constructed or remodeled under L-41, subject to certain provisions. | | 3-10-43 | | 8 F. R. 2920 | Mechanical Miscellaneous. | H. E. Staus, 5322 |

PRIORITIES

All unexpired priorities orders, regulations and reporting forms of War Production Board are indexed in "PRIORITIES" published monthly. Pages above will be included in the April issue. Subscription: \$2.00 per year.

VICTORY BULLETIN

Each week all War Production Board orders and regulations are listed in "VICTORY BULLETIN." Hence this page may be used effectively to keep "PRIORITIES" up to date. Rate: 10 cents per year.

FEDERAL REGISTER

Complete texts of War Production Board orders and regulations appear in "FEDERAL REGISTER," published daily except Sundays, Mondays, and days following legal holidays. Subscription: \$12.50 per month, \$125.00 per year.

SUBSCRIPTION TO ABOVE PUBLICATIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.


War Agriculture

Prepare Plans to Increase Supply of Critical Foods

Food Administrator Gets Five-Year Program; Farmers Sign Hemp Production Agreements

A 5-year food program prepared by six Interior Department bureaus to increase the production of meat, fish, dairy products, beans, and potatoes was submitted last week to Food Administrator Wickard by Secretary of the Interior Ickes. Secretary Ickes estimated that the program in the 5-year period would provide food enough to feed 10 million persons for a year, assuming its immediate adoption and adequate supplies of manpower, materials, and money.

Further Decline Possible

The report also contained a flat statement that continuing decline in manpower, "if not relieved, will result in less production of critical foods this year rather than more."

The six agencies involved are the Fish and Wildlife Service, which has responsibility for the production of the commercial fisheries and management of wild game resources in the United States and Alaska; the Bureau of Reclamation, concerned with providing irrigation water for lands in the arid western States; the Grazing Service and the General Land Office, which are charged with the administration of large areas of Federal range lands; the Office of Indian Affairs, which administers the Indian reservations; and the Geological Survey, which has responsibility in the supply of mineral fertilizers.

On the basis of adequate supplies of critical materials, manpower including construction labor, and other production requirements, the combined proposals estimate increased contributions to the world food pool aggregating in five years 1½ billion pounds of meat, 1¾ billion pounds of fish, 11 billion pounds of milk, almost a billion pounds of beans, and more than 100 million bushels of potatoes.

Sign-up for Hemp

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that the farmer sign-up for the production in 1943 of 185,000

acres of hemp for fiber has been practically completed. The bulk of the crop will be produced in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Sites for 39 hemp mills in these States, two in Indiana and one in Kentucky—all to be operated by War Hemp Industries, Inc., as agent for the Commodity Credit Corporation—have been selected. These mills are in addition to six privately owned plants already in operation in Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Minnesota.

Cancel Sliced Bread Ban

Secretary Wickard last week amended Food Distribution Order No. 1 to permit bakers to resume the slicing of bread and rolls for home use, as well as for restaurants, hotels, institutions, and commissaries. The amendment, No. 3, is effective immediately. The prohibition against the delivery of sliced bread by bakers was included in Food Distribution Order No. 1 primarily to save waxed paper and to permit bakers to effect some economy in the cost of bread by reducing the quantity of wrapping paper needed. The amendment continues the requirement that only one thickness of paper may be used for wrapping bread and rolls.

Farm Debts Paid

One out of every 10—or more than 100,000—farmer-borrowers from the 12 Federal land banks and Land Bank Commissioner repaid his loan in full in 1942, the Department of Agriculture said last week. Others made substantial payments on the principal of their loans.

"Farmers are paying off their long-term debts from high farm income," stated A. G. Black, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. "The demand for new farm mortgage loans was about 22 percent less in the last six months of 1942 than in the same period of 1941, with 33,000 fewer farm mortgages recorded by all lenders in the United States in the last half of 1942."

Allocate Edible Oils To Meet Shortage

Tung Oil Substitution Urged; Tall Oil Expansion Planned

Presaging that supplies of fats and oils are enough only for the United Nations' most urgent needs, the Department of Agriculture last week announced that four edible oils will be allocated soon, urged the substitution of oilseeds for tung oil, and requested suggestions for expanding the capacity for refining tall oil.

Production of fats and oils is estimated at about 11¼ billion pounds. About 7¼ billion pounds of this quantity is animal fats, and about 4 billion pounds of vegetable oils can be crushed from last year's crop of seeds, the Department of Agriculture said.

Fair Distribution Sought

Though supplies are considered adequate for immediate military and civilian requirements, allocation is necessary to distribute fairly the small margin of supply and because working stocks of factories of the four major vegetable oils are now at such a low level that any further drain will create a crisis in supply for many manufacturers.

The four oils to be allocated are peanut, soybean, cottonseed, and corn. Allocation will begin April 16 under Food Distribution Order 29. It will be on a monthly basis. Movement will not be controlled to or between wholesalers or retailers, but from crushers to refiners and industrial users, from refiners to other shortening manufacturers, and from refiners to margarine manufacturers.

Apply by March 25

By March 25 all persons affected must fill out their first month's applications for allocations and send them to the Fats and Oils Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington. Allocations will be made within ten days and the allocation period will run from the 16th of each month to the following 15th.

The Department of Agriculture urged the substitution of oilseeds oil, obtained from Brazil, for tung oil whenever possible because tung oil is in great demand for protective coatings for weapons, and because difficulties of shipping have reduced supplies. Present requirements are being filled from domestic production and pre-war imports from China.

War Prices and Rents

OPA Extends Price Program To Cover Corn and Tea

New Program Fixes Maximums for Agricultural Products at Farm, Warehouse and Retail Store

Carrying out its rapidly broadening program of specific dollars and cents price ceilings on raw agricultural commodities, OPA last week placed permanent maximum prices on corn—America's top-ranking farm crop in point of size and value. The ceilings apply at every stage of distribution from the time the corn leaves the farmer's hand until it is sold by retail dealers.

Recognizing seasonal price variations and carrying charges, the new OPA order sets peak prices for all varieties and types of corn sold by farmers, truckers, local elevator and terminal market operators and retail dealers. It also names the top prices at which this cereal may sell on the Nation's grain futures exchanges.

The new dollars and cents ceilings will represent the top prices at which all sellers may do business in cash corn until April 30. Thereafter, maximum prices will increase one-half cent per bushel on the first and fifteenth of each month until September 30. On November 1—around the opening of the new crop season—ceiling prices will return to the May 31 level.

Price of Tea Fixed

OPA also established specific maximum prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell to the trade the bulk tea which it imports as well as the price levels at which such tea may be resold by the trade. Henceforth CCC will be the major tea importer for the United States.

Under the war-created emergency, Great Britain is buying all the available tea supply from Ceylon, India, and Travancore (southern India) and reselling it at agreed prices and amounts to Government agencies of the United Nations. In line with this plan, CCC acting for the United States expects to buy 65,000,000 pounds of tea during the coming year.

Ceiling prices for CCC sales of their imported teas will be approximately 7 to 12 cents per pound lower than previous maximums. As a result, ceilings for

packaged tea and tea bags may be reduced somewhat.

Cabin Rents Lowered

To provide warranted decreases in rents, OPA required landlords of tourist cabins, auto courts, cabin camps and similar establishments to offer such living accommodations at monthly rates in addition to daily and weekly rates where tenants have had 60 days of continuous residence in the establishment since October 1, 1942.

Cents-per-yard ceilings for moleskins and shirting sues—types of finished piece goods used in work clothing—were fixed in order to provide a uniform price basis for purchases of these fabrics by work-clothing manufacturers.

While the maximum prices supplied are based generally on current market levels, they are somewhat lower than prices charged by some sellers and also are under the present allowable ceilings of the finished piece goods regulation.

Secondary slab zinc that fails to meet the specifications for prime Western grade must be sold below the maximum price for that grade, OPA said last week.

Less-than-carload lots of secondary slab zinc are put under a new pricing formula which equalizes prices for carload and less-than-carload lots except for graduated quantity premiums.

ARMY MEN URGED TO TAKE OUT INSURANCE

Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of Army Ground Forces, Washington, has urged all military personnel to take out the maximum amount of National Service or United States Government Insurance they can afford, and ordered all organization commanders to stress to their men the advantages of insurance protection before going overseas.

Wood Price Scale Changed by OPA

Pulpwood, Veneers Affected By New Rules; Nail Kegs Raised

Aircraft veneer, vital in the production of warplanes, was generally reduced by about 20 percent in price last week in an OPA action setting specific dollars and cents ceilings over the lumber product made from domestic sweet gum, water tupelo, and yellow poplar logs. For example, the high price on $\frac{1}{2}$ inch sliced sweet gum aircraft veneer was reduced from \$20 to \$17.70 per thousand surface feet; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch sliced sweet gum from \$25 to \$21.75; $\frac{1}{8}$ inch sliced poplar from \$77.50 to \$52.40 and $\frac{1}{32}$ inch sliced poplar from \$20 to \$14.15.

Raise Pulpwood Prices

Maximum prices were increased, however, in another action, affecting pulpwood produced from four minor species—balsam, pine, hemlock, and poplar—in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. Pulpwood, other than Canadian, produced elsewhere and sold in these three States is included as well, but no change is made in the ceiling prices on spruce, the major species of pulpwood produced in these States.

The new ceilings, and comparison with those prevailing previously, follow, per cord:

| | Rough | | Peeked or rosed | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | New | Old | New | Old |
| Spruce wood..... | \$14.00 | \$14.00 | \$17.00 | \$17.00 |
| Balsam wood..... | 12.00 | 11.00 | 14.00 | 14.00 |
| Jack-pine wood..... | 8.50 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Hemlock wood..... | 9.00 | 8.00 | 11.50 | 11.00 |
| Poplar wood..... | 8.00 | 6.50 | 10.50 | 9.00 |

¹ 55-inch length.

² 100-inch length.

To End Shortage

Acting to avert a shortage of nail keg staves and headings which threatens to curtail essential shipments of steel products, OPA placed these lumber items under a separate price regulation.

The action raises the prices for all lengths of nail keg staves and all diameters of nail keg headings and is calculated to restore normal margins over costs to producers.

Adjustable pricing provisions for sales of central and Appalachian hardwood lumber were announced last week by OPA.

OPA Curbs Price Boosting Practices

Creameries, Butter Wholesalers, Butchers to End Evasions

Collusion of some wholesalers of butter with creameries to evade price ceilings was censured last week by OPA.

As an example, OPA cited a practice whereby the wholesaler assures himself of a butter supply and the creamery profits from an illegal premium. In this instance the wholesaler receives bulk butter from the creamery, and prints and packages it ostensibly or allegedly for the creamery's account. However, the wholesaler charges the creamery for this service less than the margin set for sales of printed and packaged butter over the ceiling price for bulk butter. The wholesaler then buys the butter from the creamery at the full maximum price for printed and packaged butter.

Curb Hog Sales

In another of four actions affecting prices of food last week, OPA limited sales of dressed hogs under "denominator" pricing to butchers who in 1941 bought at least half of their supplies of pork in the form either of dressed hogs or carcasses, which they cut up. "Denominator" pricing, which allows meat dealers a percentage mark-up over the cost of the live hog, proved so attractive that inflationary pressure threatens the live-hog market. The action does not affect retail prices.

OPA also continued the exemption from price control granted for deliveries of dried whole eggs to the Government. The original regulation limited the exemption to the months of January and February, but because the Government requested deliveries after February 28, the later shipments also were exempted.

Because importation of fresh bananas from Central America has been curtailed 80 percent by shipping difficulties and the abandonment of some plantations is threatened, OPA increased importers' ceiling prices in the United States for fresh bananas from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Panama by \$1 per hundredweight in order to provide the financial attraction for continued operations of these plantations.

Civil Service Jobs

Commission Lists New Positions

Business, Industry Analysts Are Urgently Needed

Apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for positions listed below.

Obtain information at first- or second-class post offices, or from the Commission's Regional or Washington offices. No written tests are required unless a statement to the contrary appears. *Salaries quoted are annual and include added overtime compensation allowed for the present 48-hour week.*

War workers should not file unless they may use higher skills in these positions. War Manpower Commission restrictions are posted in first- and second-class postoffices.

Business, industry analysts, \$2,433 to \$6,500.—Specialists are needed to analyze the needs for and the supply of critical materials, consumer goods, and industrial commodities; to survey the availability of productive capacity, materials, or commodities and the possibilities of substitution; to consult with or advise representatives of Government agencies and business organizations in order to work out balances between requirements and supply. Persons especially desired are those who have had experience involving executive, analytical, or policy-making responsibilities in (a) processing or distribution of food products; (b) fabrication or distribution of steel products; (c) manufacture or distribution of textiles, or leather products; (d) large scale wholesale or retail distribution; (e) advertising; (f) manufacture or distribution of drugs; or (g) manufacture or distribution of chemicals.

Agricultural specialists, \$3,163 to \$6,500.—Persons are needed to develop professional and technical agricultural activities such as extension, research, conservation, and program planning. A minimum of 5 years experience or education involving some scientific or technical aspect of agricultural production or distribution is required.

Technical and Scientific Aids, \$1,970 to \$3,163.—Women especially are needed to perform work in fields of chemistry, metallurgy, geology, meteorology, geophysics, physics, mathematics, or radio. They must have had at least 1 year of appropriate college work or paid experi-

ence, or have completed an approved war training course.

Women Trainees Needed

Trainee, Scientific and Technical Aid, \$1,752.—Women especially are sought to learn simple mechanical or scientific work in technical laboratories located in Washington, D. C. They must have completed at least 1 unit of high school study in physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, or general science. A written test is required.

Teletype Operators, \$1,752 to \$1,970.—Women or men are desired to work in Washington, D. C. They should have had at least 2 weeks training or experience and must type accurately by touch at least 35 words a minute on a multiplex, simplex, or teletype machine.

Engineering Draftsmen, \$1,752 to \$3,163.—Qualified engineering draftsmen in any field are urged to apply. Applicants whose training or experience in commercial art or interior decorating included drafting will be considered.

Production Control Specialists, \$2,433 to \$6,500.—Men are needed who have had industrial production experience in the manufacture of heavy machinery and electrical equipment.

Medical Technicians, \$1,752 to \$3,163.—Especially needed are men or women for entrance appointment as assistants at \$1,970 a year. For this grade, 3 years of active clinical or X-ray laboratory experience is required, or 1 year of such experience and 4 years of appropriate college study.

Dental Hygienists, \$1,970.—Registered graduates of a recognized school of oral hygiene who have had 2 years experience in oral hygiene are sought to assist dental surgeons in cleaning and polishing teeth, mixing materials and solutions, sterilizing instruments, etc. Positions are located throughout the United States.

Engineering Jobs Open

Junior Engineers, \$2,433.—Urged to apply are college graduates who have either: (a) a bachelor's degree in engineering; or (b) a major in mathematics or one of the physical sciences with at least 6 semester hours in engineering; or (c) a major in any field supplemented by a special Government-sponsored, 10-week, ESMWT course.

Marine Engineers, \$3,163 to \$5,600.—Men are needed to prepare designs, installation plans, lay-outs, and specifications for marine machinery.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .



PRODUCTION DATA INDEX NUMBERS OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

| | Munitions production | War construction | Total war output |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| November 1941..... | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Average first quarter, 1942..... | 179 | 120 | 150 |
| April..... | 238 | 175 | 305 |
| May..... | 269 | 192 | 330 |
| June..... | 300 | 222 | 383 |
| July..... | 331 | 262 | 284 |
| August..... | 357 | 279 | 302 |
| September..... | 370 | 273 | 311 |
| October..... | 385 | 254 | 315 |
| November..... | 435 | 237 | 336 |
| December..... | 497 | 215 | 363 |
| January 1943..... | n.a. | 198 | n.a. |

¹ Munitions production represented by the index includes planes, ships, tanks, guns, ammunition, and all campaign equipment produced during the month. Fixed dollar values are assigned to items to adjust for the differences in sizes and costs.

² Includes all Government-financed war construction.

³ Total war output represented by the index includes all current war production of goods and services for expenditure from Government funds.

⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Revised.

n.a. Not available.

EXPANSION OF WAR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Cumulations are from June 1940



| | Commitments as of Jan. 31, 1943 | Completions as of Jan. 31, 1943 | Value completed during Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| | | (Millions of dollars) | | |
| Total Government-financed..... | \$14,019 | \$9,450 | \$543 | \$601 |
| Construction..... | 6,738 | 5,309 | 244 | 287 |
| Machinery and equipment..... | 7,281 | 4,144 | 299 | 314 |
| Commitments for privately financed expansions as measured by estimated cost of 12,347 Certificates of Necessity approved as of Jan. 31, 1943..... | | | \$3,931,000,000 | |

¹ Total as of Dec. 31, 1942, revised to \$13,932,000,000; construction revised to \$6,661,000,000 and machinery and equipment revised to \$7,271,000,000. ² Revised.

NONINDUSTRIAL WAR CONSTRUCTION

Cumulations are from June 1940



| | Commitments as of Jan. 31, 1943 | Completions as of Jan. 31, 1943 | Value completed during Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| | | (Millions of dollars) | | |
| Total Government-financed..... | \$15,957 | \$11,375 | \$585 | \$625 |
| Military..... | 14,149 | 10,360 | 520 | 561 |
| Housing and public works..... | 1,808 | 1,015 | 65 | 64 |
| Privately-financed war housing..... | 1,258 | 955 | 45 | 56 |

¹ Total as of Dec. 31, 1942, revised to \$15,565,000,000; military revised to \$13,789,000,000, and housing and public works revised to \$1,776,000,000.

² Revised.



MERCHANT VESSELS DELIVERED

| | Feb. 1943 | Jan. 1943 | Cumulative Mar. 1942-Feb. 1943 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Number of ships..... | 107 | 88 | 880 |
| Tonnage (deadweight tons)..... | 1,189,000 | 976,000 | 9,701,000 |

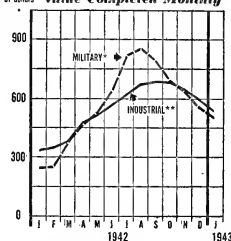
¹ In addition, the Maritime Commission delivered during the period 56 special type vessels with a total deadweight tonnage of 148,000.

War Facts are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WPB

WAR FACTS

WAR FACILITIES EXPAND

Government Financed Military
and Industrial Construction
Value Completed Monthly



* Includes camps, airfields, depots, etc.

** Includes construction and machinery and equipment.

Source: WPB

W-613

Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts.

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS— EXPENDITURES

Cumulative from June 1940

| | Jan. 31, 1943 | Dec. 31, 1942 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | (Millions of dollars) | |
| War program..... | \$238.4 | \$238.0 |
| Commitments..... | (1) | \$183.8 |
| Expenditures..... | 74.5 | 68.2 |

War Expenditures—Monthly and Daily

| | Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | (Millions of dollars) | |
| Expenditures..... | \$6,254 | \$6,125 |
| Number of days..... | 28 | 26 |
| Daily rate..... | 240.5 | 235.6 |

LABOR DISPUTES

| | Jan. 1943 |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries..... | 450,000 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | ³ / ₁₀₀ of 1% |

COST OF LIVING

Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities

Percentage of increase
Jan. 1942 to Jan. 1943

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Combined index..... | 7.7 |
| Selected components: | |
| Food..... | 14.5 |
| Clothing..... | 8.4 |
| Rent..... | -0.4 |
| House furnishings..... | 4.7 |

¹ Preliminary. ² Estimated. ³ Not available.

For additional information on Program—Commitments—Expenditures, see a VICTORY, February 17, 1943, p. 216; for Labor Disputes see issue of March 10, 1943, p. 300; for Cost of Living, see issue of March 3, 1943, p. 270.

Housing and Construction...**Varied Dwellings
Leased for Workers****Orphanage and Mansion Become
Homes for War Plan Employees**

An orphanage, a tourist camp replica of a Danish village, an old southern mansion, and an armory are among the buildings which have been leased by the Government for remodeling into family dwelling units for war workers under the conversion program of the National Housing Agency's Homes Use Service, NHA Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., reported last week.

He said that leases signed up to March 1 will provide more than 1,300 additional living units for war workers and their families and that several thousand units are at the leasing stage, with only a few minor details to be worked out.

One Time Convent Used

Nuns of the Order of the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception have leased to the Government an orphanage building in New Britain, Conn., which will provide six apartments. When signing the lease, Sister Superior Serafina said their action was prompted by patriotic motives and that they all hoped "the present turmoil and suffering soon will end and that the world can return to normal and peaceful life." The building originally was a convent.

Long a favorite haunt of New England honeymooners, Danish Village, a tourist camp near Portland, Maine, built as a replica of a village in Denmark, soon will be converted into living accommodations for war worker families. A spacious sandstone residence built in 1861, and once the outstanding rural farm dwelling in northeastern Ohio, has been leased in Akron for conversion into five apartments. A fine old mansion built in 1890 at Charleston, S. C., has been converted into apartments and rooms for service men and their wives. In Westbrook, Maine, a building formerly an armory for the Maine National Guard is to be converted from the housing of arms to the housing of men who make arms. A lieutenant-detective of the city police department set an example for property owners in Detroit by leasing his property for conversion into war worker family accommodations.

**New Roads Lead
to Raw Materials****FWA Announces 2,850 Miles
Scheduled for Construction**

To satisfy the need of America's war industries for raw materials, more than 2,850 miles of access roads to mines, quarries, and forests have been scheduled for construction, Commissioner Thomas M. MacDonald, of the Public Roads Administration of Federal Works Agency, announced last week.

By March 1 of this year roads of this type had been approved for construction to cost about \$9,000,000, Mr. MacDonald said. A hundred miles of such roads were completed in 1942 at a cost of \$346,000. These access roads to sources of raw materials are exclusive of the access roads to military establishments and industrial plants.

Most of the roads to mines, quarries, and forests are shaped with a bulldozer and surfaced with gravel at relatively small expense.

Deposits of 28 different minerals, metals, and rare elements are tapped by these roads at about 225 locations in 22 States and Alaska. The access road in Alaska, 9½ miles long and costing \$93,500, gives access to a chrome mine.

Other access roads serve mines of chrome, and of antimony, asbestos, bauxite, beryl, calcite, coal, cobalt, copper, cupric scheelite, fluorspar, garnet, abrasive, graphite, iron, lead, manganese, magnesite, mercury, mica, nickel, rutile, stibnite, spodumene, talc, tungsten, vanadium, vermiculite, and zinc. Connections are also made with timberlands.

**BUILDING JOB LIMIT
\$200 WITHOUT PERMIT**

A revised definition of what constitutes maintenance and repair of a building has been issued by WPB. The new definition specifically designates that where a single job is partly maintenance and repair and partly new construction, the whole project will be considered new construction.

New construction which may be undertaken, without specific authority, by a number of manufacturing enterprises which are not essential to the war program and private dwellings and commercial structures, is reduced to \$200. Purpose is to shut off the flow of materials from peacetime construction and route it to essential war jobs.

Appointments, Resignations

JOHN HAMM has resigned as senior deputy administrator of the OPA, effective July 1.

MORTON O. COOPER, of the Livestock and Meats Branch, Food Distribution Administration, has been made administrator of Food Distribution Orders 26 and 27. E. S. WATERBURY, formerly of Armour & Co., will be administrator of Food Order 28 (a reservation order).

CLINTON B. UTLEY, who has been superintendent of the Division of Post Office Service of the Post Office Department, and TOM C. CARGILL, assistant superintendent of the Division, were sworn in yesterday as deputy first assistant postmasters general.

STUART PEABODY, director of advertising for the Borden Co. of New York City, has been appointed advertising specialist in charge of promotion for the Treasury's Second War Loan campaign which begins on April 12. He will serve for the duration of the drive.

President Roosevelt appointed GEORGE K. BATT, vice president of Dugan Brothers, Newark, N. J. as an alternate industry member of the NWLB. Mr. Batt, who is President of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed to fill the vacancy left by Harry L. Derby.

The nomination of JOHN M. HOUSTON to succeed William M. Leiserson as a member of the NLRB was confirmed by the Senate. The term expires August 27.

LAWRENCE M. LOMBARD and I. N. P. STOKES, 2d, both of whom have held legal posts in the WPB, were appointed assistant general counsels on the staff of WPB General Counsel John Lord O'Brien.

LOUIS E. CREIGHTON was appointed chief of the WPB Steel Division's Alloy Steel Branch, succeeding WILLIAM J. PRIESTLEY whose resignation was announced March 6. Mr. Creighton was chief of the recently created Aircraft Alloy Steel Section, and for the time being, he will continue to handle both the Section and the Branch.

LAURENCE VANDER LECK, one of the West's outstanding independent oil producers, has been appointed director of Production for District 5 of the Petroleum Administration for War (the States of Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, as well as the territories). He succeeds in this post Commander W. H. Osgood, who has been called to active duty by the Navy.

(Continued on page 324)

POSTERS, PUBLICATIONS

The following publications and posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

Posters

ENEMY EARS ARE LISTENING.
FLAG—GIVE IT YOUR BEST.
ATTACK, ATTACK, ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS!
THIS WORLD CANNOT EXIST HALF SLAVE AND HALF FREE.
I NEED YOUR SKILL IN A WAR JOB.
GIVE 'EM THE STUFF TO FIGHT WITH.
REMEMBER DECEMBER 7TH.
SOMEBODY BLABBED—SAILOR.
THE STATE OF THE NATION.
SOMEONE TALKED.
SOMEBODY BLABBED—SOLDIER.
STRONG IN THE STRENGTH OF THE LORD.
UNITED WE WIN.
THIS IS NAZI BRUTALITY.
THIS MAN IS YOUR FRIEND—ETHIOPIAN.
UNITED WE STAND (STREAMER).
WOMEN IN THE WAR.
TIME IS SHORT (STREAMER).
THE UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
FREE LABOR WILL WIN.
AMERICANS! SHARE THE MEAT.
A CARELESS WORD... A NEEDLESS SINKING.
AVERAGE DECEMBER 7TH.

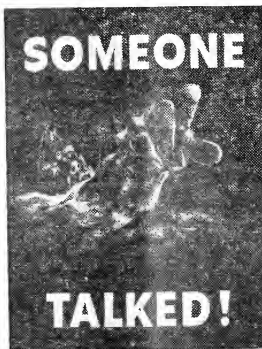
Pamphlets

TALE OF A CITY: Story of Warsaw under Nazi domination (illustrated), which is typical of the treatment of population and property in other areas which they occupy.

YOUR WAR AND YOUR WAGES: 2 by 3 inches. A vest-pocket-size publication addressed to labor, containing a concise explanation of wage stabilization and its part in the over-all victory program.

TOWARD NEW HORIZONS: The World Beyond the War. First of a series of pamphlets containing statements and speeches illuminating the developing policies of the United Nations. Speeches by Vice President Wallace, Under Secretary of State Welles, Ambassador Winant, and Milo Perkins throw light upon the development of American thinking on the subject of the post-war world. (Limited quantities available.)

THE FOUR FREEDOMS: The Rights of All Men—Everywhere. An elaboration of the freedoms we are fighting for.



—Mats Available.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER. A documented analysis of the techniques employed by Hitler to create dissension and distrust among his foes.

THE UNCONQUERED PEOPLE. Story of the brave struggle waged against Hitler in Occupied Europe.

THE PRICE OF FREE WORLD VICTORY. Vice President Wallace's speech. (Limited quantities available.)

THE WAR AND HUMAN FREEDOM. Secretary Hull's speech. (Limited quantities available.)

THE THOUSAND MILLION. Concise description of the countries and people that make up the United Nations. (Limited quantities available.)

LEND-LEASE. Eighth quarterly report to Congress on Lend-Lease operations for the period ended March 11, 1943.

Appointments, Resignations

(Continued from page 323)

JOHN F. FENNELLY has been appointed director of the WPB Program Bureau, replacing Donald D. Davis, who was recently named WPB Vice Chairman for Operations. Mr. Fennelly will continue to serve as vice chairman of the Requirements Committee and chairman of the Program Adjustment Committee.

THOMAS J. KINSELLA, of Albany, N. Y., was appointed price executive of the OPA Machinery Price Branch. He succeeds **WILLIAM A. NEISWANGER** who recently was named special assistant to Deputy Administrator J. K. Galbraith.

SMITH JOHNSON, former assistant manager of Priorities of the Office of the Rubber Director, has been appointed

'CONQUER BY THE CLOCK'

The results of carelessness in war production—the death of an American soldier in the Southwest Pacific, of American airmen in the North Atlantic—are dramatically portrayed in the new Office of War Information film, "Conquer By the Clock." Produced by RKO, the picture runs 11 minutes.

The film is one of five 16mm motion pictures recently released which are highlighted by vivid stories of Liberator bombers blasting Naples, of paratroopers in the sky and Coastguardsmen at sea.

The other new films are:

A LETTER FROM BATAAN (14 minutes). A glimpse of the conditions under which American soldiers lived and died on Bataan, and a plea for civilians at home to conserve rubber, save fats, and use food carefully—so that other American soldiers will be prepared. Produced by Paramount.

PARATROOPS (9 minutes). Terse and factual account of the training given our Soldiers of the Sky—jumping, falling, guiding a chute, landing, coming up fighting—and with special companies, skiing for winter warfare. Produced by OWI.

SEMPER PARATUS (4 minutes). The stirring song of the United States Coast Guard and a remarkable visual synopsis of the training and duties of a Coastguardsman. Produced by OWI.

U. S. NEWS REVIEW #3 (19 minutes). Six stories of universal interest: testing the new Mosquito bomber; civilians learning to "fixit"; occupation of Milne Bay in New Guinea; Liberators blasting Naples; letter from a war worker whose son was killed in action; and the Coast Guard song. Produced by OWI.

These motion pictures and 33 others can be obtained throughout the United States from 185 established distributors of 16mm. films. For a descriptive list of the films and complete information on how and where they can be obtained, write the Bureau of Motion Pictures, OWI, Washington.

chief of the Steel Drums, Cylinders and Tight Cooperage Section of the Containers Division of the WPB. Mr. Johnson succeeds Charles Daily, who resigned to become general manager of the Overseas Steel Container Corp., a newly formed company.

Official War Releases

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, March 7, through Saturday, March 14. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

LEND-LEASE REPORTS RUSSIAN AID. Office of Lend-Lease Administration. Stettinius gives facts and figures. OWI-1389.

LEND-LEASE LUNCHEON PROGRAM. Soong, Litvinoff, Lord Halifax, and E. R. Stettinius Jr. speak at Lend-Lease anniversary luncheon. Office of Lend-Lease Administration. OWI-1407.

LEND-LEASE HIGHLIGHTS ISSUE. Office of Lend-Lease Administration. Quarterly report submitted to Congress by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. OWI-1415.

SALMON CANNING CONCENTRATED IN 74 largest and most modern plants rather than in 120 previously used. Department of Interior. OWI-1393.

WAR POPULARIZING SHARK MEAT. Department of Interior, Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries reports. OWI-1403.

NEW ENGLAND COAL RECEIPTS HEAVY. Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War. Shipments approximated 389,615 tons. OWI-1394.

FUEL WOOD INCREASE USED. Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War. Solid Fuels Coordinator Ickes asks wood cutters to raise output wherever possible. OWI-1420.

RADIOMARINE WINS "M" PENNANT. Maritime Commission. For outstanding record the "M" award of USMC made to Radiomarine Corporation, New York City. OWI-1395.

SHIPPING AND CMP. Application of CMP to merchant ship-building program discussed by Maritime Commission and more than 30 leading shipyards. Maritime Commission. OWI-1399.

"M" PENNANT AWARDED TUREL CO. by United States Maritime Commission. Turel Iron and Car Co., Newburgh, N. Y., converted to total output of equipment for American Merchant Marine. OWI-1410.

300 JAPANESE-AMERICANS VOLUNTEER for service at Minidoka Relocation Center at Hunt, Idaho. War Relocation Authority. OWI-1396.

LECK HEADS OIL DISTRICT 5 as Director of Production. Petroleum Administration for War. OWI-1397.

MATERIALS TO FINISH PIPELINE ASKED. Ickes wants to complete the New York and Philadelphia terminals 20-inch petroleum products pipe line. Petroleum Administration for War. OWI-1398.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY. Petroleum Administration for War. Supplies reach all-time low during week ending March 3. OWI-1426.

FARM GASOLINE SUPPLY FREED. Petroleum Administration for War. Limitation on gasoline withdrawn from primary storage each month for agricultural use lifted. OWI-1427.

NEW ENGLAND OIL 75.9 PERCENT NORMAL during 4-month period, October through January. Petroleum Administration for War. OWI-1406.

VICTORY CORPS STARTS NEW RADIO SERIES. March 9 (2:30-3 p. m. E. W. T.) over 100 Blue Network stations. Federal Security Agency. OWI-1400.

LANDIS URGES CAR SHARING. "Sharing of private transportation is absolutely necessary." Office of Civilian Defense. OCD-2.

WAR ROAD PROGRAM ANNOUNCED. Federal Works Agency. 2,850 miles of access roads to mines, quarries, and forests scheduled for construction. OWI-1417.

EYE-SAVING SCIENTIFIC SET-UP in National Committee for Conservation of Manpower in War Industries. Department of Labor. OWI-1408.

U. S. TO MANAGE HELIGE, INC. Office of Alien Property Custodian. Helige, Inc., Long Island City, New York, manufactures scientific laboratory supplies. OWI-1414.

NEW EXPORT SYSTEM PLANNED. Board of Economic Warfare. Advance programming of exports for foreign purchasing missions will be adopted in near future. OWI-1418.

Office of War Information

OWI ANNOUNCES REORGANIZATION. Changes in Domestic Branch. OWI-1412.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS CUT 20%. Under 1940. 42,317,000 copies of publications and press releases eliminated. OWI-1409.

TRE, RECAP RULES COMPLIED BY OWI. OWI-1405.

NORTH AFRICA AS FOOD FACTOR. Can become important supplier says OWI Associate Director Eisenhower. OWI-1354.

DATES WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT. Period 5, oil coupons are valid. OWI-1387.

COAL PRODUCTION REACHES NEW HIGH. 12-880,000 tons in week ended February 27. OWI-1388.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS. A summary of the week. OWI-1382.

PUBLICATION DATE POSTPONED. Publication of booklet "Battle Stations for All," scheduled for March 16, 1943, has been postponed temporarily. OWI-1416.

DAVIS BROADCASTS WAR NEWS. over Blue, NEC, CBS, and Mutual Broadcasting networks at 10:45 P. M., E. W. T., Friday. OWI-1430.

DANGERS OF INFLATION EXPLAINED. OWI-1302.

RENOVATION EXEMPTIONS SET. Joint regulation issued by Under Secretaries of War and Navy Departments, Chairman of Maritime Commission and Director of Procurement, Treasury Department. OWI-1421.

ELMER DAVIS BROADCAST. Text of broadcast, March 12. OWI-1430.

FRENCH SHIPS JOIN ALLIED POOL. Nine passenger liners and twenty-two freighters added to Inter-Allied Shipping Pool. OWI-1433.

KNOX WARNS FRENCH SAILORS that desertions aid the enemy. OWI-1437.

War Production Board

PRECISION MACHINE RULE ROID. Control over production and distribution tightened. WPB-2793.

RECTIFIER TUBES UNDER CONTROL. In General Limitation Order No. L-264. WPB-2794.

1,532 MOTOR VEHICLES RELEASED under truck ration program during week ended March 6. WPB-2795.

57,573 COMMERCIAL VEHICLES LEFT in Nation's reserve pool of new motor vehicles. WPB-2796.

WAKED PAPER ORDER MODIFIED. Schedule X on bunched wadded paper rolls in cutter boxes amended. WPB-2799.

JOHNSON TO SURVEY SUBCONTRACTS. Chairman of Smaller War Plants Corporation Johnson requests Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Chairman of Maritime Commission, and Director of Treasury Procurement to report. WPB-2800.

\$18,856,613 IN PROJECTS STOPPED. Construction not directly related to war effort stopped during week ended March 5. WPB-2801.

WPB SPECIFIES ALUMINUM USES. CMP allotments may be used for specified group of end-products. WPB-2804.

CERTAIN UTILITY CONNECTIONS ALLOWED. Advance approval of utility connections for construction or remodeling projects granted in Supplemental Utilities Order U-1-d WPB-2805.

WAR REDUCES STATE PURCHASES. Purchases of products containing materials needed for war will be 29 percent less this year. WPB-2798.

WPB FIELD SERVICE DESCRIBED. Organization and functions. WPB-2724.

ELIMINATING FEILLS SAVES MATERIALS. 600,000 tons of steel, 17,000 tons of copper, other materials saved in 1942. WPB-2769.

COAL RESTRICTIONS RELAXED in Amended Order (M-39). WPB-2770.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM ORDER CLARIFIED as to method of procurement. WPB-2773.

CREIGHTON HEADS ALLOY STEEL. appointed Chief of Steel Division's Alloy Steel Branch. WPB-2779.

GRANT MAKES OIL QUOTA RAISED to tentative 96 million gross tons. WPB-2780.

CMP REGULATION 1 CLARIFIED for producers discriminating between customers on orders filled later than prescribed time. WPB-2786.

MACHINE TOOL SCHEDULING MODIFIED by new method. WPB-2787.

ANTIMONY LIMITATIONS EASED for automotive batteries. WPB-2774.

TWO BUTADIENE PROJECTS HALTED at Beaumont refinery of Dallas, Tex., and Wood River, Ill., refinery of Indiana. WPB-2775.

SPECIFIED COTTON FIBERS SIMPLIFIED to increase cotton textile production. WPB-2776.

ELECTRIC RANGES ORDER STOPPED and more specific control of transfers of new domestic electric ranges from manufacturers' and distributors' stocks established. WPB-2777.

CHEMICALS ALLOCATION REPORTED. Distribution for March valued at \$93,000,000. WPB-2778.

FENNELL HEADS PROGRAM BUREAU for WPB. WPB-2781.

QUARTZ CRYSTAL CONTROL TIGHTENED. Director General for Operations may issue special directions with respect to use, fabrication, and delivery. WPB-2782.

NEW PROTECTION FOR CAR STOCK PILE. Conservation Order M-216-B prevents stripping of new deliveries for parts for emergency use. WPB-2763.

BRASS DELIVERIES LIBERALIZED. Warehouses may make sales in units weighing more than 500 pounds. WPB-2784.

WPB SIMPLIFIES ORDER MESSAGES. Preference ratings on telephone and telegraphic orders for scarce materials further simplified. WPB-2785.

PICKLED SHEEPSKIN IMPORTS ALLOWED. Basis will assure equitable distribution among tanners. WPB-2789.

FARMERS MAY LEASE PLANTS. Iowa Farm Processing Cooperative and Consumers Cooperative Association are among five prospective lessees of new grain alcohol plants. WPB-2791.

WPB STUDIES HOTEL PROBLEM. Continued operation without curtailing essential services planned. WPB-2792.

MOLYBDENUM ORDER CLARIFIED. If recovery from chemical compound is commercially practicable, such compound comes within scope of Molybdenum Order M-110. WPB-2790.

AIRCRAFT ALLOY STEEL SUPERVISED. Aircraft Alloy Steel Section created to supervise manufacture. WPB-2797.

COPPER SCRAP DEALERS RESTRICTED. Dealers who accept copper material as scrap may not dispose of it in any other form, except with permission of WPB. WPB-2798.

BISMUTH CHEMICALS ALLOCATED in General Preference Order M-285. WPB-2802.

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Official War Releases

(Continued from page 325)

ROLLING MILLS LENGTHEN HOURS; permitted to exceed schedule of 40 hours per week. WPB-2600.

WPB LEGAL MEN ADVANCED. New Assistant General Counsel are Lawrence M. Lombard and I. N. P. Stokes, 2d. WPB-2610.

8 MORE ANTI-FREEZES BANNED as "deteriorative." WPB-2611.

MIXING MACHINERY CONTROL TIGHTER. WPB to direct scheduling of production and deliveries, maintenance materials, repair parts, and equipment replacements. WPB-2612.

ON MEASURES RULE CLARIFIED. Measures with spouts which can be raised, lowered, or adjusted are considered "measures with flexible spouts." WPB-2614.

AUTO PARTS UNDER CMP CONTROL. New methods of controlling production. WPB-2616.

CLASS B PAPER RESERVE REQUIRED of manufacturers paralleling reserve production of Class A items. WPB-2621.

WPB EXPLAINS CLOTHING ORDER. M-207 regarding status of mill, converter, or garment manufacturer. WPB-2613.

TEXTILE MILLS PLAN INCREASES according to Textile, Clothing and Leather Division. WPB-2615.

HORSEHIDE AVAILABLE FOR SERVICES for all military products, in addition to riding gloves. WPB-2617.

NO. 10 CANS SPECIFIED FOR ARMED SERVICES. To greatest practical extent for fruits, vegetables, and juices. WPB-2620.

WPB EXPLAINS BUTADIENE ORDERS in halting construction of facilities for production and purification at the refinery. WPB-2621.

COKE ALLOCATION BASIS SET for such action becomes necessary. WPB-2624.

HEROIC WORKER CONGRATULATED. Lloyd Converse, of Massena, N. Y., praised for 20-mile walk in sub-zero weather to be at his furnace on time. WPB-2625.

SHIPMENT RESTRICTIONS CLARIFIED for certain types of industrial equipment. WPB-2626.

WPB REORDERS FARM DIVISION. Comprehensive reorganization announced. WPB-2627.

TWO AIRPORTS AUTHORIZED which had been halted through revocation of preference ratings in January. WPB-2631.

CERTAIN EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZED. Typewriters, domestic laundry equipment, commercial laundry equipment, and office equipment may be produced for war. WPB-2632.

MAHOAGNY ORDER CLARIFIED in Conservation Order M-122 as amended. WPB-2618.

INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEES NAMED for children's coat and suit, narrow drills and twills, crane and hoist, children's sportswear, women's dress, welded and welders chain, children's rayon dress, luggage, and industrial sheetings industries. WPB-2630.

NEW FORMS FOR CLASS A PRODUCTS. Manufacturers now apply for aluminum, copper, and steel on simplified form. WPB-2634.

ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT ORDER SCHEDULES. Manufacturers will not be required to bring scheduling data to Washington. WPB-2635.

ELECTRIC MOTORS SIMPLIFIED to conserve critical materials. WPB-2636.

TIME LIMIT ON OFF-HIGHWAY TRUCK PRODUCTION LISTED. WPB-2637.

CONTROLLED MATERIALS PROCEDURE established by CMP Regulation No. 8. WPB-2639.

SURVEY OF SERVICE TRADES ANNOUNCED to determine needs of manpower and materials. WPB-2639.

FEBRUARY WAR EXPENDITURES. Average daily rate reached a new high of \$293,400,000 in February. WPB-2640.

CERTAIN SERVICE COSTS LIMITED in six price regulations on various forest products. OPA-1877.

ENGLISH RATIONING DESCRIBED. How English consumers fare under food rationing. OPA-1885.

BROWN URGES MILEAGE SAVING by 25,000,000 passenger cars in United States. OPA-1897.

COMMITTEE TO STUDY WORK OF OPA appointed by Brown. OPA-1906.

RAYON STOCKING PRICES CUT will save estimated 50 million dollars a year. OPA-1850.

OPA EXEMPTS SHOES FOR TESTING. Shoes for testing purposes may be had without ration stamp. OPA-1881.

Q. AND A. ON FOOD RATIONING released for housewives. OPA-1891.

STOVE PERMIT FORTH CHANGED. Form OPA R-505 grants authority to buy coal-burning or oil-fired heaters. OPA-1895.

DETROIT LANDLORDS ANSWERED by Price Administrator Brown relative to protest against maximum rent regulation for Detroit Defense Rental Area. OPA-1896.

CEILING MAY ADJUST. VEGETABLE PRICES. Ceilings higher or lower than others prevailing in area are likely to disrupt normal distribution. OPA-1901.

SPECIFIC CURED HERRING CEILINGS SET for processors' sales. OPA-1903.

BUTTER PRICE EVASIONS CONDEMNED. Paying creameries more than legal ceilings is violation of law. OPA-1907.

SEEDS EXEMPTED BY OPA. Peas, beans, and lentils used as seed do not require point stamps or ration certificates. OPA-1909.

STEEL TUBE ADVISERS NAMED. Ten executives to serve on Steel Tubing Advisory Committee. OPA-T-643.

CERTAIN HOSE SALES LIMITED to persons who obtain less than half of their supplies in 1941 either by buying dressed hoses or by cutting up hog carcasses. OPA-T-647.

BULL HIDES MARK-UP SET at 2 cents per pound. OPA-1867.

TORPEDOES OPA-1901 MODIFIED. Suppliers no longer required to mark containers of 5 ounces or less. OPA-1869.

CHEESE PRICING ADJUSTABLE in cases where maximums are out of line with competitors. OPA-1870.

CERTAIN CARRIER RATES RAISED in New York metropolitan area. OPA-1871.

BUNKER FUEL PRICES EQUALIZED between Southern bunker fuel and bunker fuel mined in District 1. OPA-1872.

CERTAIN SERVICE CHARGES FIXED. Person or firm which in March 1942 provided nonprofit services in connection with sales may charge cost of labor and materials for these services. OPA-1878.

OPA ALLOWS EMERGENCY FUEL for abnormal conditions. OPA-1863.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER CUTS represent substantial reduction from current levels. OPA 1913.

OPA CALLS FOR LABOR ADVISORS. District office managers to form district labor advisory committees. OPA-1915.

RELEASE OPA-1878 CORRECTED. OPA-1923.

BLACK MARKET PENALTIES SHARP. Prison terms up to 7 months, fines to \$5,800, meted out to 13 violators of ceilings on beef. OPA-1924.

JOHN HAMM RESIGNS FROM OPA. OPA-1925.

AIRCRAFT VENEER CEILINGS SPECIFIC for veneer manufactured from domestic sweet gum, water tupelo and yellow poplar logs. OPA-T-629.

PROCESSORS FROZEN ON OFF-PRICE. Buyers and sellers of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables, fruit preserves, jams and jellies; apple butter, and new formula canned soups may make "open pricing." OPA-T-637.

PRICE OF IRON CORE PRICE. Specific prices supplied under MPR-340. OPA-T-638.

CERTAIN DRIED EGGS EXEMPT. Sales to U. S. Government where agreements originally called for February delivery. OPA-T-657.

BRIDGE, ROAD TOLLS EXEMPTED from price control. OPA-1860.

TOURIST CABIN RATE PRESCRIBED. Landlords to offer accommodation at monthly rates in addition to daily and weekly rates where tenants have had 60 days of continuous residence since October 1. OPA-1884.

EXTRA OIL RATIONS LIMITED if heat can be obtained from coal or wood stoves. OPA-1898.

MARCH 10 FOOD REGISTRY DEADLINE for industrial and institutional users of processed foods. OPA-1920.

CLUB DINNERS NOT UNDER BAN. Report of ban on club luncheon meetings and similar gatherings, at which food is served, denied. OPA-1928.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES MODIFIED. Temporary increase of one-half cent a quart for bulk delivered milk authorized. OPA-1934.

WAX FURNITURE PRICE GUIDE ISSUED for manufacturers making war supplies for Government. OPA-T-651.

CERTAIN EGGS PRICES RAISED. Government purchasing agencies temporarily may pay for Procurement Grade One some prices which retailers now pay for consumer Grade A eggs. OPA-T-660.

BANANA PRICES INCREASED because volume moving to this country from Central America has been curtailed 80% by shipping difficulties. OPA-1879.

RADIO MEN TO GET C CARDS. Broadcasting engineers and technicians made eligible for C gasoline rations for transporting heavy equipment to and from temporary broadcasting facilities. OPA-1917.

OPA BANS HOLOS SEARCHES. Entering homes in search of violators of regulations will not be countenanced. OPA-1929.

RESTRICTED DRIVING NECESSARY. Voluntary compliance with pleasure driving ban necessary to meet rising seasonal demands for gasoline. OPA-1931.

COFFEE STAMP 26 VALID MARCH 22 for 1 pound of coffee during 5 weeks between March 22, and April 25. OPA-1936.

OPA TO APPEAL CANDY CASE. Appeal will be taken by the United States, of Chicago, Ill., from selling candy bars of reduced weight at prices it formerly charged for full weight bars. OPA-1938.

OPA EXEMPTS BEANS FOR PLANTING from price control. OPA-1939.

OPA TO STRETCH FUNDS. Price Administrator Brown informs Budget Bureau he will not ask for deficiency appropriation. OPA-1940.

POINT VALUES REDUCED for dried and dehydrated prunes and raisins, and of all edible dry beans, peas, and lentils. OPA-1942.

BROWN COMMENDS GENERAL COUNSEL GINSBURG who resigned to join Army. OPA-1946.

SHIRTING SUEDES FOR CENT. Cent yard discounts for moleskins and shirting suedes. OPA-T-639.

CERTAIN HARDWOOD PRICES ADJUSTABLE. Adjustable pricing for central and Appalachian hardwood lumber. OPA-T-640.

FERTILIZER CONTROL BROADENED to include ammonia, nitrogen, ammoniacal phosphorus, castor pomace, fish meal, fish scrap, nitrate of soda-potash, and urea compound. OPA-T-641.

CATALOGUE PRICE CORRECTIONS PERMITTED to save retail mail order houses expense of reprinting catalogues. OPA-T-642.

PRICE RELIEF METHOD FIXED for specified manufacturers in limited number of hardship cases. OPA-T-662.

MEAT RATIONING STARTS MARCH 28. To include meats, edible fats and oils (including butter), cheese, and canned fish. OPA-1944.

OPA LISTS FOODS TO BE RATIONED. Official list of foods that will and will not be included in rationing program. OPA-1945.

RATION BOOK REPLACEMENT RULE. Uniform regulations. OPA-1914.

SUGAR IMPORTS ALLOWED provided consumers surrender to Collector of Customs.

Office of Price Administration

IRON CASTINGS PRICING MODIFIED. Conditions under which sellers may apply for adjustment. OPA-1866.

ration stamps or certificates equal to weight of sugar. OPA-1922.

SPECIFIC CORN PRICES SET. Ceilings apply at every stage of distribution. OPA-1953.

SPECIFIC TEA CEILINGS SET at which Commodity Credit Corporation may sell to trade bulk tea which it imports and levels at which such tea may be resold. OPA-1953.

CRACKING DRUMS SET at 20% from maximum prices. OPA-T-644.

SUGAR TRADE RULE EASED. Wholesalers and retailers may increase inventories by 50% to meet expected increase on March 16. OPA-T-658.

NAIL KEG STAVES PRICED to avert shortage of staves and headings. OPA-1899.

OIL MEAL CEILINGS SET, imported soy-bean, cottonseed, and peanut oil meals and oil cakes. OPA-1902.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING SALES PROVISIONS. Certain sales exempted from price control. OPA-1908.

USED PAUL PRICES SET for 5½-gallon steel pails and steel containers of 22-gauge and lighter. OPA-1911.

U. S. PURCHASES OF CITRUS FRUITS EXEMPT from price control. OPA-1912.

CARS ALLOWED TO DELIVER CARS permitted. OPA-1927.

CAR-SHARING STRESSED IN RATIONING by Boards considering applications for "B" and "C" rations. OPA-1943.

MEAT RATIONING EXPLAINED by Administrator. OPA-1948.

EMERGENCY RATINGS PROVIDED for employer who hires workmen for less than 30 days. OPA-1951.

OPA PLACES MAXIMUMS ON CORN carrying out program of specific dollars and cents ceilings on agricultural commodities. OPA-1952.

TEA PRICES SET at which Commodity Credit Corporation may sell to trade. OPA-1953.

PROCESSED FOOD RATIONING MODIFIED for persons located where they can neither get nor store supplies of fresh food. OPA-1954.

INDIANA SOFT COAL PRICES RAISED an average of 20 cents per ton. OPA-1959.

PULPWOOD CEILINGS RAISED for pulpwood produced from balsam, pine, hemlock, and poplar. OPA-T-645.

ZINC SLAB CONTROL MODIFIED. Zinc that fails to meet specifications for prime Western grade must be sold below maximum price. OPA-T-646.

COPPER SCRAP PRICES SET for 16 new grades. OPA-T-648.

BLACKSTRAP, BETT SUGAR PRICE RULING. Sellers must price less-than-car-lot sales by same method as car-lot sales. OPA-T-649.

FITTED PRUNES PRICES SET to facilitate movement for Army K rations. OPA-T-650.

NONFERROUS PRODUCTS PRICE RULE. Producers provided with price procedure. OPA-T-659.

KINSLEA APPOINTED MACHINE PRICE HEAD. OPA-T-663.

OIL PROFIT-LOSS STATEMENTS DISCONTINUED for companies which have been filing monthly statements. OPA-T-667.

Department of Agriculture

\$10,000,000 REA PAYMENTS BEFORE DUE. Borrowers, up to January 1, 1943, repaid more than \$10,000,000 on loans. AG-124.

GARDEN ESSENTIALS IN SUPPLY. Victory gardeners will have garden tools, seeds, and insecticides. AG-125.

U. S. SCIENCE SAVES AFRICAN SHEEP. Department research worker diagnosed trouble of 2,000,000 sheep in North Africa and prescribed proper treatment. AG-130.

OTRILICA USED AS SUBSTITUTE OIL for tung oil. AG-135.

FOOD ORDER RULE ESTABLISHED. Administrators of three Food Distribution Orders are M. C. Cooper of orders 25 and 27 and E. S. Waterbury of order 28. AG-136.

FARMERS PAYING OFF LOANS. One out of every 10 borrowers from 12 Federal land banks repaid his loan in full in 1942. AG-137.

FATS, OILS SHORTAGE STUDIED. Manufacturers of fatty acids discuss shortages. AG-138.

FAULT PACKERS ADVISED ON SUPPLIES. Packers and shippers urged to apply for second quarter supplies of nails and wire for assembly of containers. AG-140.

SOYBEAN OIL TRANSPORT STUDIED by Soybean Processors Industry Advisory Committee. AG-142.

INCREASED EGG OUTPUT OF 10 PERCENT expected in average egg production. AG-110.

TEXAS CITRUS HARVEST EXTENDED to close of May 31 under sterilization precautions. AG-129.

NEW FARM LOAN PROCEDURE. Local bankers to sit with County USDA War Boards and other credit agencies in considering applications. AG-131.

NEW YORK MILKED HEARING SET for order regulating handling of milk in New York milkshed. AG-132.

VEGETABLE OILS PUT UNDER CONTROL. Peanut, soybean, cottonseed and corn oils movement will be controlled on monthly allocation basis. AG-133.

1,400,158 COTTON LOANS REPORTED. Commodity Credit Corporation had made 1,400,158 loans on 2,831,511 bales of 1942-crop cotton through March 6, 1943. AG-143.

MEAT RATIONING AUTHORIZED. OPA to institute rationing of meats, edible fats and oils (including butter), cheese, and canned fish, on or before April 1. AG-145.

BRUCELLOSIS TREATMENT EFFECTIVE. Vaccination of cattle effective in majority of cases. AG-146.

TURKEY PRODUCERS ADVISED on prevention of two serious parasitic diseases. AG-141.

BOSTON MILK PRICES RAISED from \$3.86 to \$4.10 per hundred pounds when butter in New York market sells for 45 or more cents per pound. AG-146.

FALL RIVER PRICE RISE SET for handling of milk. AG-147.

NEW ORLEANS MILK ADVANCED from \$3.15 to \$3.87 per hundredweight, effective March 15. AG-148.

LOWELL (MASS.) MILK RAISED from \$3.85 to \$4.10 per hundredweight. AG-149.

BURLEY QUOTAS CONTINUED and growers can exceed present acreage allotments by 5% or one-tenth of an acre without incurring penalties. AG-150.

FARM LABOR PROBLEM DISCUSSED by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard on Farm and Home Hour. AG-151.

COTTON INSURANCE EXTENDED to include all cotton planted within 110% of 1943 acreage allotments. AG-152.

FARMERS ADVISED ON PROTEIN FEEDING. Soybean meal or tankage can be used most efficiently in combination with home-grown feeds. AG-153.

CANNERS PRICES SUPPORTED to increase production and processing of canning vegetables. AG-154.

CORN LOANS ANNOUNCED. Commodity Credit Corporation through March 6, 1943, had completed 43,180 loans on 50,842,579 bushels of 1942 corn in the amount of \$39,365,084.91. AG-155.

WHEAT LOANS ANNOUNCED. Through March 6, 1943, Commodity Credit Corporation made 533,233 loans on 405,502,186 bushels of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$458,264,487.26. AG-156.

MEAT FOR WAR USES SPECIFIED. Livestock slaughterers must set aside for war uses specified percentages. AG-158.

WAR FARMS TO BE CERTIFIED in recognition of their work. AG-112.

FARMS SIGN HEAD PROGRAM for production in 1943 of 185,000 acres. AG-120.

FOOD PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED in Food Distribution Regulation 1. AG-123.

FARMERS REJECT MILK PROPOSAL. Farmers in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia reject proposed Federal marketing programs. AG-126.

BAKERS MAY SELL SLICED BREAD. AG-124.

FARM AND HOME HOUR. Secretary Wickard, expresses his gratitude to farmers for efforts. AG-128.

War Manpower Commission

TRUCK DRIVERS NOT TO BE TRANSFERRED. U. S. Employment offices not to transfer truck drivers and maintenance mechanics in essential jobs. PM-4334.

CERTAIN SERVICES "LOCALLY NEEDED." WMC field directors to designate restaurants, hotels, laundries, food and fuel distribution services as "locally needed" in crowded industrial areas. OVI-1413.

FOURTH COLLEGE LIST NAMED for specialized war training programs of the Armed Forces. PM-4331.

MCNUTT ANNOUNCES FARM WORKER PLAN to ensure production of vital commodities. PM-4332.

WMC CLOSES CLASS IV-H. Selective Service to place no more men in Class IV-H. PM-4333.

MANY HANDICAPPED PLACED, figures from WMC Bureau of Placement indicate. PM-4329.

WMC SETS UP TEMPORARY REVIEW COMMITTEE which will handle deferment requests. PM-4336.

Office of Defense Transportation

TRANSIT LABOR, MANAGEMENT UNIT in joint labor-management committee of Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees and American Transit Association. ODT-129.

SHIPPERS URGED TO CLEAR CARS. Shippers to remove dunnage, nails, strapping, and other debris to permit immediate reloading. ODT-132.

TRUCKING TO ADD COMMITTEES. For-hire trucking industry labor-management committee agrees to extend organization committees. ODT-133.

BRAKES DRUM TAHOULE DIAGNOSED as cause of faulty braking, excessive wear on tires and too many layups for brake relining. ODT-100.

TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE CALLED. Extensive employment of women to be considered at conference in Washington March 18 and 19. ODT-126.

INLAND WATERWAYS SAILORS NEEDED. Men who have sailing experience urged to accept employment in water transportation. ODT-128.

MOTOR REPAIR PRIORITIES URGED. Essential repairs should be given priority. Director of Division of Motor Transport Rogers declares. ODT-131.

GREAT LAKES TRAFFIC AIDED as ODT temporarily suspends certain restrictions. ODT-135.

REFRIGERATOR CAR NEEDS INCREASING with expansion of market for fresh fruits and vegetables. ODT-134.

CHICAGO SAVES TAXICAB MILES by voluntary agreement among group of operators. ODT-136.

NEW OIL BOX-CAR ANNOUNCED which may soon help solve East's oil drought. ODT-137.

EXEMPTIONS FOR SERVICES CLARIFIED. Exemptions do not apply unless vehicle operators are under specific instructions. ODT-138.

TRUCKING ORGANIZATION PLANNED by Private Motor Truck Labor-Management Committee. ODT-140.

BUS COORDINATION EFFECTED so that existing equipment can transport more passengers. ODT-139.

Stettinius Reports on Two Years Of Lend-Lease Operations

Cites Assistance Given U. S Forces Under Program Of Reverse Lend-Lease in Return for Aid

Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, reported to Congress last week that during the first two years of lend-lease operations, aid sent by the United States to its Allies amounted to \$3,632,000,000. Of this amount \$7,831,000,000 was for munitions, industrial materials, and food and \$1,801,000,000 was for services rendered.

Administrator Stettinius said that 38 percent of this aid went to the United Kingdom, 29 percent went to the USSR, 15 percent went to the Middle East and Africa, 14 percent went to Australia, New Zealand, India, and China, while 4 percent went to other areas.

In return for this aid, the military forces of the United States received substantial assistance, mainly in the form of food and clothing, from other members of the United Nations, Mr. Stettinius declared.

"Mutual aid in the provision of food is a necessary part of the strategy of war supply," the Administrator said. "Australia and New Zealand are curtailing their own food consumption to supply American troops in that area, thus saving valuable cargo space for munitions instead of food. In the United Kingdom locally produced commodities are supplied to American troops. All of this food is furnished as reciprocal aid."

Aid From England

Assistance received in the United Kingdom has made it possible for America to reduce its expenditures there to \$25,000 a month exclusive of soldiers' pay. The United Kingdom provided American military forces with 400,000,000 pounds of food and 700,000 deadweight tons for military shipments.

During the last 7 months of 1942 the United States Army in India took over scores of airfields and received 3,500,000 gallons of gasoline. Several hundred trucks and many warehouses, repair shops, hospitals and barracks were also turned over to Americans in India. At present India is supplying American troops with quantities of small arms and ammunition, shoes, shirts, special clothing and such services as light, heat and communications.

American troops received 235,000,000 pounds of foods from Australia, Aus-

tralia and New Zealand together supplied 40 percent more beef to American forces than the United States shipped to all lend-lease countries.

Aid to Russia

"In the past 12 months," Mr. Stettinius said, "we shipped to our allies under lend-lease or in fulfillment of previous direct purchase contracts, 30 out of every 100 bombers we produced, 38 out of every 100 fighter planes, 28 out of every 100 light tanks, and 33 out of every 100 medium tanks."

Russia received more of these planes and tanks than any other nation. Russia also received more trucks than did any other nation.

"The volume of aid to Russia is increasing," Mr. Stettinius said. "Shipments in January were almost 10 percent greater than the month before. In February shipments increased 30 percent further."

In his report to Congress, Administra-

tor Stettinius pointed out that three new lines of supply to Russia have been developed. A southern route has been opened as an alternative to the Murmansk-Archangel route and shipments have been sent from the Pacific Coast both by air and water. By the end of 1942 the capacity of the Persian Gulf-Iran route was three times what it was at the beginning of the year.

Mr. Stettinius also commented on the difficulties of getting supplies to China.

"The problem of lend-lease to China has always been more than anything else a problem of securing adequate routes of supply," he declared. "The volume of lend-lease to China cannot be expanded until the supply routes are expanded. American efforts are being concentrated on enlarging the capacity of the air routes to China, on the exploration and development of new routes and on preparations for recapturing those which have been seized by the enemy."

According to Mr. Stettinius, India is being set up as a reservoir for the Burma-India-China war area. One-fifth of the \$595,000,000 of lend-lease aid extended to India up to March 1, 1943, represented machinery, tools, and raw materials. India's own natural resources, its factories, arsenals, and transportation system are being developed to prepare her for an important role in the war against Japan.

LEND-LEASE WORKS BOTH WAYS

LESS BEEF WAS LEND-LEASED IN 1942
THAN WAS RECEIVED UNDER REVERSE LEND-LEASE

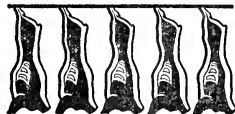
WE SENT

TO OUR ALLIES



WE RECEIVED

FROM AUSTRALIA
AND NEW ZEALAND
FOR OUR TROOPS



EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 5,000,000
POUNDS OF BEEF

V-424

—From Eighth Quarterly Report to Congress. Two-column mats are available.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943

VICTORY ★ ★ ★ ★ BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 24, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 12

Rationing Point Values Set For Meats, Fats Program

Merchants Must Display New Official Table;
System Becomes Effective March 29

Point values that consumers will pay beginning next Monday, March 29, for meats, cheeses, fats and oils, and canned fish under the newest and largest war-time food rationing program were released this week by the Office of Price Administration.

The sale of butter, lard, margarine, and other fats and oils was banned for a week beginning midnight March 21. This ban was announced without warning. Meat and cheese were exempted from the freezing order because of their more perishable nature.

Examination of the "Official Table of Consumer Point Values"—which every seller of the newly rationed foods will be required to display in his store—discloses that meats-fats rations are relatively more liberal than the rations of processed foods. The weekly allotment of 16 points per person, represented by red stamps in War Ration Book Two, compares with an average weekly allotment of 12 points per person under the canned goods program. On a "per pound" basis, the point values of individual items under the meats-fats program are sharply lower.

Almost all popular meat cuts have point values of eight points a pound and less. Butter is assigned a value of eight points a pound and a similar point value is given to all of the rationed cheeses. All canned fish is valued at seven points a pound.

Adjustments Will Be Made

OPA officials emphasized that while the first point values under the new program have been set with the most careful regard to supply and consumer preferences, it is not possible to gauge these and other

factors in advance with absolute accuracy. Adjustments will be made whenever they are indicated to be necessary by actual operations under the program.

A list of the principal items on the official consumer point table in terms of points per pound is shown on page 344.

Two items—ready-to-eat boneless ham slices and Canadian bacon—command values of 11 points per pound, while dried beef, either loose or packaged, at 12 points a pound is the most expensive item on the entire list in terms of points.

Pay Points for Bone

The housewife is informed that the dealer will weigh and determine the point value of her purchase. If she then has the dealer bone or grind or dice an item, the point value will not be figured again. The customer is entitled to the entire purchase; that is, if she has a roast boned, she is entitled to the bones since she has paid points for them.

The official list does not set a point price for rolled rib roasts—one of the more popular cuts of beef. OPA rationing officials explained that this type of purchase must be made with the rib in and points charged accordingly, after which the butcher will bone and roll the roast. The same applies to any other cut that is bought "bone in."

In addition to the consumer point value table, the meat rationing program provides a table of trade point values which lists hundreds of wholesale cuts. In many cases, these cuts have different point values than the corresponding retail cuts on the consumer table to allow for shrinkage, trim, and waste. Each retail store will have a copy of the trade point values to guide his wholesale buy-

ing. A special table of point values for Kosher retail cuts also will be issued.

Hamburger Defined

The definition of hamburger on the point table sets a precedent, in that it marks the first time that the Federal Government has undertaken to give specifications that retailers selling to consumers are required to follow for this popular type of ground beef. By reason of this definition, no ready ground meat may be sold for more than five points a pound. Ground round steak, ground chuck, ground rump, or ground sirloin, for example, will be bought by the housewife in whole form and will then be ground to order.

In addition to the ready-to-eat meats—cooked, boiled, baked and barbecued—that are listed on the consumer point table, a footnote explains that the point value of any other ready-to-eat item must be determined by adding two points per pound to the point value of the whole uncooked item from which it is prepared, or three points per pound if it is cooked and sliced.

Allow for Ounces

Because meat and cheese cannot always be cut to the exact pound, the consumer chart contains a simple table of point values for ounces. The left-hand column of this table goes from one to 16 ounces, while across the top are columns of one to 15 points. If a purchase of chuck roast, for example, came to three pounds, 10 ounces, the point price would be computed by multiplying the per-pound point value of 6 by 3, a total of 18, and adding four points as discovered by following the "10-ounce" line to the "6-point" column. The full point-price thus would be 22.

Any fractions of a point are dropped if less than $\frac{1}{2}$ point; but if the fraction is $\frac{1}{2}$ point or more, the dealer will collect a full point. Fractions of exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ point on two or more items bought in a single purchase are added together.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is made up of releases from OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in this Bulletin may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.



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Anglo-American Food Production Is Highly Coordinated

Countries Work Together to Supply United Nations, Save Shipping

Food production resources of the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and the United States have been highly coordinated to more effectively supply the food needs of the United Nations, the Department of Agriculture reports in the March issue of *Foreign Agriculture*. The publication, prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, gives a monthly review of foreign farm policy and trade.

Production of the largest quantities possible of calories and the essential proteins, vitamins and minerals at or near the place of consumption to save needed shipping space has been the common goal of the British Empire countries.

The campaign of expanding and converting British agriculture to full food production which began with the war still continues to increase. The acreage under cultivation in the United Kingdom was increased from less than 13,000,000 in 1938 to about 17,500,000 in 1942 and is being enlarged. Milk production has been increased despite a decline of about 8,000,000 tons in annual imports of feedstuffs. The increase in the domestic production of wheat and the diversion of its use from food for animals to human use has resulted in the saving of some 1,000,000 tons of shipping space in the past year.

More Potatoes, Sugar Beets

Domestic consumption of green vegetables has increased 30 percent and almost all the supply is produced in the United Kingdom. Production of potatoes and sugar beets have each been increased 80 percent.

Since the production or importation of feed for livestock requires more land or more shipping space than the production of food for direct human consumption, the United Kingdom has greatly reduced the domestic production of beef, pork, mutton, and poultry.

Canada last year sent three times as much bacon to Great Britain as in 1938 and 60 percent more cheese. An increased production of pork, cheese, vegetables, flax fiber, flaxseed, soybeans, sugar beets, seeds, honey, and other needed items has been obtained despite serious labor shortages.

Australia has supplied meat, butter, cheese, eggs, sugar, canned and dried fruits, vegetables, wheat, and flour to the United Kingdom. Australia's announced food policy is to continue to feed members of the Allied armed forces in the Southwest Pacific area, to maintain her civilian population in health and strength, and to take her full share of responsibility for feeding the people of Allied Nations outside the Pacific war zone.

Reciprocal Lend-Lease

Australia has supplied American troops by reciprocal lend-lease with vegetables, bacon, fruits, and potatoes—all of which were in short supply. Large quantities of other food have been supplied.

New Zealand has made similar contributions to both the United Kingdom and the American armed forces in the Pacific. New Zealand has one of the most acute manpower problems of any of the United Nations, but there has been no perceptible decline in food production.

The Union of South Africa has had heavy demands upon her food supply to care for war prisoners, to supply enormous convoys, and to feed a large number of Europeans vacated from other parts of Africa. A severe drought during the past year brought about the appointment of a Comptroller of Food Supplies with extensive powers over production and distribution of foodstuffs.

COMBINED COMMITTEE ON ALUMINUM FORMED

A Combined Aluminum Committee, representing the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada has been established to coordinate the activities of the three countries in respect to the metal, it was announced this week. Charles E. Wilson, executive vice chairman of the War Production Board, will serve as chairman of the committee. The other members are Sir Richard Fairley, director general of the British Air Commission, and George C. Bateman, metals controller of Canada.

Joint Action Moves Idle Steel Into War Production Plants

Steel Recovery Corporation and WPB Keep Nation's Inventory Up to Date

Today, through the coordinated efforts of the Steel Recovery Corporation and the WPB, large quantities of steel made idle through inventory restrictions and freeze orders are being charted directly into war production. This is the Steel Recovery Program, and under its efficient system hundreds of thousands of tons of steel, in original form from the mill or in various stages of manufacture interrupted by the war, have been located and moved into plants making vital war products.

When the program began, in August 1942, questionnaires and inventory report forms were sent to all possible holders of steel. Since that time, 283,787 tons in idle and excessive inventory have been reported, and 172,467 of these tons have already been allocated or sold for war uses. These figures, however, are only the beginning, based on the 27,788 returns thus far received. Another 75,000 returns have yet to come in.

Types of Steel Covered

There are 17 different categories of steel covered by the program: Stainless steel, alloy steel, carbon steel structural shapes, carbon steel bar and bar products, carbon steel plate and plate products, carbon steel sheet and strip and their products, carbon steel pipe and tubing and their products, carbon steel wire and wire products, carbon steel, manganese steel, and low alloy steel castings, high alloy steel castings (corrosion resistant and heat resistant), semi-finished carbon steel primary forms, nonassembled carbon steel forgings made from semifinished primary forms, tool steel (carbon, alloy, and high-speed), nonassembled castings made of iron or alloy iron (including malleable cast iron), wrought iron (including alloy wrought iron) in nonassembled or fabricated form, steel held by mills, tin plate, terne plate, and black plate.

Three-Agency Job

The entire program is run by a "three-house team"—the Steel Division allocates the steel, the WPB Redistribution Divi-

sion finds it and lists it for possible buyers, and the Steel Recovery Corporation, a subsidiary of the RFC, buys the steel in the name of the Government, and then sells it to the person or firm to whom it should go. It is a tremendous operation, carried out by three groups, and its purpose—and result—is to put used and frozen steel to the highest use that can be found. Obviously, putting such steel to use in the war effort is a worthwhile achievement, as it speeds production, facilitates scheduling, and conserves quantities of manpower, time, materials.

Master Inventory Kept

Each category of steel is handled as a separate program, covered by a distinctive inventory report form which provides for detailed descriptions of the idle and excessive inventory held. When the returns come in from the individual firms, they are analyzed and classified according to item—several hundred of them are analyzed and codified each day. Then, with the aid of tabulating machines, punch cards are made up and catalogued, and from these a master inventory is compiled.

This is the first time such a scheme has been made to work, the first time it has been possible to codify steel and give the prospective user an accurate and detailed description—the size, alloy, and characteristics of the steel available.

Because this steel is a moving stream, it is necessary that the master inventory be kept strictly up to date. And it is. It is an accurate, day-by-day, Nationwide record of idle and excessive stocks of steel of every type, size, shape, and treatment. Hundreds of thousands of punch cards—something like the rolls for a mechanical piano, in that each hole, automatically punched, means something when deciphered—must be sorted each day, and a new master inventory made up every night.

The master inventory is maintained at the Steel Recovery Program headquarters in Pittsburgh, but catalogues are also kept at all the WPB field offices. Each field office has detailed inventories

made according to region and covering the concerns in its particular region, so that when shortages arise they may, if possible, be handled locally.

Buyers Are Located

The allocation system set up by the WPB Steel Division to meet war order requirements is an effective means of moving these stocks of steel into war use. Applications for steel allotments are studied and checked against the master inventory, and if the inventory lists items which fit the specifications of a war producer's application, the prospective buyer and the holder of the idle steel are notified. The actual sale is then negotiated between buyer and seller, the seller receiving the full purchase price.

The Steel Recovery Corporation also supplies each field office with inventories of material reported by concerns in the particular region. From this information, each field office is able to fill shortages that develop.

Production schedules take enormous strides through such transactions, skipping weeks of waiting time between placing orders and delivery from the mill. Much of the labor of processing and shaping is eliminated, and steel mills are relieved of the necessity of manufacturing that much more new steel.

Metals Reserve May Buy

Since the need for steel is critical, idle stocks cannot be permitted to remain idle indefinitely, and if no private purchaser can be found within a reasonable time, the Steel Recovery Corporation, acting as an agent of the RFC's Metals Reserve Company, may offer to buy it for remelting at prices substantially higher than scrap prices, provided the demand for scrap so dictates.

If an owner refuses to sell his idle and excessive stocks when they are needed for war use, the War Production Board may be forced to exercise its requisitioning powers, under the Second War Powers Act of 1942, as amended. Requisitioning, however, is rarely necessary, for the great majority of steel owners have demonstrated their willingness to dispose of their stocks as best they can to further the war effort. This spirit of cooperation is further evidenced by the fact that former competitors are making their stocks available to other producers to help them meet production schedules.

The Congress Last Week...

Four Senators Ask U. S. to Call Meeting to Form Allied Council

Senate Acts to Aid Farmers' Deferment; House Passes Farm Labor Parity Bill

Four Senators last week introduced a resolution declaring a five-point program of "minimum essentials" on which they said the United Nations should agree before the war ends.

The resolution was offered by Senator Ball on his own behalf and on behalf of Senators Hill, Hatch, and Burton. The resolution would place the Senate on record as urging that the United States take the initiative in calling a meeting of United Nations representatives to set up immediately an Allied Council to carry out the five points of the program.

The five points include: Assisting in coordinating military and economic resources of the member nations in prosecution of the war; establishing temporary administrations for Axis-controlled areas as they are occupied by United Nations forces; administering relief and assistance in economic rehabilitation of member nations and Axis territory occupied by United Nations forces; establishing procedures and machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes and disagreements among nations; and providing a United Nations military force to suppress any future attempt at military aggression by any nation.

The House passed the bill introduced by Representative Pace to include farm labor costs in parity computations.

A chronological record of other Congressional actions last week follows:

March 15, the House

Voted to include within the jurisdiction of Naval courts martial during war or a national emergency all civilians serving with the Navy, Marines, or Coast Guard beyond United States borders. Approved a \$2,000,000 appropriation for an expansion of hospitalization facilities for dependents of naval and marine personnel. Approved a joint resolution that the Commodity Credit Corporation sell 100,000,000 more bushels of wheat for feed.

Approved (333 to 4) pay increases for all postal employees. Rules Committee approved an amendment to the National Housing Act, extending the housing program to 1946 and granting NHA per-

mission to increase by \$400,000,000 the aggregate mortgage principles which may be insured.

March 16, the Senate

Finance Committee unanimously voted to eliminate the Disney proposal, which would repeal President Roosevelt's executive order limiting salaries to \$25,000 after taxes, from the bill to raise the statutory debt limit to \$210,000,000,000.

March 16, the House

Ways and Means Committee approved the plan to begin a withholding tax of 20 percent on pay checks on July 1, without any general pay-as-you-go principle. Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously approved a Senate resolution protesting against "atrocities inflicted upon the civilian population in Nazi-occupied countries."

Rules Committee approved prohibition of deduction of subsidy and conservation payments in computation of parity prices on agricultural products. Military Affairs Committee approved incorporation of WAAC's into the regular Army.

March 17, the Senate

Passed 50 to 24 the Bankhead-Johnson bill to defer farm workers from the draft. The bill empowers draft boards to use their own judgment in determining whether a farm worker's contribution to the food supply warrants his deferment.

Passed by voice vote the House approved bill authorizing construction of Navy shore facilities costing \$1,256,607,000. Passed unanimously a \$3,851,176.119 Navy deficiency bill for the construction of floating drydocks, the maintenance of the Bureau of Ships, and other miscellaneous expenses.

Military Affairs Committee reported favorably on deferring Government employees in the executive branch only if they are deemed essential by the chief of their section.

March 17, the House

Passed and sent to the Senate a bill to appropriate \$26,100,000 for recruiting

and training a land army of 3,500,000 men and women to ease the farm labor shortage. Passed and sent to the Senate a bill to increase the Federal Housing Authority's authorization to insure loans by \$400,000,000.

Naval Affairs Committee approved the requirement that absentee reports on all workers for contractors and subcontractors of the Navy and War Departments, Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administration be filed with the Department of Labor.

March 18, the Senate

Agriculture Committee approved unanimously a bill already passed by the House to release 100,000,000 bushels of Government-owned wheat for sale for feed.

March 18, the House

Unanimously approved a Senate concurrent resolution condemning "indefensible outrages" against the civilian population of occupied Europe.

Foreign Affairs Committee approved a bill authorizing the President to transfer to the Republic of Panama certain properties owned by this Government in Panama City and Colon.

Agriculture Committee approved a concurrent resolution declaring food production to be "as essential to the prosecution of the war as the production and manufacture of actual munitions of war." Rules Committee approved the War Securities Act providing death penalties for acts of sabotage committed with intent to aid the enemy.

March 19, the Senate

Passed unanimously a bill which increases from 125,000,000 to 225,000,000 bushels the amount of wheat the Commodity Credit Corporation can sell for feed. Confirmed nomination of H. H. Arnold to temporary rank of general.

Finance Committee voted unanimously to rescind the executive order setting a ceiling of \$25,000 on salaries after taxes.

March 19, the House

Passed unanimously a resolution informing the President that it was "the sense of Congress" that agriculture should be treated as a war industry. Rules Committee approved the Kilday bill to grant deferment priorities to fathers, and establish draft quotas on a State-wide rather than on a local board basis. The committee also approved a proposed Congressional investigation of the present administration of Puerto Rico.

The President Last Week...**President Endorses World Peace Ideals****Hopes to Delay Labor Draft As Long as Possible**

President Roosevelt, at a press conference last week, endorsed the "broad principles" of the resolution sponsored by four Senators to establish a United Nations war council to carry out a five-point program of war and peace aims.

He explained that the resolution was purely a Senate matter, and that it was within the rights of the Senate to express its opinions. He approved the general objective of looking toward peace, and said that it would be helpful to have the world know that the United States is ready and willing to help maintain the future peace.

Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that his own post-war committee was considering calling other United Nations conferences than the two on food scheduled for this spring. The committee is the group that White House Press Secretary Early revealed the previous day to be composed of Secretary of State Hull; Under Secretary of State Welles; Red Cross Chairman Davis; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, political adviser to Mr. Hull; and Myron C. Taylor, special envoy to the Vatican. Mr. Early said the committee will confer with the President weekly.

Taking up the subject of compulsory national labor service, Mr. Roosevelt said he wanted to avoid such service as long as possible, as it would create a lot more machinery, make things in general more complicated, and would make for increased regimentation. He said there was no division in the Government on the question of drafting men and women for war work; it was purely a question of when such drafting would be necessary.

Last week Mr. Roosevelt also:

Signed the first deficiency appropriation bill for 1943, calling for an expenditure of \$4,106,262,194, almost entirely for war purposes, and authorizing \$2,173,719,545 for Maritime Commission contracts.

Nominated Lt. Gen. H. H. Arnold to the temporary rank of full general (the fourth on active duty), Rear Admiral Land for reappointment to the Maritime Commission, and Frank L. Yates to be United States Assistant Comptroller General.

ALL HANDS!

Coakley cartoon is offered in connection with the Manpower campaign. Two-column mats are available to publications on request to the News Bureau, OWI, Washington, D. C.

TEN AGENCIES HAVE QUESTIONNAIRE UNITS

Harold D. Smith, director of the Budget Bureau, commended 10 Federal agencies last week for setting up internal control units to reduce the burden of Government questionnaires on industry and the public and the cost of them to the Government.

The Department of Agriculture, De-

partment of Commerce, Board of Economic Warfare, Federal Power Commission, Federal Security Agency, Navy Department, Office of Price Administration, Services of Supply, War Manpower Commission, and War Production Board have set up internal control units, Mr. Smith announced. Preliminary review by these units, according to Mr. Smith, helps to eliminate unnecessary duplication of efforts within the agencies.

War and Business

OPA Acts to Increase Gasoline Supply for Essential Uses

Ickes Reports Smaller Stocks Available To Civilians Because of Seasonal Needs

To maintain gasoline rations for business purposes and other essential activities by restricting nonessential uses, the Office of Price Administration last week extended the period for A-5 coupons, valid Monday, March 22, from 2 months to 4 months. Purpose of the measure, which in effect halves the value of the coupons, is to preserve the savings in gasoline made by the ban on pleasure driving, and to replace the penalties in the previous order with another method of control.

The action followed certification by Petroleum Administrator Ickes that less gasoline will be available in April for distribution to civilians, though the daily supply will be slightly more because of a seasonal increase in demand.

In another effort to provide gasoline for essential purposes, OPA extended eligibility for C rations to virtually all types of installation, maintenance, and repair service on essential nonportable goods. OPA also ruled that rationing boards may allow as a special ration enough gasoline for 200 miles of travel for delivery of newly acquired automobiles, and that applicants for renewals of gasoline rations for fleet and official vehicles need only submit a statement certifying that all necessary tire inspections have been made instead of filing OPA tire-inspection records for every vehicle.

Meat Shortage Areas Aided

In another important sector of the rationing front—that of food—OPA acted to relieve the meat famine in areas where acute shortage endangers health, morale, or the war effort. Machinery was established to exempt both "quota" and "non-quota" slaughterers from restrictions on deliveries in those areas. Another food-rationing problem was solved for employers of seasonal workers, such as lumberjacks and farm hands, for periods of less than 30 days. To get rationed foods for these men, employers may apply to rationing boards for allotments, later turning into the board stamps removed from each worker's ration books for the food he ate.

Another rationing action of interest to farmers, as well as manufacturers, is the removal, by the Department of Agriculture, of restrictions on the distribution of farm cream separators, power spray pumps, and rod weeders drawn by horse or tractor. Turning its attention to shoe dealers, OPA permitted those whose stocks have been so damaged accidentally that no one will spend ration stamps for them to apply to District OPA offices in writing for authorization to mark damaged shoes "nonrationed."

Price Control

In the realm of prices, specific cents-per-pound prices were set for 91 grades of new cotton, linen, and underwear rags, used by paper and fiber mills in making many important products including fine writing paper, cigarette paper, and flashlight tubes. The prices were fixed at levels 10 percent below those for March 1942 but roughly corresponding to present levels. For another byproduct of manufacture, copper scrap and copper alloy scrap, OPA established specifications and cents-per-pound prices for 16 new grades, bringing under specific prices the entire field of such material when sold to consumers. Thermoplastic scrap also was priced. Dollars and cents ceilings for the eight major types average about 25 percent below March 1942 market levels. Among materials excluded from the regulation are motion picture, X-ray, and photographic film scrap.

Among action affecting prices of finished products was the provision of a procedure for producers of nonferrous mill products who cannot establish ceiling prices under the general maximum price regulation. The regulation in general allows the manufacturer considerable freedom in establishing prices approximating those he charged in March 1942. To save shipping containers and steel, specific maximum prices for 5½-gallon used steel pails and for used steel containers of 22-gauge and lighter were set at levels designed to encourage the employer to save the container and the

Production Trend Continues to Rise

WPB Reports Expenditures For Arms Reach New High

The eighth of a series of reports on war production was issued this week by WPB Chairman Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board. Mr. Nelson omitted a separate report for January production because of delays in obtaining January data and combined the January and February reports.

The basic trend of war production continues upward, although there were fluctuations in the December-January-February period, the report revealed. December production was unusually high due to year-end adjustments, and as a result January output declined. Production picked up substantially in February, and average daily expenditures by Government agencies for war purposes reached a new high of \$253,400,000.

Preliminary reports on February production of munitions indicate an increase of about 8 percent over January output, following the 8 percent decline in the previous month. December remains the record month because of the year-end clean-up of assembly lines. But the daily rate of production in February, a short month, was 6 percent greater than the December daily rate.

The upward trend is disclosed by comparing 3-month averages. Average of the Index of Munitions Production for the 3 months ended in November is 397. Average for the 3 months ended in December is 439; for the 3 months ended in January is 463; and for the three months ended February is 482.

refiller to use it again at a cost less than that of a new container.

Fuel Prices Raised

Ceiling prices of two fuels were raised. Prices of kerosenes were raised by 0.3 of a cent per gallon in the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, and 0.25 of a cent at Gulf Coast refineries to restore the normal differential between kerosene oils and No. 2 (domestic) fuel oil. Maximum prices at all sales levels of bituminous coal mined in District No. 11 (Indiana) were increased on an average of 20 cents a ton to cover higher labor and operational costs of the six-day week agreement.

Housing and Construction . . .

WPB Says Construction Machines Must Be Utilized Efficiently

Conservation of Available Units Necessary Because of Increased Demands

The necessity for making maximum use of all available construction machinery was stressed by the War Production Board last week. To conserve this machinery—as well as manpower and materials—the WPB withdrew a blanket authorization for highway construction jobs on which materials acquired prior to May 6, 1942, were to be used. Simultaneously, it was announced that there had been a sharp step-up in activity under the National Housing Agency's war housing program. This increased building activity will draw off a substantial part of the 11,000,000,000 board feet of lumber which will be needed during 1943, according to WPB estimates made last week.

Officials of the WPB's Construction Machinery Division revealed that reports from regional WPB offices indicate that the failure to fully utilize construction machinery is seriously hampering the war effort. The demand for this type of equipment, both new and used, far outstrips the supply in spite of the fact that the industry is currently producing at the rate of approximately 1 billion dollars a year.

Used in Battle Areas

The increased use of construction machinery in battle areas, the tempo of war work and growing manpower shortages, all combine to throw the demand for this equipment out of line with the supply, according to the WPB.

Track laying tractors, cranes and shovels, graders, bituminous and concrete machinery, and jaw and roll crushers are used for clearing, grading, and paving work at airports; for repair of bombed air fields, and clearing away air-raid debris; for building military roads and bridges; and for loading and unloading the huge cargoes that must go with the fighting men. In addition to these and other military uses, construction equipment is needed for logging, mining, farming, petroleum production, and in the operation of numerous kinds of war plants.

The average 9 months' backlog of unfilled orders for six critical types of new equipment emphasizes the urgency of full utilization of used equipment. Practically the entire output of new construction machinery goes to the armed services, the Construction Machinery Division points out, citing as an example the allocation in 1942 of 85 percent of new track laying tractors directly to the military. Almost all new construction equipment not assigned to the armed forces is used to fulfill contracts for military services. New equipment is sent overseas in preference to used equipment, in order to reduce maintenance and repair work to a minimum and provide uninterrupted service in situations where lives are at stake.

States Pool Equipment

The withdrawal of authorization to construct roads where no priority assistance was needed was undertaken so that equipment and materials scheduled for such jobs might be diverted to the construction of important military and access highways. At the same time it was announced that 14 States have adopted road machinery pooling plans under a program made public several weeks ago by the Governmental Division of the WPB.

The pooling proposal is being studied in 36 other States. The WPB believes that within the next 5 or 6 weeks there will be 100 percent cooperation in the plan. This is expected to insure the maintenance of the Nation's streets and roads under wartime conditions.

Simultaneously, the War Production Board delegated to regional directors the authority to permit the start of highway construction jobs costing less than \$100,000 where Federal funds are not required and where no priority assistance is needed. Regional directors of WPB will exercise this authority after consultation with district engineers of the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency.

Since highway construction jobs costing more than \$100,000 must come to the

CONSTRUCTION DROP IN JANUARY NOTED

The total volume of construction in the United States declined 14 percent from December to January as the downward trend continued for the fifth successive month, the War Production Board announced last week. It is estimated that about 80 percent of this volume was for war purposes, as compared with about 65 percent for January 1942.

The January volume of \$783,500,000 represents a 46 percent drop from August 1942, the peak month of last year, when construction reached a total of \$1,468,000,000. Construction in December 1942 total \$912,000,000.

War housing and community facilities construction declined 9 percent from December with the largest decrease occurring in the category of privately financed housing. The drop here amounted to 20 percent. Government-financed war housing was down 4 percent from the preceding month, while construction of community facilities increased 51 percent.

War Production Board for approval by the Facility Review Committee, these applications will be processed in Washington by the Governmental Division of WPB. Similarly, roads requiring Federal funds must come to Washington for certification of their essentiality, so these applications also will be processed in Washington.

Lumber Requirements Estimated

The 11,000,000,000 board feet of lumber which the WPB estimates will be needed during 1943 does not include lumber for maintenance and repairs, for machinery and equipment, or for boxing and crating war and civilian supplies.

The forecast of lumber requirements for 1943 represents the total quantity of lumber needed for construction in each of the building categories and includes all types of construction lumber such as soft and hard woods and finish and rough lumber. In placing the estimate, consideration was given to the effects of conservation and limitation orders, and to the extent of the substitution of lumber for other materials such as structural steel and reinforced concrete. Likewise, consideration was given to the substitution of other materials, such as gypsum, cement, asbestos, and masonry, for lumber in construction.

War Transportation

Wooden Barges Built by Army To Operate Under Charter

Local Passenger Vehicles Frozen by ODT Cannot Be Bought or Used Without Approval

The fleet of 500 wooden petroleum tank barges, 21 towboats, and 100 tugboats now under construction to step up the flow of oil to the East will be operated by private companies on a charter basis. Making this announcement, the ODT said a three-member committee—the Barge Allocating Committee—will allocate the units and designate the points between which they will be operated, giving private companies already in the towing business first opportunity to charter the equipment. Each tug and towboat, with its complement of barges, will be chartered as a unit; and the Committee will recommend to the Defense Plant Corporation, which is financing the program, the charter rate to be charged for the rental of the craft.

The first of the barges was scheduled to be launched Saturday, March 20, at Ocean City, N. J., and, according to the Army's Corps of Engineers, under whose direction they are being built, the rest of the building program will be completed by October 30. The boats will be completely equipped by the Army Engineers and delivered ready for operation, and when they are all in operation they are expected to move 100,000 barrels of residual fuel oil a day to the East or along a route toward the East. The first to be launched will operate on the Gulf intra-coastal waterway from New Orleans to Panama City, Fla., and along the Atlantic intra-coastal waterway.

Steel Barges for Oil

Reporting on the progress of the program for converting steel barges into petroleum tank barges, the ODT said 25 of these units are already in service moving petroleum products along the Gulf intra-coastal waterway to Carrabelle, Fla., where the oils are being stored until the opening of the trans-Florida pipe line. Altogether, 122 steel barges have been acquired or are in the process of being acquired for this conversion program, under the direction of the Inland Waterways Corporation.

Fewer Tank Car Repairs

Railroad tank cars carrying petroleum to and from the Eastern States are spending a proportionately small time in repair shops, the ODT reported. If December may be considered a representative month, the repairing of these cars results in a loss of less than one percent in the oil delivered to the East by rail.

A study covering December maintenance reports showed that during the first half of the month the number of tank cars in petroleum service in the East which were "set out" for repairs en route was 4.91 percent of the total handled by the carriers, and in the last half of the month the percentage was 4.59. For the great majority of these cars, time lost for repairs was only a few hours, most of the defectives being switched to light-repair stations instead of to shops. The other cars, withdrawn from service for disposition by their owners, required about eight days for repairs. The December decrease in repairs was taken as indicative of a general improvement in the serviceability of tank cars serving the East.

More Car-Days Lost

A much less hopeful report was made last week on the time required for railroad freight shipments. Henry F. McCarthy, director of ODT's Division of Traffic Movement, said increases in freight shipping time amounting in some cases to as much as 50 percent over last summer, were a source of real concern to the ODT. Increased time for turn-around has had the effect of a 4.2 percent decrease in box-car supply and a decrease of 6.8 percent in the size of the open-top car fleet—thus offsetting gains effected through heavier carloading.

Mr. McCarthy urged shippers and receivers to reexamine the service performance of the various routes, gateways, and combination of carriers, to find the routes of less resistance and, acting upon a basis of fact and examination, to route their shipments as much as possible through under-used railroads.

Tire Retreading Urged For Car Conservation

ODT Issues Instructions For City Traffic Control

To keep necessary automobiles on the road during 1943, car owners must have their tires recapped at the right time. The OWI warned. Even the most optimistic official views of the situation cannot see Americans getting through the next year on wheels unless tires are guarded against damage and recapped as soon as the nonskid pattern is worn off. Recently, the restrictions on the recapping of privately owned passenger car tires were lifted, with the approval of Rubber Director Jeffers, when it became apparent that if tires now in use were allowed to wear beyond the recapping stage it would be difficult—if not impossible—to keep essential civilian vehicles rolling.

The OWI pointed out that because of the higher driving speeds that used to prevail before the war American manufacturers built tires with sidewalls, bead and fabric body capable of outlasting three to five treads. Thus, even after the tread has worn off, two-thirds of the potential value of the tire remains, and experience has proved that the first retread often delivers almost as much mileage as the original new tire.

Recapping, which is now done with reclaimed rubber, requires only about one-third as much rubber as is required in the average war tire. The cost is moderate—ceiling price for recapping a 6.00 x 16 is only \$6.50—and any tire can be recapped if it was a good tire to begin with and has not been badly injured. A tire specialist can tell at a glance whether or not a worn tire is worth recapping.

Traffic Control Policies

Detailed instructions for putting into effect the traffic control policies of the ODT have been sent to the mayors of all cities of 10,000 population or over. The instructions, contained in a 16-page pamphlet, "Fitting Traffic Control to Wartime," will serve as a guide for cities in adopting the changes and adjustments recommended by the ODT to facilitate wartime traffic. ODT Director Eastman said that in about three months he would ask the mayors to submit a report on progress made.



Staggered Hours for War Workers Recommended by McNutt

Appeals for Occupational Deferment May Be Transferred Among Boards

Staggered hours of work for women working in war plants were recommended last week by Paul McNutt, chairman of the WMC. Declaring that by the end of this year 18,000,000 women may be at work, Mr. McNutt proposed that work systems be changed to enable women to shop and to do the countless errands connected with running a home.

Mr. McNutt also recommended that war plants provide their women workers proper rest periods and adequate eating facilities, and that communities provide adequate school lunches and good day-time care for the children of working mothers.

According to latest figures compiled by the Bureau of Census, 15,000,000 American women are now engaged in gainful employment, and less than a million of these are classified as agricultural. A year ago, there were about 12,000,000 women in employment; the addition in one year of almost 3,000,000 women to the Nation's pay rolls continues the general upward trend maintained since the country's entrance into the war.

Handled in Work Area

A worker's appeal from a Selective Service occupational classification may now be transferred from the appeal board in the area in which the worker registered to the appeal board in the area in which he works. Selective Service said this change was made in the belief that the appeal board where the man is employed would have better knowledge of local working conditions and labor supply, as well as the essentiality of the worker in his job.

Such transfers of appeals jurisdiction, however, can be made only when the appeal is on the ground that the registrant should have been deferred by reason of his occupation. Other conditions that must be met include the filing of a written request for transfer by either the employer or the employee, depending on which one makes the original appeal; a statement in the written request of why an occupational question is in-

volved; a statement of the employer's name, address, county, and State. Under this procedure, if a registrant or his employer makes the first appeal but fails to request a transfer, any other request for transfer of appeal is prohibited.

More Shortage Areas

Industrial areas in which labor shortages have become acute now number 36, four more than a month ago, according to a new classification made public this week by the WMC. Seven communities have been added to the shortage list, and three communities have been shifted from the group of shortage areas to the group of present supply and demand balance.

The communities added to the list of shortage areas are Portland, Maine; Burlington, N. C.; Evansville, Ind.; Gary-Hammond-South Chicago, Ind. and Ill.; Tampa, Fla.; Savannah, Ga.; and Wilmington, N. C. The three communities shifted to the classification of current balance of labor supply and demand are Akron, Ohio; Bath, Maine; and Portsmouth, N. H.

This classification of 270 industrial areas according to the availability of labor was intended primarily as a guide for procurement agencies in the placing of war contracts. The surplus areas were designated by the War Manpower Commission as those in which an effort should be made to renew contracts, place new contracts, and locate new production facilities. It was suggested that contracts should not be let or renewed in shortage areas unless alternative facilities are not available elsewhere.

Manpower Legislation

Mr. McNutt told his press conference that he had not changed his views since he declared months ago that manpower legislation appeared inevitable. He repeated his statement made then that the time of its enactment was up to the President and the Congress.

Plan Action to Meet Farm Labor Shortage

Army Clarifies Policy; More Mexican Recruiting

Farmers who will need additional labor during 1943 were advised last week by the War Department that the Army may release military units in an emergency to meet critical shortages of local agricultural labor. At the same time, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced that the recruiting of workers in Mexico for work in the United States would continue. Secretary Wickard also announced that the Department of Agriculture would carry on an intensified educational campaign to help farmers make the most of available labor and of the new workers enlisted in the United States Crop Corps.

The announcement concerning the use of military units on farms came from the War Department in response to numerous requests for a clarification of policy on the use of soldiers for farm labor. The War Department announced that it did not contemplate furloughing individual soldiers for farm work. Experience in the last war demonstrated that such temporary releases were ineffective from the farmer's point of view and that they disrupted the training and organization of the Army.

To Work Under Officers

Where a critical shortage of farm workers exists, military units may be employed under the command of their own officers to supplement local agricultural labor until the crisis is relieved, according to the War Department. Requests for the use of military units for agricultural purposes will be transmitted to the War Department by the War Manpower Commission.

The War Department also announced that soldiers over 38 may be discharged from the Army to return to their farms if they submit written applications before May 1, 1943. The request must be accompanied by a statement from local farm agents to the effect that the soldier will be employed in essential agricultural work if discharged from the Army. It was pointed out that the discharge of an appreciable number of soldiers over 38 is not contemplated.

Indices of the American Industrial Effort and its Impact on the life of the Nation . . .

FINANCIAL DATA

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES



| Cumulative from June 1940 | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Feb. 28, 1943 | Jan. 31, 1943 | June 30, 1942 | June 30, 1941 |
| | (Billions of dollars) | | | |
| Authorized war program ¹ | \$239.0 | \$238.4 | \$175.0 | \$37.1 |
| Commitments ² | (³) | \$190.1 | 133.5 | 29.0 |
| Expenditures ⁴ | 80.5 | 74.5 | 34.9 | 6.7 |



PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS BY AGENCIES

| Cumulative from June 1940 | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| | January 31, 1943 ¹ | June 30, 1941 | | |
| | Program ¹ | Commitments ² | Program ¹ | Commitments ² |
| | (Billions of dollars) | | | |
| War Department..... | \$126.7 | \$99.9 | \$13.2 | \$11.1 |
| Navy Department..... | 64.4 | 48.5 | 12.3 | 11.2 |
| Lend-Lease..... | 18.4 | 13.2 | 7.0 | 2.5 |
| RFC and subsidiaries..... | 15.8 | 15.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Other United States war agencies..... | 13.1 | 12.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Total..... | 238.4 | 190.1 | 37.1 | 29.0 |

PROGRAM COMPARED BY OBJECTS

| Cumulative from June 1940 | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Feb. 28, 1943 ¹ | Sept. 30, 1942 | June 30, 1942 | June 30, 1941 |
| | (Billions of dollars) | | | |
| Aircraft..... | \$56.8 | \$52.5 | \$41.4 | \$7.6 |
| Navy and Army vessels..... | 37.2 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 8.8 |
| Ground ordnance and signal equipment..... | 33.8 | 34.2 | 24.7 | 4.0 |
| Non-munitions items ¹ | 34.9 | 33.3 | 18.3 | 2.7 |
| Miscellaneous munitions ² | 23.3 | 22.9 | 15.9 | 3.3 |
| Industrial construction..... | 18.5 | 18.5 | 16.7 | 5.0 |
| Nonindustrial construction..... | 17.0 | 16.7 | 14.2 | 3.2 |
| Merchant vessels..... | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1.3 |
| Unclassified..... | 10.8 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 1.2 |
| Total..... | 239.0 | 221.6 | 175.0 | 37.1 |



WAR EXPENDITURES—MONTHLY AND DAILY

| | Feb. 1943 | Jan. 1943 | Feb. 1942 | Feb. 1941 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | (Millions of dollars) | | | |
| Expenditures ¹ | \$6,081 | \$6,254 | \$2,401 | \$634 |
| Number of days..... | 24 | 26 | 24 | 23 |
| Daily rate..... | 253.4 | 240.5 | 100.0 | 27.6 |

¹ Includes funds made available by Congressional cash appropriations, contract and tonnage authorizations, and by commitments by Government corporations.

² Include all transactions which legally reserve funds for expenditure.

³ Not available.

⁴ Include checks cleared by the Treasury and payable from war appropriations, and net outlays of Government corporations for war purposes.

⁵ Pay, subsistence, travel for armed forces and civilians, agricultural commodities for export and miscellaneous expenses.

⁶ Equipment, vehicles and equipment, supplies for engineering, hospitalization, chemical warfare and other activities.

⁷ Preliminary.



BOND SALES AND DEBT

| | Feb. 1943 | Jan. 1943 | Feb. 1942 | May 1941 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | (Millions of dollars) | | | |
| War bond sales ¹ | \$887 | \$1,240 | \$703 | \$370 |
| Net Federal debt ² | 108,800 | 103,300 | 58,800 | 45,800 |

¹ Total funds received from war and savings bonds.

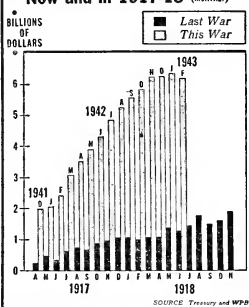
² Excludes guaranteed obligations.

War Facts are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WPB.

WAR FACTS

U. S. WAR EXPENDITURES

Now and in 1917-18 (MONTHLY)



Publications may have mats or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts.

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION INDEX

| | November 1941=100 |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| January, 1942..... | 163 |
| January, 1943..... | 457 |
| February..... | 492 |

WAR CONSTRUCTION

| | June 1940-Jan. 31, 1943 | (Millions of dollars) |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Government-financed: | | |
| Commitments for nonindustrial construction..... | | \$15,957 |
| Commitments for industrial facilities expansion..... | | 14,019 |

LABOR DISPUTES

| | Jan. 1943 |
|--|-------------|
| Man-days lost on "strikes" affecting all industries..... | 450,000 |
| Percentage time lost to estimated time worked..... | 1/100 of 1% |

COST OF LIVING

| | Cost of Goods Purchased in Large Cities |
|------------------------|--|
| | Percentage of increase Jan. 1942 to Jan. 1943 |
| Combined index..... | 7.7 |
| Selected components: | |
| Food..... | 14.5 |
| Clothing..... | 8.4 |
| Rent..... | -0.4 |
| House furnishings..... | 4.7 |

¹ Preliminary.

For additional information on Munitions Production Index and War Construction, see Victory, March 17, 1943, p. 322; for Labor Disputes, see issue of March 10, 1943, p. 300; for Cost of Living, see issue of March 3, 1943, p. 270.

War Wages and Labor

WLB Grants Employers Right To Increase Wage Rates

Pay May Be Raised to 40 Cents an Hour Without Referring Cases to Board

Wages may be increased to 40 cents an hour without applying to the War Labor Board, it was announced last week. This step was part of the WLB's policy of simplifying wage case procedures. At the same time, the AFL and CIO members of the WLB submitted a statement calling for reconsideration of the Board's wage stabilization formula.

Employers may grant wage increases or employers and unions may agree to raise wages up to 40 cents an hour without first applying to either the Regional Boards or the National Board for approval.

This ruling was laid down last week by the WLB in its General Order No. 30. Many thousands of cases will be handled without delay as a result of this new order which streamlines procedure and which will cut heavily into the backlog of cases now pending before the National and Regional Boards. The increases granted under the new order cannot be used as "a basis either to increase price ceilings of the commodity or service involved or to resist otherwise justified reductions in such price ceilings."

Ask Scrapping of Wage Formula

AFL members of the WLB last week asked the Board to revise its wage policy. Specifically, they urged the Board "to scrap its so-called '15-percent formula' enunciated in the Little Steel cases; to give more than lip service in recognition of wage inequalities and substandard wages; and to utilize the possibilities for wage adjustments which now exist in the nebulous phrase 'aid in the effective prosecution of the war.'"

The five points in the AFL members' proposal for WLB action, which the Board will consider formally this week, were as follows:

1. Increase the allowance for maladjustments of cost-of-living from 15 percent to a new realistic figure based upon the actual cost of living to the worker.

2. Permit employers to apply the maladjustment principle thus modified with-

out obtaining approval from the National War Labor Board.

3. Formulate and immediately put into effect a realistic wage policy which recognizes the existence of inequalities, substandard wages, and the need to aid in the better prosecution of the war.

4. Immediately set a date for a rehearing and a reconsideration of the Packinghouse and West Coast Airframe cases in the light of the new wage policy herein presented.

5. Guarantee that the right of the National War Labor Board to arrive at its own decisions on wage matters by the democratic process of majority rule shall be preserved without dictation by any person or governmental agency.

Over-All Stabilization Asked

CIO members of the WLB placed on record a statement by CIO President Philip Murray asserting that recent decisions of the WLB are not consistent with the national economic stabilization policy, and that only wage stabilization and not other portions of that policy have been effective.

"The CIO is still firmly of the opinion that the National War Labor Board as an instrument for furthering the war program must be preserved," the statement read. It went on to propose that the Board should make allowances "for wage adjustments due to the increased cost of living which has resulted since May 1942," the terminal point of the base period measured by the Board's 15 percent yardstick. Both the AFL and CIO statements cited figures indicating that food costs, a preponderant part of workers' budgets, have advanced even higher over 15 percent than has the total cost-of-living index.

The CIO also argued that the Board has failed to make full use of the provisions in the wage stabilization policy for eliminating wage inequalities and inequities which impeded the effective prosecution of the war. "Such recent deci-

sions of the Board in the meat packing industry and the West Coast aircraft industry are a direct violation of the national wage stabilization policy . . . The failure of the Board to recognize this clear and stubborn fact is a direct blow against the war production program . . . This grossly unfair treatment of the employees in two vital war industries must be rectified. Wage adjustments to meet these living problems could not possibly have any inflationary effect, while a failure to justly meet the situation will have a devastating impact upon morale, health, and productive efficiency of the workers."

The CIO statement also called for firmer action by agencies on other sections of the Government economic stabilization front.

Union Wins Maintenance

The AFL Chemical Workers Union at the Monsanto Chemical Company, which 6 months ago was denied maintenance of membership because it went out on strike while its case was pending before the Conciliation Service and the WLB, was last week granted a voluntary maintenance clause.

Wayne L. Morse wrote the opinion for the majority in the board's decision. "The board is satisfied from the record," he said, "that the union has demonstrated that it has the necessary qualifications of leadership, stability, and responsibility to justify granting it a union maintenance clause at this time."

The union's request that the maintenance of membership clause be retroactive to July 15, 1942, was denied by the board.

Boards Achieve Unanimity

Reports coming in from 12 Regional War Labor Boards in February show that in several regions public, labor, and industry members have voted together in an even higher percentage of cases than on the National Board.

In the Chicago region, of 94 cases settled, the vote was unanimous on 93. At Dallas, 100 percent unanimity is reported, and at Cleveland, 88 percent. In New York, 73 out of 82 decisions have been unanimous. In Boston, however, only 102 of 157 early decisions were unanimous. Reports from the other regions are not yet available.

The National Board has recorded unanimous votes in 70 percent of its decisions.

Ten Basic Rules of Guidance Offered Victory Gardeners

Suggestions Tell How to Get Most From Soil, Prevent Waste, Avoid Hazards

Ten basic rules to help growers of victory gardens get the most food out of the ground in 1943 were outlined this week by the Office of War Information in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture. The rules are:

1. Choose good soil. It should be as level and rich as possible, and comparatively free of large stones, stumps or other objects that interfere with spading and planting.
2. Select a sunny area. And if trees are near, plant only beyond the ends of the limbs because these measure the extent of the underground roots which suck fertility out of the soil.
3. Plant vegetables of high nutritive value. A good simple key is this three-fold color scheme: red for tomatoes; green for green and leafy vegetables, such as cabbage, lettuce, lima beans and snap beans; yellow for onions and carrots—all high in vitamins and minerals.
4. Repeat plantings so as to have crops ripening all through the summer. This can be done by timing plantings of the same vegetable several weeks apart.

HOME-GROWN FOODS URGENTLY NEEDED

There is now a real need for civilians to relieve the burden on commercial food sources, the Department of Agriculture declared last week. The Department explained that labor and machinery shortages are interfering with food production, that overloaded railroads and restricted motor transport are interfering with distribution, and that inadequate supplies of labor, steel and tin demand that civilians depend less on canned foods and more on home-grown foods.

More than \$200,000,000 worth of vegetables—not counting potatoes and sweet potatoes—were grown in home gardens in 1939, with 4,800,000 home gardens producing vegetables worth even more than those grown for sale on 3,000,000 acres. This substantial contribution to America's food needs can be, and must be, stepped up considerably during the coming year, the Department said.

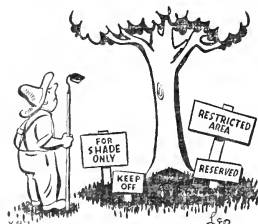
you when insects are most likely to arrive.

9. Utilize everything you grow. Don't let anything go to waste, even if you have to give it away. Tomatoes should be canned at home in as great quantities as possible for they are rich in necessary vitamins and they also cost high in point rationing stamps if bought canned at the store.

10. Always get the best advice you can. The Department of Agriculture has a pamphlet called "Victory Gardens" and other helpful bulletins. Local authorities in many places have arranged for gardening instruction. And neighbors who have gardened before can give valuable help with timetables and knowledge of the soil of your community.



CHOOSE GOOD SOIL . . .



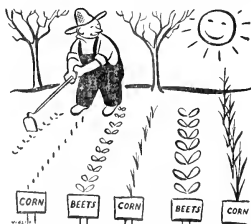
SELECT A SUNNY AREA . . .



PLANT VEGETABLES OF HIGH NUTRITIVE VALUE

Thorough Preparation

5. Prepare ground thoroughly, breaking up clods, working sod finely with a rake, removing stones and trash. Knock dirt off clumps of grass and throw them on compost pile to rot for fertilizer.
6. Fertilize well. Use ground that has come from rotted leaves, or from the compost pile if you have one. Apply commercial fertilizer if the ground is not already rich. Fertilizer speeds up growth, and if vegetables don't grow fast they become tough and tasteless.
7. Keep weeds down.
8. Be ready to fight insects with insecticides. Experienced neighbors can tell



REPEAT PLANTINGS . . .



PREPARE GROUND THOROUGHLY

Agency Acts to Assure Enough Materials for Home-Canning

Plenty of Closures, Jar Rings in Prospect; Home Canners Given Four Guides

Plenty of metal closures for the glass containers that will handle the housewife's expanding home-canning program were assured last week by the War Production Board, and plenty of rubber jar rings are in prospect.

In an amendment to Conservation Order M-104, WPB removed all quota restrictions on the manufacture of certain types of metal lids used to seal the jars. Prohibition of the use of zinc was continued.

The amendment also releases more metal for closures used in bottling fluid milk.

Decision to make more metals available for home-canning closures came, according to Roswell C. Mower, Director of the Containers Division of WPB, as a result of a survey by the Department of Agriculture which indicated that American housewives would can 5,200,000,000 jars of food during the 1943 season, an increase of 51 percent over last year.

Supplements Victory Gardens

To assure housewives of being able to can the products of their Victory Gardens, a type of closure, manufactured for the first time in quantities is on the market, Mr. Mower said. It's a three-piece unit—tough, heat-resistant glass lid, a rubber ring making a snug, sanitary seal at the mouth of the jar, and a metal screw band to hold the lid in place during processing.

After the food has been processed and cooled, the metal band may be removed and used on the next day's canning. Both metal bands and glass lids may be

kept for use year after year. Only the rubber sealing ring must be replaced. From the standpoint of the housewife and the Nation's steel supply, this type of closure is more economical over two or three years than the more familiar type.

"This new closure is virtually fool-proof," Mr. Mower said. "Even the most inexperienced canner will find it easy to use if she follows the simple directions."

Suitable for Commercial Jars

He pointed out that the closures could be used also on most commercial pack jars, such as those in which mayonnaise, jams, shortening, pickles, and coffee come.

The amendment opens the way to manufacture of about 634 million of this type of closure this year, and the whole program will provide closures for a home-canning pack of 5.2 billion jars.

Under terms of the order, the new closures and the older two-piece metal tops are limited to 70 millimeters and smaller in diameter and must be made from 0.50 tinplate or blackplate.

Still prohibited is the manufacture of one of the most familiar types of closures—the heavy zinc, glass-lined cap for mason jars.

Points of Advice

Mr. Mower offered four points of advice to home canners:

1. Buy only the closures, rings, and jars you actually need.

2. If you buy a closure new to you, carefully follow directions.

3. Share excess supplies with your neighbor, or return them to the store.

4. Take good care of your supply. Guard against rust and denting in storage.

The amendment eases restrictions on use of metal in milk bottle caps. The order as it stood before this amendment cut use of blackplate to 50 percent of amount consumed during the corresponding period in 1941 and would have eliminated all use after July 1.

Under the amendment, the same amount may be used in the first nine months of 1943 as was used in the corresponding 1941 period.



GET BEST ADVICE . . .



UTILIZE EVERYTHING . . .



FERTILIZE WELL . . .



KEEP DOWN WEEDS . . .



FIGHT INSECTS . . .

One-column wats are available for these 10 cuts. They may be used together, or separately in successive issues of your publication.

War Rationing

New Rationing Program Differs From Plan for Processed Foods

WPB Announces Six Important Differences Covering Meats, Cheese, Butter, Fats, and Canned Fish

Important differences will mark the rationing of cheese, meats, fats, and oils from the rationing of processed food, the Office of Price Administration pointed out last week. While both plans use a point system, they are entirely separate and must be handled separately. Ration stamps are not interchangeable. Separate records and separate banking accounts must be maintained for the blue and red stamps.

The differences noted by the OPA for the new program were:

- (1) On and after March 29 the retailer collects points from his customers, but from March 29 through April 10, he does not pay points to his suppliers. This will give him a 2-week period in which to build up a point capital.
- (2) The points which the retailer collects from his customers will be based largely on the consumer point value tables. The retailer generally will buy his supplies at the point values shown on the trade point value table. The differences in point values in the two tables between trimmed retail cuts and primal wholesale cuts will take care of the retailer's shrink and necessary trim.
- (3) Because of these differences in point value, the retailer will be provided with two point-value tables instead of one as in the case of processed foods. One table will show the point values of the items usually bought by consumers; the other the point values of the items usually bought by the trade. A separate consumer list is provided for retailers who handle Kosher meats. Retailers may sell, and their customers may buy, wholesale cuts. In such sales retailers collect the trade, rather than the consumer, point values.
- (4) Because it is not always possible to cut meat or cheese to the exact poundage asked by a customer, OPA is providing a "conversion table" as part of the closed point list. This table converts ounces into points, according to the per-pound point value. If the fraction on the scale is less than half a point, the consumer does not pay an additional point. If it is a half point or more, however, the retailer collects a full point.

If two or more purchases are made at the same time and if two or more of the items purchased have point values including fractions of half a point, the fractions are to be added together.

(5) If the consumer is unable to give up points exactly equal to the point value of the rationed foods because she does not have stamps of sufficiently small value, the meats and fats program permits retailers to accept stamps of the nearest higher value and make "change" by returning loose one-point red stamps of any valid series. This differs from the processed fruits and vegetables program in which the housewife must pay the exact amount of points when she makes a purchase.

(6) Retailers are permitted during the first two months of rationing to lower point values below the regular value when absolutely necessary to move perishable items threatened with spoilage. Detailed reports to the local boards are required. Points lost in that way can be recovered from the local board if application is made within 30 days after the month in which the loss occurred. Such a recovery of points during any month is limited to two percent of allowable inventory.

Important Steps

In adjusting his operation to conform to the requirements of the meats and fats rationing regulations the OPA pointed out that the retailer should keep in mind the following important steps:

- (1) At the opening of business on Monday, March 29, he will resume the sale of canned meats and canned fish, which were frozen on February 18. At the same time, he will post one of the Official Tables of Consumer Point Values and will begin to collect points for all items rationed under the meats and fats program.
- (2) On and after Sunday, April 11, the retailer will pay the points to his own suppliers.
- (3) From April 25 through May 1, the retailer will keep a record of his total

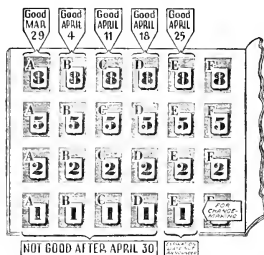


Illustration showing the order in which Red Ration Stamps become valid. Each person gets 16 points a week to buy rationed meats, cheeses, and fats.

sales and transfers, in points, of foods covered by the meats and fats rationing program. In his records he must keep separate any exchanges of these foods and any transfer of them to another of his retail establishments, or to any other retail establishment.

(4) At the close of business on May 1 the retailer will take a "point inventory."

(5) Between May 3 and May 14, the retailer will register with his local board, on OPA Form R-1691. At that time he will receive an allowable inventory equal to three times the point value of his sales and transfers, not including exchanges and transfers to retail establishments during the week April 25-May 1.

Ration Bank Accounts

A ration bank account must be opened by a retailer if his gross sales of all foods during December 1942 were more than \$5,000, or if he has more than one retail establishment. If a retailer's establishments are registered he must open a separate account for each. If they are registered together, he may maintain one account for all or a separate account for each or for any group of them, but all must have an account.

Any other retailer may open a ration bank account if he wishes to do so. A retailer must deposit in his account all points which he receives, whether in the form of stamps, certificates, or ration checks, except that one-point stamps may be used for change. Stamps must be deposited not later than 20 days after the last date on which they were good for consumer use. A certificate must be deposited not later than 20 days after the date which appears on it. Ration checks may be deposited at any time.

Replacement Ration Regulations Set

Motorists Must Take Part In Car-Sharing Clubs

In announcing the conditions under which replacement rations will be allowed motorists who need their cars for occupational use, the Office of Price Administration emphasized the importance of car sharing. To get additional rations, an applicant must form a car club to carry three, or more, other persons to work regularly.

The new regulations which were announced last week are substitutes for the order of January 7 which provided penalties for pleasure driving. To preserve the savings which were achieved under the January 7 order, the OPA extended the valid period for A-5 coupons from two months to four months. This had the effect of cutting the basic ration in half. The A-5 coupons became valid on March 22.

At the same time the OPA announced that to keep necessary automobiles rolling, additional pre-Pearl Harbor and Victory tires will be made available to certain lower mileage ration passenger car owners. These tires will be released to B and C card holders in replacement of tires worn beyond the recappable stage.

Mileage Must be Reduced

Any applicant for replacement rations who does not form such a car-sharing club will be called upon by his War Price and Rationing Board to explain why he cannot do so, or he will be referred to his Plant Transportation Committee or local Civilian Defense Council for assistance in forming a club.

Regardless of full car clubs, no applications for supplemental gasoline rations are to be allowed if other means of transportation in a specified area are deemed adequate.

BLUE STAMPS D, E, F VALID ON MARCH 25

Blue stamps lettered D, E, and F in War Ration Book Two, may be used for the purchase of rationed processed foods from March 25 through April 30, the Office of Price Administration announced last week. These stamps have a total value of 48 points.

Stamps A, B, and C, now in use will continue to be valid through March 31.

Rationing Reminders

FOODS

Meats, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish—Rationing of these foods will begin March 29. Official lists of point values were made public this week (see page 344). During the first four weekly periods, red stamps from War Ration Book Two will become valid as follows: A stamps, March 29; B stamps, April 4; C stamps, April 11; D stamps, April 18. Each set is worth 16 points. Validity runs to April 30.

Retail sales of butter, lard, margarine, shortening, and cooking and salad oils were frozen March 22, to be resumed March 29.

Poultry, game, fresh fish, cream cheese, and cottage cheese will not be rationed. Sugar—Stamp No. 12 from Book One became valid March 16 for five pounds, which must last through the end of May, a period of 11 weeks.

Coffee—Stamp No. 26 is valid for one pound through April 25, a period of five weeks.

Canned goods and related food items are covered by blue coupons lettered A, B, and C, a total of 48 points for the month of March.

Farmers and gardeners may have dry peas, beans, and lentils for use as seed without surrendering ration coupons.

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons are valid in all zones. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, No. 5 coupons are worth 10 gallons for Class I users; 100 gallons for Class II users. In 13 Midwestern States Class I No. 5 coupons are worth 11 gallons; Class II are worth 110 gallons, except in Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and all of Kentucky where Class I coupons are worth 10 gallons and Class II 100 gallons. The value of coupons in Washington and Oregon remains at 10 gallons for Class I users; at 100 gallons for Class II users.

Zone A: Period 4 coupon expires April 17.

Zone B: Period 4 coupon expires April 12.

Zones C and D: Period 4 coupon expires April 6.

Householders who face serious hardship due to abnormal conditions beyond their control may apply at their local boards for supplemental allotments.

GASOLINE

"B" and "C" coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books.

A-5 coupons became valid March 22. Their valid period has been extended from two to four months. This extension will have the effect of limiting motorists who have no occupational use for their cars to 90 miles a month. Car owners in the East will be eligible for supplemental rations for necessary driving to and from work, or in connection with work. However, they must first form a car club to carry three or more persons to work regularly.

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months instead of three.

Virtually all types of installation, maintenance, and repair service on essential nonportable goods are now eligible for "C" rations.

TIRES

Inspection deadline for "A" motorists is March 31.

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20, may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber cambeback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates. Recapping of commercial vehicle tires with truck-type cambeback is still subject to present rationing restrictions.

A driver with a mileage ration of more than 240 miles monthly may get new casings of the lower qualities—Grade II—when he needs replacements. Previously only those with monthly mileages over 560 could get new tires.

Motorists with mileage rations between 560 and 1,000 monthly—who until now have been eligible for new casings in the lower quality bracket only—will be able to get the Grade I tires which previously were reserved for cars with a ration of 1,000 miles or more a month.

Farm tractor and implement tires will be recapped hereafter only with a material made almost entirely of reclaimed rubber, and replacements will not be issued for tires that are recappable.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through June 15.

OFFICIAL TABLE OF CONSUMER POINT VALUES FOR MEAT, FATS, FISH, AND CHEESE

No. 1—Effective March 29, 1943

| COMMODITY | Points per lb. | COMMODITY | Points per lb. | COMMODITY | Points per lb. | COMMODITY | Points per lb. | COMMODITY | Points per lb. |
|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|--|----------------|
| BEEF | | BEEF | | LAMB-MUTTON | | PORK | | READY-TO-EAT MEATS | |
| STEAKS | | VARIETY MEATS | | STEAKS AND CHOPS | | STEAKS AND CHOPS | | COOKED, BOILED, BAKED, AND BARBECUED | |
| Porterhouse..... | 8 | Brains..... | 3 | Loin Chops..... | 8 | Center Chops..... | 7 | Dried Beef..... | 12 |
| T-Bone..... | 8 | Hearts..... | 4 | Loin Chops..... | 7 | Loin—boneless, fresh and served only..... | 10 | Ham—bone in, whole or half..... | 9 |
| Club..... | 8 | Kidneys..... | 4 | Leg Chops..... | 7 | Tenderloin..... | 7 | Ham—bone in, slices..... | 11 |
| Rib—10-inch cut..... | 7 | Livers..... | 6 | Shoulder Chops—blade or arm chops..... | 7 | Ham, slices..... | 8 | Ham—bone in, whole or half..... | 10 |
| Rib—7-inch cut..... | 8 | Sweetbreads..... | 3 | ROASTS | | Shoulder Chops and Steaks..... | 7 | Ham—boneless, whole or half..... | 10 |
| Sirloin..... | 8 | Tails (or joints)..... | 6 | Leg—whole or part..... | 6 | Bellies, fresh and cured only..... | 6 | Ham—boneless, slices..... | 11 |
| Sirloin—boneless..... | 9 | Tongues..... | 3 | Sirloin Roast—bone in..... | 6 | | | Loins or Shoulder—bone in..... | 8 |
| Round..... | 8 | Tips..... | 3 | Yoke, Rattle, or Triangle—bone in..... | 5 | ROASTS | | Planks or Shoulder—boneless..... | 10 |
| Top Round..... | 8 | | | Yoke, Rattle, or Triangle—boneless..... | 5 | Loin—whole, half, or end cuts..... | 7 | Bouillon Cubes, Beef Extract, and all other meat extracts and concentrates..... | 7 |
| Bottom Round..... | 8 | VEAL | | Chuck or Shoulder, square cut—bone in..... | 7 | Ham—whole or half..... | 7 | Sausages..... | 6 |
| Round Tip..... | 7 | STEAKS AND CHOPS | | Chuck or Shoulder, square cut—boneless..... | 6 | Ham—boneless..... | 9 | Pigs Feet—bone in..... | 2 |
| Chuck or Shoulder..... | 7 | Rib Chops..... | 8 | Chuck or Shoulder, square cut—boneless..... | 6 | Shoulder—shank half (picnic) bone in..... | 6 | The point value of any other ready-to-eat meat item shall be determined by adding 2 points per pound to the point value per pound of the uncooked item from which it is prepared if it is sold whole, or 3 points per pound shall be added if it is cooked and sliced. | |
| Flank..... | 5 | Round Steak (calf's)..... | 8 | Chuck or Shoulder, cross-cut—bone in..... | 5 | Shoulder—built half (Boston butt)—bone in..... | 8 | | |
| ROASTS | | Sirloin Steak or Chops..... | 7 | STEWES AND OTHER CUTS | | Shoulder—built half (Boston butt)—boneless..... | 8 | SAUSAGE | |
| Rib—standing (chine bone on) (10" cut)..... | 7 | ROASTS | | Breast and Flank..... | 3 | Other Pork Cuts | | Dry Sausage—Hard: Typical items are Dry Sausage, Hard Cervelat, and Pepperoni..... | 9 |
| Blade Rib—standing (chine bone on) (10" cut)..... | 6 | Rump and Sirloin—bone in..... | 6 | Neck—bone in..... | 6 | Spareribs..... | 4 | Semi-dry Sausage: Typical items are soft Sausage, Thuringer, and Mortadella..... | 8 |
| Blade Rib—standing (chine bone on) (7" cut)..... | 8 | Leg..... | 6 | Neck—boneless..... | 4 | Feet—bone in..... | 1 | Fresh, Smoked and Cooked Sausage: | |
| Blade Rib—standing (chine bone on) (7" cut)..... | 7 | Shoulder—bone in..... | 8 | Lamb Patties—lamb ground from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts and miscellaneous lamb trimmings..... | 6 | Fat Backs and Clear Piles..... | 5 | Group A: Typical items are Pork Sausage, Wieners, Bologna, Baked Loaves, and Liver Sausage..... | 7 |
| Round Tip..... | 7 | Shoulder—boneless..... | 8 | VARIETY MEATS | | Plates, regular..... | 1 | Group B: Typical items are Scraggins and Tummies, Sausage and Head Cheese also included..... | 4 |
| Rump—bone in..... | 5 | STEWES AND OTHER CUTS | | Brains..... | 3 | | | | |
| Rump—boneless..... | 6 | Breast—bone in..... | 4 | Hearts..... | 4 | | | | |
| Chuck or Shoulder—bone in..... | 6 | Breast—boneless..... | 6 | Kidneys..... | 3 | | | | |
| Chuck or Shoulder—boneless..... | 7 | Flank Meat..... | 5 | Sweetbreads..... | 4 | | | | |
| STEAKS AND OTHER CUTS | | Neck—bone in..... | 5 | Tongues..... | 6 | | | | |
| Short Ribs..... | 4 | Neck—boneless..... | 6 | BACON | | | | | |
| Plate—bone in..... | 4 | Shank—bone in..... | 6 | Bacon—slab or piece, rind on..... | 7 | | | | |
| Brisket—boneless..... | 5 | Shank and Head Meat—boneless..... | 6 | Bacon—slab or piece, rind off..... | 7 | | | | |
| Brisket—boneless..... | 6 | Less..... | 6 | Bacon—Canadian style, piece or sliced..... | 11 | | | | |
| Flank Meat..... | 5 | Ground Veal and Patties—veal ground from necks, flanks, shanks, breasts, and miscellaneous veal trimmings..... | 6 | Bacon—rinds..... | 1 | | | | |
| Neck—bone in..... | 6 | VARIETY MEATS | | Bacon—plate and jawl squares..... | 5 | | | | |
| Neck—boneless..... | 6 | Brains..... | 4 | | | | | | |
| Heart of Round—boneless..... | 6 | Hearts..... | 5 | | | | | | |
| Shank—bone in..... | 4 | Kidneys..... | 5 | | | | | | |
| Shank—boneless..... | 6 | Livers..... | 8 | | | | | | |
| HAMBURGER | | Sweetbreads..... | 6 | | | | | | |
| Beef ground from necks, flanks, shanks, briskets, plates, and miscellaneous beef trimmings and beef fat..... | 5 | Tongues..... | 6 | | | | | | |
| MEATS (In tin or glass containers) | | MEATS (In tin or glass containers) | | FISH (In any hermetically sealed container) | | FATS AND OILS | | CHEESES* | |
| Brains..... | 3 | Pigs Feet, boned Calves..... | 3 | Bonito..... | 7 | Butter..... | 8 | Examples of rationed cheeses: | |
| Bulk Sausage..... | 3 | Pigs Feet and Deviled..... | 4 | Caviar..... | 7 | Lard..... | 5 | Cheddar (American)..... | |
| Child Corn Cans..... | 3 | Meats..... | 4 | Crabmeat..... | 7 | Shortening..... | 5 | Swiss..... | |
| Deviled Ham..... | 6 | Sausage in Oil..... | 4 | Fish Roe..... | 7 | Margarine..... | 5 | Münster..... | |
| Dried Beef..... | 12 | Tamales..... | 2 | Mackerel..... | 7 | Salt and Cooking Oils (1 pint—1 pound)..... | 6 | Limburger..... | |
| Hams and Picnics (whole or half)..... | 10 | Tongue, Beef..... | 7 | Salmon..... | 7 | CHEESES* | | Dehydrated—Grated..... | |
| Luncheon Meat..... | 7 | Tongue, Lamb..... | 7 | Sardines..... | 7 | | | Club..... | |
| Meat Loaf..... | 7 | Tongue, Pork..... | 6 | Sea Herring..... | 7 | | | Gouda..... | |
| Meat Spreads..... | 6 | Tongue, Veal..... | 7 | Tuna..... | 7 | | | Edam..... | |
| Pigs Feet, bone in..... | 2 | Vienna Sausage..... | 7 | Yellow Tail..... | 7 | | | Smoked..... | |
| | | All Other..... | 7 | All Other..... | 7 | | | National (all hard varieties)..... | |

*Except purchases in bulk units containing more than five (5) pounds (not subdivided into units of 5 pounds or less). For such purchases see Official Table of Trade Point Values.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 5373006

Every seller of these newly rationed foods will be required to display an official table of point values like the one reproduced here, the Office of Price Administration announced this week. The weekly allotment of 16 points per person, represented by the red stamps in War Ration Book Two, compares with an average

weekly allotment of 12 points per person under the canned goods program. On a "per pound" basis, as the above table indicates, the point values of individual items under the meats-fats program are sharply lower.



Farmers Asked to Produce More High Protein Feeds

Agricultural Program Calls for Increased Soybean Acreage, Better Use of Pastures

Farmers were urged last week by the Department of Agriculture to increase the production of high protein feeds in order to make more high protein foods available. The Department also revealed that the volume of trading and open contracts in all grains, except corn, showed relatively little change in February, and announced the terms of a contract under which the Commodity Credit Corporation would sell wheat to distillers of alcohol for use in the production of explosives. Other announcements from the Department covered experimental researches, the revision of machinery regulations and modification of food orders.

The bid for increased production of high protein feeds was contained in a joint statement issued by Secretary Wickard and J. H. McConnell, of Ithaca, N. Y., chairman of the Feed Industry Council.

Step Up Efficiency

"Never in history has there been such a demand by the whole world for all the foods that the farmers of America can produce," the statement said. "Of all these foods, those most needed are milk, eggs, and meat. These are the high protein foods."

"To produce high protein foods efficiently, high protein feeds are needed—such as soybean meal, cottonseed meal, tankage, fish and meat meals. From a production standpoint, the high protein feeds rank number one, for when used rightly they step up the efficiency of all other feeds."

The program agreed upon limits the amount of protein going into any livestock feed to the actual requirements of the animal to be fed. The Department of Agriculture through the USDA War Boards and the agriculture colleges will conduct a program to explain the plan to farmers and ask their full cooperation. It will also promote production of more protein on the farms by encouraging farmers to grow more soybeans, improve their pastures, make better use of pastures, cut hay early, and follow other sound practices.

Two food distribution orders were modified by the Department. Distributors may sell supplies of grapefruit juice which have been frozen in their hands since January 28. The same order also modified conditions governing the sale and distribution of unconcentrated citrus fruits. The second food distribution order modified by the Department related to the sizes of packaged tea containers.

The production of alcohol also figured in plans for experiments announced by the Department. These experiments will cover the production of alcohol from products of wood hydrolysis and will be designed to provide the necessary basic engineering knowledge for the construction of a wood-sugar plant using the Scholler process developed in Germany.

Farmers to Get Machinery

During the week the Department issued orders permitting manufacturers to release 100 percent of their 1943 production of certain types of irrigation distribution equipment and 70 percent of rationed types of farm pumps, windmills, and domestic water systems. Restrictions on the distribution of cream separators, power spray pumps, and tractor-drawn rod weeder were also modified during the week.

At the same time the Department announced that farmers will be able to procure gasoline to cover their needs for planting, cultivating, and harvesting their crops. Director Eastman, of the ODT, announced that farmers may schedule their 1943 crops with assurance that they will be able to obtain enough gasoline for necessary truck operations, local supplies permitting.

SLAUGHTER PERMITS NOW AVAILABLE

All livestock slaughterers who sell meat, who are not registered with the Office of Price Administration under Meat Restriction Order No. 1, including farmers and local butchers, may secure slaughter permits beginning March 22, the Department of Agriculture said this week.

Plant More Acreage To Vital War Crops

Manpower, Machinery Problems Not Stopping U. S. Farmers

The Department of Agriculture announced last week that farmers are planning increases over last year in the planting of nearly all vital war crops, particularly beans, corn, and oil seeds, which are greatly needed in the war effort.

Every year at this time, the Department's Crop Reporting Board makes a "Prospective Planting" report, the first survey of the year's prospects, to assist growers in making such further changes in their acreage plans as are necessary. Based on reports from farmers in all parts of the country, the survey reveals that America's farmers are making a strong effort to increase production in the face of serious difficulties.

More Livestock, Poultry

One of the big uncertainties this year, the Department said, is the ability of farmers to plant a near-record acreage of crops and at the same time to care for record numbers of producing livestock and poultry. Farm manpower is now at the lowest level in the 19 years for which estimates are available; the number of horses and mules on farms is also lower than at any time in 60 years; and few new tractors are available. But in spite of the smaller-than-usual reserve of men and machines with which to meet emergency situations, farmers appear to be confident that planting and cultivating of most of the crop increases now planned can be done under average conditions.

Last year, exceptionally favorable weather produced bumper crops. This year, if yields are again high, problems of harvesting may be serious. But with just average weather, crop yields per acre are likely to be about 12 percent below the exceptionally high records set last year, and aggregate crop production about 9 percent below last year. Although this would not mean a corresponding decrease in the labor required for harvesting, it would tend to keep the harvesting problem local and seasonal rather than national.

In spite of the indicated decrease in crop production, total food production will probably be somewhat larger than last year, because of the large increase expected in livestock production.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

(Issued to March 27, 1943, especially for Victory Bulletin Branch of the War Production Board)

Regulations concerning these listings should be addressed to: E. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Field Service Section, 2204 Building B, Washington, D. C. Telephone, REpublic 7500, Extension 3404

| Order No. | Modification | Title | Abstract of priorities action | PD forms | Issued-Effective | Expires | Federal citation | Division | Administrator |
|-------------|----------------|--|--|----------|------------------|---------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| L-18 | Interpretation | Becks, springs, mattresses | Clarifies effect of order upon repair and renovation of used cots, flat and fabric | | 3-20-43 | | 8 F. R. | Consumers' Durables | G. M. Chadwick |
| L-33-b | Amended | Truck hydraulic rams, auxiliary equipment, hydraulic equipment | Amends requirements for testing to correct a technical point in L-33-a, and adds certain specifications, subject to certain provisions. | 556 | 3-20-43 | | 8 F. R. | Construction Machinery | F. S. Foster, 028. |
| L-77 | Amended | Metal windows | Prohibits manufacture after 4-3-43 except to fill specific war orders | 500 | 3-19-43 | | 8 F. R. | Building Materials | S. L. Wireman, 570 |
| L-130 | Amended | Men's and boys' apparel, etc. | Amends requirements for testing to correct a technical point in L-130-a, and adds certain specifications, subject to certain provisions. | 731 | 3-19-43 | | 8 F. R. | Textile, Clothing and Leather | alt. MacDonell, 2204 |
| Schedule II | Amended | Hand tools simplification | Further extends simplification practices | | 3-23-43 | | 8 F. R. | Building Materials | R. Holman, 382 |
| L-179 | Amended | Carbon steel plates | Amends requirements for testing to correct a technical point in L-179-a, and adds certain specifications, subject to certain provisions. | | 3-23-43 | | 8 F. R. | Building Materials | G. D. Arthur, 382 |
| L-211 | Amended | Carbon steel plates | Amends requirements for testing to correct a technical point in L-211-a, and adds certain specifications, subject to certain provisions. | | 3-23-43 | | 8 F. R. | Building Materials | G. D. Arthur, 382 |
| L-217 | Amended | Tunings | Clarifies question concerning publisher's purchase for resale of books printed by a printer for book manufacturer | | 3-23-43 | | 8 F. R. | Construction Machinery | H. J. Adams, 382 |
| L-245 | Amended | Books | Amends restrictions on limitations of inventories | | 3-23-43 | | 8 F. R. | Construction Machinery | H. J. Adams, 382 |
| M-11-a | Amended | Zinc oxide | Extends order until revoked | | 3-23-43 | | 8 F. R. | Chemical | H. F. West, 302 |
| M-11-1 | Amended | Zinc dust | Extends order until revoked | | 3-23-43 | | 8 F. R. | Chemical | M. L. Trillich, 2774 |
| M-27-a | Amended | Imperiled cotton yarns and fibers | Establishes "basic monthly poundage" of Englishman combined cotton yarn that hosiery manufacturer may receive at a reduced price and work made on wicking cards from list of allocated materials | | 3-23-43 | | 8 F. R. | Textile, Clothing and Leather | alt. MacDonell, 2204 |
| M-28 | Amended | Aluminum textiles | Prohibits use of specified papers for specified uses with governing dates, subject to certain exceptions | | 3-17-43 | | 8 F. R. 3310 | Cards, Alloys, Fibers, and Paper | J. E. C. 362 |
| M-28 | Amended | Specialty papers | Limits use of raw material to manufacture type or specified grades and types of paper in list A attached, and in manufacture of floor and cover stock | | 3-17-43 | | 8 F. R. 3312 | Pulp and Paper | C. E. Snow, 491 |
| M-28 | Amended | Waste manila rope | Limits use of raw material to manufacture type or specified grades and types of paper in list A attached, and in manufacture of floor and cover stock | | 3-17-43 | | 8 F. R. 3313 | Pulp and Paper | A. M. Hamilton, 301 |
| M-301 | Amended | Dyeing | Revises the order effective 1-1-43, superseded by CMP Reg. No. 5. | | 3-20-43 | | 8 F. R. | Textile, Clothing and Leather | alt. MacDonell, 2204 |
| P-36 | Amended | Mugs | Revises the order effective 1-1-43, superseded by CMP Reg. No. 5. | | 3-17-43 | | 8 F. R. 3309 | Mining equipment | K. W. Kozien, 248 |
| P-120 | Reversion | Producers and basic lubricants of aluminum and magnesium | Revises the order effective 1-1-43, superseded by CMP Reg. No. 5. | | 3-23-43 | | 8 F. R. | Aluminum and Magnesium | P. L. Caras, 5768 |
| T-1 | Amended | Controlled supplies | Amends provisions in listing of caustic soda in List I. | | 3-19-43 | | 8 F. R. | Stock filling and Transportation | G. W. Burgess, 3570 |

FEDERAL REGISTER

Complete texts of War Production Board orders and regulations appear in: "FEDERAL REGISTER," published weekly, except on legal holidays. Subscription, \$12.50 per month. Those above will be included in the April issue. Subscription, \$2.00 per month.

VICTORY BULLETIN

Each week all new War Production Board orders and regulations are listed in "VICTORY BULLETIN." Hence this issue may be used effectively to keep "PRIORITIES" up to date. Rate, 75 cents per year.

PRIORITIES

All unrecalled priorities orders, regulations, and inventory forms of War Production Board are listed in "VICTORY BULLETIN." Hence this issue may be used effectively to keep "PRIORITIES" up to date. Rate, \$2.00 per year.

SUBSCRIPTION TO ABOVE PUBLICATIONS SHOULD BE SENT TO SUPERSTUDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

War Prices and Rents . . .

OPA Takes Action to Curb Rise In Food Costs for Families

Secretary Perkins Says Prices Increased From Mid-January to Mid-February

Parallels were evident last week between actions by the Office of Price Administration to control prices of food and a report by Secretary of Labor Perkins, in which she stated that the average increase for all foods over the month from mid-January to mid-February was 0.5 percent.

An action affecting seven fresh vegetables, for example, explains why foods under direct control by OPA on February 16, representing 90 percent of the total food budget of the average family, declined one-tenth of 1 percent over the month but remained 7.4 percent above May 12, and why uncontrolled foods advanced 4.4 percent and are now 33 percent above the May 12 level, according to Secretary Perkins' figures.

Secretary Perkins attributed the rise of 0.5 percent to an increase in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables resulting from greater purchases because of the scarcity of canned goods and the anticipation of rationing March 1. OPA recently established temporary ceiling prices for fresh vegetables in certain localities to control this rise, and last week ironed out a wrinkle in the order by offering the following three other pricing methods for merchandisers of cabbage, carrots, peas, snap beans, tomatoes, spinach, and lettuce who made no sales during the base period:

(1) The seller may take the maximum set for a similar listed commodity or, if he did not deal in a similar listed fresh vegetable during the base period, then from the ceiling price set by his most closely competitive seller for a similar listed article.

(2) The seller may take the maximum price of the same listed commodity which he or his most closely competitive seller of the same class charged a different class of buyer during the base period. However, OPA ruled that this price then must be adjusted to reflect the customary differential between the two classes of buyers. The same procedure then is followed, allowing the pricing against a similar commodity and different class of purchaser.

(3) In all other cases, the seller shall determine his ceiling by taking the maximum price for the most nearly similar listed commodity that he has delivered or offered for delivery during the base period. This price, then, must be adjusted to reflect the customary differential between the two commodities. For example, in some areas green cabbage was sold during the base period but not red. In this case, the seller would use his green cabbage price and take the differential over or under the red grade.

Fruit Rise Curbed

To prevent one kind of fresh fruit, California grapes, from following the rise in price pointed out by Secretary Perkins, OPA acted to forestall speculation in the crop by warning that ceiling prices will be placed on all types before the harvest. Secretary Perkins said that prices of fresh fruit under control declined slightly. However, the order freezing the prices of certain fresh vegetables was effective too late to be reflected in February prices, and prices of fresh vegetables under control rose more than the usual seasonal amount.

Secretary Perkins reported that the prices of canned and dried fruits and vegetables also rose as adjustments were made in wholesale and retail prices under margin regulations. This trend is clearly indicated in an OPA action last week adjusting prices of dry edible beans, below the wholesale and retail levels, to allow for increases in parity and establishing a 50-cent differential for red kidney beans over pea beans. The increase to consumers will be considerably less than one cent a pound on most varieties, and almost one cent a pound on kidney beans.

Black Markets Attacked

Another vegetable, white seed potatoes, originally exempt from price control, was controlled last week by a prohibition on sales unless sellers establish that the potatoes are to be used for planting. OPA froze the price of certified white seed potatoes in sales by coun-

try shippers at their highest price between February 15 and March 1 of this year, and established a differential for selected white seed potatoes of 75 cents above table stock prices.

This action is regarded, OPA said, as a blow to a black market which has appeared in recent weeks in which seed potatoes, customarily used only for planting, and potatoes mismarked as seed have been sold for human consumption without a price ceiling. Another black market, that in meat, was attacked by an action of the Nation's hotel associations, which responded solidly to a request by Price Administrator Brown for their cooperation in combating the black market in meat. The fundamental purpose of the request is seen in Secretary Perkins' report that meats continued to advance and that reports of very limited supplies were received from all over the country.

Dairy Prices Up

Prices of all dairy products, except cheese, went up. OPA, therefore, issued three orders affecting prices of butter and two affecting milk. OPA revised the method by which retail stores or creameries selling directly to the consumer, and retailers doing their own printing of butter bought in bulk at wholesale shall determine their maximum prices. OPA reassured the butter trade that recent ceilings at the creamery and wholesale level do not preclude sales at lower prices. OPA further ruled that creameries which enter in agreements with other establishments to print and package the creameries' butter and then sell the butter themselves, must take as their maximum price for such sales the maximum price of bulk butter plus only the exact cost of the printing and packaging.

Concerning milk, OPA ruled that customary premiums paid by distributors to producers during January of this year for milk in Federal marketing areas over the minimum order prices set by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard may continue to be figured in as part of the new fluid milk price ceilings. The other action extended the 1/2-cent-a-pound differential allowed to sellers who pack bulk powdered skim milk or bulk powdered buttermilk in 95-pound containers to sellers who pack in 100-pound containers.

OPA set specific margins between grades of live poultry to prevent up-grading.

Appointments . . .

DEFERMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE NAMED

War Manpower Commission Chairman McNutt last week designated a permanent committee to review deferment requests of Government employees. The members are ROBERT M. BARNETT, assistant executive director of the WMC, who will serve as chairman of the committee; KENNETH VIPOND, representing the United States Civil Service Commission; and COL. EDWARD A. FITZPATRICK, representing the Selective Service System. This committee succeeds a temporary review group set up previously to handle deferment requests and set up necessary procedures under the President's recent executive order.

PHILIP BASTEDO resigned as deputy director of the Office of Civilian Defense to accept a position with the Office of Lend-Lease Administration. He had served previously on the legal staffs of the Public Works Administration and the Treasury Department.

LOUIS C. FRITCH, who has been serving as an ODT field consultant, was appointed supervisor of rail terminals at Los Angeles, Calif. He replaces ERNEST A. O'DONNELL, who will be deputy director in charge of rail operations in the Houston, Tex., area.

EDWIN H. BROWN, chief of the Steel Division's Plant Facilities Branch, will return to private industry after 5 months' service in the War Production Board. He has been recalled to his former position as vice president of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.

WILLIAM H. WOOLF was appointed chief of the Intelligence Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Mr. Woolf has been acting chief of the Unit since April 1942, when ELMER L. IREY relinquished the post to devote full time to his position of chief coordinator of Treasury Enforcement Agencies.

An Organization Planning Staff was set up in the Petroleum Administration for War with LOUNSEURY S. FISH in charge as director. Mc Fish held a similar position with the WPB. The staff will advise and assist in maintaining an organizational plan through which PAW activities can be most effectively directed, coordinated, and controlled.

JOHN W. HOUSER resigned as director of the SEC Public Utilities Division to take a more administrative position with the EEW in North Africa.

PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN



A GARDEN WILL MAKE YOUR RATIONS GO FURTHER

—Maps available

POSTERS

The following publications and posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

Posters

GIVE IT YOUR BEST.
UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
STRONG IN STRENGTH OF LOVE.
REMEMBER DECEMBER 7.
AVERAGE DECEMBER 7.
WE FRENCH WORKERS WARN YOU.
BECOME A NURSE.
AMERICANS WILL ALWAYS FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.
THE STATE OF THIS NATION IS GOOD.
THEY'VE GOT MORE IMPORTANT PLACES TO GO THAN YOU.
I'LL CARRY MINE TOO!
WAR SHIPMENTS MEAN LESS FUEL.
GUARD YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH.
PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN.
WHERE OUR MEN ARE FIGHTING, OUR FOOD IS FIGHTING.
DO WITH LESS SO THEY'LL HAVE ENOUGH.
USE IT UP, WEAR IT OUT, MAKE IT DO.
BATTLE BEGINS WITH YOUR JOB.
DO IT RIGHT, MAKE IT EASY.
YOU MAKE IT RIGHT, THEY'LL MAKE IT FIGHT.
NEXT OF KIN HAS BEEN NOTIFIED.
WHEN YOU'RE A. W. O. L.

He will be succeeded by Milton H. COHEN. DONALD C. COOK was appointed to take Mr. Cohen's place as assistant director of the Public Utilities Division.

Post-War Thoughts In New Pamphlet

OWI Publishes Statements Of Seven Leaders

Thoughts of seven leaders of the United Nations regarding the post-war world, taken from recent speeches, were published by OWI last week in the pamphlet "Toward New Horizons—Proposals for a Free World," second of a series.

The seven leaders are: Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands; Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Foreign Minister T. V. Soong of China; Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of the Union of South Africa; President Roosevelt, Vice President Henry A. Wallace, and Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles of the United States.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained by writing to the Division of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

"WAR FILMS FOR WAR USE"

Office of War Information motion pictures—their availability, accessibility, and uses—are described in a new booklet, "War Films for War Use," available upon request from the Bureau of Motion Pictures, OWI, Washington.

Thirty-eight war information films are described in this booklet. There is a thrilling true story of an R. A. F. bombing raid in the film, TARGET FOR TONIGHT, which Quentin Reynolds called, "The finest picture to come out of the war."

There are scenes of Americans fighting in New Guinea and North Africa in the monthly issues of U. S. NEWS REVIEWS. There is a graphic picture of Canada at war in THE THOUSAND DAYS, of China in WESTERN FRONT. There is Vice-President Henry Wallace's ringing challenge in THE PRICE OF VICTORY, a dramatic plea to all Americans in A LETTER FROM BATAAN.

There is Donald Duck paying his income tax in THE SPIRIT OF '43, Pluto saving fats and greases in OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRING LINE. There are films for any audience, for almost any purpose.

Not only are the individual films described in the booklet. "War Films for War Use" offers specific suggestions for the use of films in schools, churches, clubs, unions, factories, OGD meetings.

Official War Releases

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, March 14, through Saturday, March 20. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT CORRECTION. Department of Commerce. In OWI-1281, paragraph three, line six, should read: . . . 134 cents per pound East St. Louis basis. In paragraph five, last line, it should read 1943. OWI-1280.

COUPON VALUES REDUCED. Petroleum Administration for War. Acting on information from PAW, OPA is extending valid period for oil coupons from 2 months to 4 months. OWI-1454.

ICKES LETTER TO SNYDER MADE PUBLIC. Petroleum Administration for War makes public letter from Administrator Ickes to Chairman Snyder of War Department Appropriations Sub-Committee of House Appropriations Committee. OWI-1478.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION CERTIFIED. Petroleum Administration for War. Rate of 4,196,126 barrels daily of all petroleum liquids certified to various States. OWI-1487.

PAW SUBOFFICES ESTABLISHED. Petroleum Administration for War. Offices established for six District One zones. OWI-1472.

PAW HAS PLANNING STAFF. Petroleum Administration for War. Lounsbury S. Fish in charge as director. OWI-1458.

OIL WILDCATERS ON OWN. Petroleum Administration for War. Ickes denies that Petroleum Administration tells oil wildcaters where to explore for new wells. OWI-1462.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY. Petroleum Administration for War. Stocks continued to decline during week ending March 13, and reached new all-time low. OWI-1463.

SOFT COAL OUTPUT STILL HIGH. Solid Fuels Coordinator for War. In mines producing 95 percent of Nation's supply, production continued high during week ended March 6. OWI-1428.

NEW ENGLAND COAL RECEIPTS UP. Solid Fuels Coordinator for War. Shipments continued to increase in week ended March 6. OWI-1439.

SHALE OIL PRODUCTION DISCUSSED. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines reports proposed methods of mining oil shales in Garfield County, Colorado. OWI-1304.

RECORD BOSTON FISH CATCH. Department of Interior. Boston's fishing fleet is hoisting catches and fishermen's pay higher every day. OWI-1425.

SEA MUSSEL TO BE POPULARIZED. Department of Interior. Nation looks for more food resources. OWI-1446.

SMELT FISHERIES OPEN SOON. Department of Interior. 10,000,000 pounds will be added to food supply. OWI-1444.

FIVE-YEAR FOOD PROGRAM PLANNED. Department of Interior. To increase production of meat, fish, dairy products, beans and potatoes. OWI-1423.

FOOD PROBLEM RISE 0.5 PERCENT. Department of Labor. Foods consumed by average family continued to advance between mid-January and mid-February. OWI-1435.

CITY LIVING COSTS RISE 2 PERCENT. U. S. Department of Labor. Month ending Feb. 15, 1943, brought cost of living to level 22.6 percent above Aug. 15, 1929. OWI-1453.

HAITIAN SCHOOLS GAIN U. S. TEACHERS. Federal Security Agency. Several teachers to help launch universal English teaching program in Haitian national schools. OWI-1451.

ACCESS-ROAD PROJECT ANNOUNCED. Federal Works Agency. 2,850 miles to mines, quarries, and forests scheduled for construction. OWI-1417.

AGENCY CONTROL UNITS REPORTED. Bureau of the Budget. Progress in control of statistical report forms of Federal agencies. OWI-1445.

NHA ANNOUNCES LEASES. National Housing Agency. Orphanage, tourist camp replica of Danish village, Southern mansion, and an armory have been leased for war workers. OWI-1401.

92,000 HOUSING UNITS BEGUN. National Housing Agency. Publicly financed units for war workers placed under contract during first 2 months of 1943. OWI-1447.

BASTEDO LEAVES OCD. Office of Civilian Defense. Philip Bastedo to accept position with Office of Lend-Lease. OCD-3.

MARINE PERSONNEL IN DEMAND. The War Shipping Administration asks ex-servicemen to return to their old jobs. OWI-1477.

HEROIC SAILORS DECORATED. Maritime Commission. Capt. John J. Lapoint, Capt. Ragnar Eklund, Gustave Franke Alm, and, posthumously, James C. Cameron, receive medals. OWI-1461.

TWO GULF COAST YARDS WIN "M." Maritime Commission. Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, Pascagoula, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania Shipyards, Inc., Beaumont, Tex. OWI-1451.

MERCHANT SEAMAN DECORATED. Maritime Commission. Edwin Joseph O'Hara, 19, died while manning a Liberty Ship gun single-handedly the first five shells into enemy raider. OWI-1422.

QUINTUPLETS TO SPONSOR SHIPS. Maritime Commission. Dionne Quintuplets to sponsor five new coastal cargo vessels. OWI-1440.

HEROIC MARINE CADET HONORED. Maritime Commission. William M. Thomas, Jr., 21, awarded Distinguished Service Medal for rescuing badly wounded shipmate. OWI-1411.

MARINE CADET DEAD HONORED. Maritime Commission. Merchant Marine Cadet Corps pays tribute to 63 cadet-midshipmen who have been killed to sea during past year. OWI-1443.

JAPANESE FARM TOOLS DISPOSED. War Relocation Authority. Tools will be used in 1943 farm production. OWI-1442.

CHINA LEND-LEASE DRIVE. Office of Lend-Lease Administration. China Division of Lend-Lease created. J. Franklin Ray, Jr., Assistant Lend-Lease Administrator in charge. OWI-1296.

S. STATES SOVIETS 2,900,000 TONS. Office of Lend-Lease Administration. Since beginning of Soviet aid program U. S. has shipped more than 2,900,000 tons of war supplies. OWI-1301.

Office of War Information

"BATTLE STATIONS FOR ALL," complete story of Government's fight to control living costs, soon available. OWI-1402.

RULES FOR VICTORY GARDENERS ANNOUNCED to help growers get most food out of the ground in 1943. OWI-1429.

DATES WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT. March 14 through 21. OWI-1432.

ENGLISH FINDINGS ON ABSENTEEISM. Workers and management themselves can help most in eliminating absenteeism. OWI-1424.

WAR AND BUSINESS. summary of the week, No. 63. OWI-1431.

FOOD PROBLEM UP TO PEOPLE. OWI Shows. OWI-1337.

STORY OF BRITISH GARDENS TOLD. OWI-1339.

PLANNED WORKERS' MEALS PROVE VALUE in increasing production and employee health. OWI-1341.

FACTS BEHIND "GAS" CONTROL. Why gasoline and fuel oil must be conserved. OWI-1343.

FAT SALVAGE BARGE. Enough waste fat saved each month by Army and Navy to make glycerine explosives that would blast an area of five square blocks. OWI-1348.

ADMIRAL FENARD TALKS TO FRANCE on short-wave under auspices of OWI. OWI-1303.

SATNDERS TO CONFER WITH DAVIS. Hilary St. George Saunders is Assistant Librarian of House of Commons. OWI-1457.

War Production Board

TOP WOOD-CHOPPERS TO GET AWARDS from Donald M. Nelson in contest conducted by National Grange and American Farm Bureau. WPB-2857.

PLANT TRANSPORT PROBLEMS STUDIED by Automotive Industry Transportation Advisory Committee. WPB-2859.

USE OF WOOL RESTRICTED further in amendment to General Conservation Order M-73. WPB-2604.

PETROLEUM COKE USE ALLOWED under terms of Order M-212. WPB-2828.

EARLY STOP-7 FIRST ORDER ISSUED. Demand probably will be greater because of increased conversion of oil-heating units to coal in fuel-rationed States. WPB-2833.

QUERCROU RESTRICTIONS RELAXED on use by petroleum industry for drilling wells. WPB-2836.

E. H. BROWN RESIGNS from WPB as chief of Steel Division's Plant Facilities Branch. WPB-2844.

LABOR ADVISERS NAMED by WPB in Steel Division. WPB-2846.

CANNING RUBBERS. TOPS IN SUPPLY for housewife's home-canning program. WPB-2848.

WPB AIDS IRRIGATION PROGRAM by partially removing restrictions on two projects of Department of Agriculture. WPB-2851.

AIRCRAFT SUBSTITUTIONS FORMULATED in construction by Army, Navy, and WPB. WPB-2853.

LIGHTING FIXTURES CIRCULAR ISSUED by Lighting and Fixtures Section, Building Materials Division. WPB-2855.

ABLE INSTRUCTION MACHINERY NEEDED. Lack of full utilization is seriously hampering war effort. WPB-2866.

SOLDERING IRONS STANDARDS STUDIED by Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-2876.

WAR ALARM CLOCKS SOON. Consumers Durable Goods Division plans production of 1,700,000 spring-wound clocks for civilian use. WPB-2879.

CERTAIN LOUNGING WEAR FREE from restrictions. WPB-2880.

ELEVEN CUB BOARD FEET NEEDED for new construction in U. S. WPB-2881.

CAUSTIC SODA CONTROL EXTENDED from April 1 to May 1, 1943. WPB-2872.

STOCKED METAL WINDOWS FREED from restrictions on sale and delivery. WPB-2873.

TWO HUNDRED FORTY-SEVEN SUSPENSION ORDERS ISSUED following 75,000 investigations for compliance with WPB orders. WPB-2877.

BOYS' OVERALLS PROVIDED FOR in definition of "male work clothing." WPB-2882.

LOMBARD WORKS PENALTY LITIGATED against Lombard Iron Works, Peninsula, Ga., lifted by amendment. WPB-2883.

CMP INSTITUTIONAL RULE ISSUED. Governmental agencies, private institutions such as schools and colleges, churches, hospitals, libraries and welfare establishments provided with procedures for maintenance, repair and operating supplies. WPB-2884.

CALCIUM CARBIDE SHORTAGE TO CONTINUE as result of unavoidable delays in operation of new facilities. WPB-2891.

TRACTOR CONTROLS MODIFIED by Supplementary Limitation Order L-53-b. WPB-2892.

BEDSPRINGS REGULATION INTERPRETED. Renovators not subject to restrictions. WPB-2894.

CONSTRUCTION VOLUME DECLINES 14 PERCENT from December to January. WPB-2899.

STEEL COMMITTEE ADVISES 48-HOUR WORK shift with meeting with Steel Division officials. WPB-2900.

WPB CALLS ATTENTION TO ARMY BIDS of below 7,000,000 (million) one-piece herringbone twill suits. WPB-2896.

TRIES RELEASED FROM NEW TRACTORS to complete fabrication of between 13,000 and 14,000 tractors. WPB-2901.

(Continued on page 350)

Official War Releases

(Continued from page 349)

ZINC OXIDE ORDERS SIMPLIFIED. Consumers relieved of furnishing written statements to suppliers. WPB-2875.

DOMESTIC DERIVINGS RESTRICTED to military products. WPB-2885.

PUBLISHERS' PAPER QUOTA DENIED when ordering books, or printing of books. WPB-2887.

RIGID OSMIUM CONTROL SET, prohibited for all purposes except manufacture of alloys for electrical contacts. WPB-2843.

PAINT PACKAGING EXPLAINED in Amendments to Conservation Order M-81. WPB-2849.

FOURTEEN STATES POOL ROAD MACHINES to reduce requirements for such materials. WPB-2850.

DIVERSION OF HIDES FOR GLUE CONSIDERED by Adhesives Unit of the Chemicals Division. WPB-2852.

ALUMINUM UNDER CLOSER CONTROL in segregation of plant scrap. WPB-2854.

TWO HUNDRED NINETY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PROJECTS STOPPED during week ended March 12. WPB-2855.

ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED EIGHTY-FIVE VEHICLES RELEASED under truck rationing program during week ended March 13. WPB-2856.

OFFICE MACHINE OF SUBSTITUTE MATERIAL designed to turn in same performance as its metal counterpart. WPB-2841.

ASBESTOS WIGS FREED from list of allocated materials. WPB-2847.

WOOD ALCOHOL EXPERIMENTS SET for production from products of wood hydrolysis. WPB-2858.

WASTE MANILA ROPE LIMITED to assure sufficient supplies. WPB-2860.

CERTAIN WRAPPING PAPERS LIMITED. Special papers used in wrapping, specifically glassine, greaseproof and vegetable parchment, restricted. WPB-2861.

STATUTE FREED FOR RUM. Producers who substituted plastics and glass can now switch back to statuettes. WPB-2862.

SHEEPSKIN IMPORTS REGULATED to assure equitable distribution of consignments. WPB-2863.

MINING EQUIPMENT FACILITATED by simplified procedure governing purchases and deliveries. WPB-2864.

ROAD-BUILDING PERMIT REVOKED. L-41-600 which had permitted highway construction jobs withdrawn. WPB-2867.

DOMINIONS STEEL SUPPLY SET by representatives of British Iron and Steel Control and WPB. WPB-2868.

NEW YORK WPB OFFICE ANNOUNCED. Administrative offices of Wholesale and Retail Trade Division, together with Consumer Goods Branch of Division, are now located at 41 East Forty-second Street, New York. WPB-2869.

CLOTHING CONSERVATION STUDIED by Textile, Clothing and Leather Division. WPB-2870.

WPB ADJUSTING CMP. Problems connected with putting Controlled Materials Plan into operation are being ironed out. WPB-2871.

Office of Defense Transportation

SHIPPING REGULATION CLARIFIED as to time during which common motor carrier may hold shipment. ODT-143.

TRANSPORTATION REPORTS ON WOMEN at meeting of two-day conference on Womanpower in Transportation. ODT-144.

ON TRUCKERS TO CONSULT. To discuss wartime problems. ODT-141.

BESMS FROZEN ON JOBS. Every vehicle containing one of more persons frozen in present service. ODT-142.

THREE CONSERVATION PLANS APPROVED for conservation of trucks, tires, and equipment. ODT-145.

CAR MANUAL TO BE ISSUED SOON for owners

of all types of passenger cars, trucks, and buses. ODT-146.

ODT URGES "BICYCLES HUNT" to turn up bicycles that could be used on transportation front. ODT-161.

NONESSENTIAL TAXI RIDING BANNED in spite of lifting of ban in private automobiles. ODT-162.

TRAFFIC CONTROL MANUAL MAILED to mayors of all cities of 10,000 or more population. ODT-147.

ODT ANNOUNCES REGION CHANGES for Joint Information Offices. ODT-149.

TRANSIT MANPOWER PROBLEM GROWS, threatened with critical shortage of personnel before end of 1943. ODT-151.

SLOWER FREIGHT DISTURBS ODT. Increases in time required for transit of shipments, amount in some cases to as much as 50 percent. ODT-152.

TRANSPORTATION DEPENDS ON WOMEN, it was emphasized at conference by transportation officials. ODT-154.

CAR CLUBS URGED by ODT and OPA. OWI-1450.

FARM TRANSPORT PLAN APPROVED; expected to save more than 107,000 truck-miles annually. ODT-152.

TANK CARS REPAIRS EXPERIENCED result in loss of less than 1 percent in oil delivered to East. ODT-148.

FARMERS TO GET ENOUGH "Gas" for all necessary truck operations. ODT-153.

TRUCKING COMMITTEES PROGRESS toward solving major wartime problems. ODT-155.

LESS MOTOR IDLING URGED. Bus and truck drivers should drastically reduce time their engines idle during stops. ODT-156.

War Manpower Commission

STAGGERED WORK HOURS so women may shop under rationing rules proposed by McNutt. PM-4337.

SELECTIVE SERVICE APPEALS ROUTED from area in which worker registered to appeal board in area of employment. PM-4339.

COLLEGES FOR WAR TRAINING. Additional assignments announced. PM-4337.

WMC NAMES GOVERNMENT BOARD to review deferment requests of government employees. PM-4342.

LABOR SHORTAGE AREAS NOW 36 according to new classification. FM-4340.

Office of Price Administration

NEW BATTERY PRICING SET by amendment 70 to MPR-135. OPA-1926.

WHOLESALE SERVICES CONTROLLED. Suppliers of services at wholesale may adjust, to cover increased cost of labor and materials. OPA-1933.

THERMOPLASTIC SCRAP REDUCED about 25 percent by new March 1942. OPA-1937.

CERTAIN NEW TIRES RELEASED will be available April 1 to certain passenger car owners. OPA-1978.

PRUNE, RAISIN STOCKS AIDED by reduction of point values from 20 points per pound to 12 points per pound. OPA-1961.

OPA TO CLARIFY MEAT RULES at national meeting in Chicago March 23. OPA-1967.

OIL RATIONING PLAN DISCUSSED by Fuel Oil Industry Advisory Council. OPA-1968.

KEROSENE PRICES RISED 0.3 of a cent per gallon in 17 Eastern States and District of Columbia, and 0.25 of a cent at Gulf Coast refineries. OPA-1993.

THREE PRICING METHODS SET for cabbage, carrots, peas, snap beans, tomatoes, spinach and radishes. OPA-T-675.

NONFERROUS PRODUCTS. Producers provided with a procedure they may use instead of applying to Washington. OPA-T-659.

SPECIFIC POULTRY PRICES SET, effective March 19. OPA-1944.

DAMAGED SHOES MAY BE FREED as "non-rationed." OPA-1949.

BEAN RATIONING EXPLAINED. Questions and answers on dry peas, beans, and lentils. OPA-1962.

OPA WARNS FOOD INDUSTRY that any misapplication of point values or any change in weight content of packages without corresponding change in price constitute violations. OPA-1966.

GRAPES TO HAVE CEILING SET prior to harvest of new crop. OPA-1967.

OFFICIAL MILKING CUTS SET by mileage administrators from Federal departments and agencies. OPA-1974.

MEAT RATIONING EXPANDED. Machinery for authorizing slaughterers to increase civilian deliveries set up. OPA-1979.

FERTILIZER SAVINGS EFFECTED by amendment 1 to MPR-205. OPA-T-653.

ALASKA LUMBER RULE SIMPLIFIED. Price regulations of Douglas fir and other west coast lumber clarified. OPA-T-655.

CERTAIN SOAP STOCKS PRICED. Dollars and cents prices for certain raw soap stocks at west coast points named. OPA-T-656.

BUTTER ADJUSTABLE DOWNWARD. There is nothing preventing sales at lower than ceilings. OPA-T-657.

PRINT BUTTER CEILING DECLARED to be maximum price of bulk butter plus exact cost of printing and packaging. OPA-T-674.

COTTON, LINEN, RAG PRICES SET at levels about 1 percent below those of March 1942. OPA-1910.

GRAIN STORAGE CHARGES RAISED in States of Washington and Oregon. OPA-1916.

VACUUM CLEANER PRICES LIMITED for sales to U. S. Government or any of its agencies. OPA-1918.

MILK PREMIUMS CONTINUED, to be figured in new fluid milk cellophane. OPA-1921.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT RULES "Gas". Extra gasoline applications not allowed, if public transportation is available. OPA-1930.

FLEET "Gas" Rule Simplified for handling applications. OPA-1932.

NEW OFFICIAL "GAS" FORMS for Army, Navy, and other authorized agencies in lieu of gasoline ration coupons. OPA-1935.

CERTAIN SERVICE "GAS" LIBERALIZED for virtually all types of installation, maintenance and repair service on essential non-portable goods. OPA-1941.

KNIT UNDERWEAR CEILING EXPLAINED. Manufacturers to continue present prices for any item which is as scarce as underwear, which a maximum price has been established. OPA-1950.

RAYON HOSIERY DEALERS DEFINED, as to distinctions between classes of sellers and purchasers. OPA-1958.

CAR DELIVERY CHECK TRIMMED for dealers in new passenger automobiles. OPA-1960.

TWO CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT TYPES EXEMPT: (1) cost-plus-a-fixed-fee prime contracts and cost-plus-a-fixed-fee subcontracts, and (2) contracts performed on basis of costs only with no addition for profit. OPA-1964.

TRUCK CEILING TO BE SET substantially below those being asked by some speculative dealers. OPA-1964.

EMERGENCY RATIONING PROVIDED in cases where "institutional" users of rationed foods are unable to get food allotments. OPA-1965.

48 FOOD POINTS THROUGH APRIL 30. OPA-1972.

MILK DIFFERENTIAL EXTENDED to sellers who pack in 130-pound containers. OPA-T-652.

INSTITUTION BUTTER RULE SET. Institutions of U. S. Government authorized to pay same maximum prices as private institutions. OPA-T-654.

SAVED COTTON, RAYON GOODS SET based on activities over three-year period. OPA-T-661.

ELECTRIC POWER OIL CUT. OPA, PAW, and WPB announced further reductions in fuel oil for electric power generation. OPA-1947.

CERTAIN STYACONE PRICES RAISED for two thickness of higher grade lumber. OPA-1970.

BEESWAX CONTROL TIGHTENED on imports not previously covered by regulation. OPA-1972.

VACUUM CLEANER CEILING SET in a move to clarify provisions of MPR-294. OPA-1983. Farm "Gas" BUYING EASED, rationing procedures streamlined. OPA-2003.

PAPERBOARD PRICING PROVISION ADDED to regulation governing sales by manufacturers east of Rocky Mountains. OPA-2016.

MARCH STAMPS INVALID IN APRIL for processed foods. OPA-2018.

OPA RULES ON CORN PRICES. Contracts may be fulfilled if they did not violate ceilings in temporary order. OPA-2023.

MEAT RATIONING EXPLAINED for retailers. OPA-T-692.

OPA OFFICIALS TO EXPLAIN MEAT RATIONING to manufacturers, assemblers, and processors from the fats and oils industry. OPA-T-697.

OUTBOARD MOTOR RULE CLARIFIED as to status under existing price regulations. OPA-1722.

VULCANIZED OIL PRICES RAISED to take into account higher costs for oils used in manufacture. OPA-1955.

CERTAIN ORE PROCESSES FREED. Price control affects primary copper, lead and zinc only in their refined form. OPA-1956.

AIRCRAFT MEATS QUOTA-FREE for consumption in aircraft while in flights to foreign countries. OPA-1953.

RATION BANKING BROADENED to give dealers more freedom in handling their accounts. OPA-1992.

TRACTOR TIRE RECAPPING RULE. Tires will be recapped only with material made almost entirely of reclaimed rubber. OPA-1994.

MACHINE PRICING METHOD SHORTENED, reducing number of reports and other administrative requirements. OPA-1957.

SHOE RATION ORDER MODIFIED. 1. Additional ration for "safety" shoes. 2. Sandals which can be sold ration-free are redefined. 3. Certain shoes with soles made principally of nonstrategic materials may be sold ration-free. OPA-1989.

LAMB SLAUGHTER FACILITATED. Slaughterers in California, Washington, Oregon and Nevada may charge lamb and mutton deliveries against unfiled civilian beef, pork, and veal quotas. OPA-1973.

Q AND A ON MEAT RATIONING. OPA-1975.

GRAPE JUICE RATIONED TO CHURCHES for religious rites. OPA-1980.

HOTELS OPPOSE "BLACK MARKETS" in support of Price Administrator Brown's drive. OPA-1989.

PRICES ON UNIFORMS STUDIED by manufacturers of officers' summer cotton uniforms. OPA-1996.

NEW RADIO PRICING SOON. Regulation will control ceilings on radios and phonographs. OPA-1997.

GARMENT SIMPLIFICATION USED for heavy woolen and leather outerwear clothing. OPA-1988.

OPA RELEASE 1918 CORRECTED. Table of weight classification for Koshier-killed, Koshier-dressed, and dressed poultry items corrected. OPA-1999.

POTATO BLACK MARKET HALTED by prohibiting sale unless seller establish that potatoes are to be used for planting purposes. OPA-2001.

CRESLIC AC CEILING SET at 72.8 cents per gallon. OPA-T-664.

CERTAIN ANTHRACITE PRICED in sizes smaller than buckwheat No. 3. OPA-T-665.

DRY BEANS PRICES ADJUSTED below wholesale and retail levels. OPA-T-670.

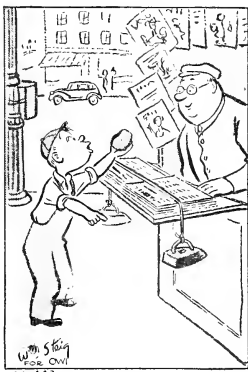
OPA AIMS FOOD WHOLESALERS in order to enable them to round out their stocks. OPA-T-676.

FOOT TRADE FILM RELEASED, explaining rationing of meats and fats. OPA-T-678.

OPA-T-670 PRICES RESTATE. Paragraph Three should read: "Amendment, effective March 25, 1943, sets those prices for Red Kidney beans: U. S. Choice Hand Picked, 64¢ a hundredweight; U. S. No. 1, 63¢30; U. S. No. 2, 61¢15; U. S. No. 3 and lower, 59¢90." OPA-T-682.

WOMEN CONTAINERS SELLERS LICENSED and all persons performing services relating to manufacture. OPA-1968.

Kid Salvage



Kid Salvage, a regular feature offered weekly in mat form, is designed to further the Scrap Drive.

GREEN COFFEE RULE SOON to let coffee roaster acquire additional supplies of green coffee. OPA-2007.

ADDED "Gas" FOR WORK NEEDS. OPA grants replacement rations to motorists needing cars for occupational use. OPA-2009.

SERVICE RULING CLARIFIED. Authorization for increase in ceiling applies only at wholesale, commercial and industrial levels. OPA-2010.

LAKE COAL COST HIGHER. Shipments to certain parts of Lakes Superior and Michigan increased. OPA-2013.

CHROME DELIVERIES ENCOURAGED for stock pile of Metals Reserve Co. OPA-T-666.

HIGH TENACITY RAYON CONTROLLED in maximum prices. OPA-T-669.

CANNED MEATS TRANSFERS ALLOWED for producers who have been pressed for storage space. OPA-T-671.

OPA AIMS SUGAR DEALERS who have held sugar certificates beyond expiration date. OPA-T-681.

Department of Agriculture

WHEAT SALE TERMS STATED under which Commodity Credit Corporation during second quarter of 1943 will offer to sell wheat to distillers of industrial alcohol. AG-172.

TERMITE DEFENSE DEVELOPED to protect buildings in military cantonnments and in Federal housing projects. AG-173.

1943 SWEETPOTATOE SUPPORT SET at \$1.15 to \$1.45 per bushel, depending on seasonal differences. AG-174.

FOOD RESOURCES COORDINATED for United Kingdom, British Dominions, and United States. AG-170.

HIGH PROTEIN FEEDING DISCUSSED by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and J. H. McConnell, Ithaca, N. Y., chairman of Feed Industry Council. AG-171.

CITRUS FAULT JUICES CONTROLLED in modifications of Food Distribution Order No. 3. AG-175.

INCREASED CEREAL NEEDS STUDIED by Breakfast Cereal Industry Food Advisory Committee of Food Distribution Administration. AG-176.

ONE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED AND ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN COTTON LOANS ANNOUNCED on 2,636,703 bales of 1942-crops cotton through March 13. AG-180.

UNITED STATES TO IMPORT BAHAMA FARM WORKERS for employment in Florida and adjoining states. AG-181.

AGRICULTURE RELEASE CORRECTED. AG-172, USDA 1887-43 is corrected. AG-179.

COTTON INDEMNITY PLAN ANNOUNCED will provide a market for up to 35,000 bales of surplus low-grade American cotton. AG-182.

MEXICANS TO WORK ON UNITED STATES FARMS. First train-load to leave Monday from Mexico City area for southern California. AG-183.

DEHYDRATED VEGETABLES RESERVED to meet war needs. AG-185.

Eco-Cooling RECOMMENDED. Supplies can be increased and quality improved through use of cooling equipment. AG-161.

FISHERIES RESPONSIBILITIES DEFINED in amended Food Directive 2. AG-168.

FROZEN FRUIT PROBLEMS CONSIDERED by Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Packers Industry Advisory Committee. AG-169.

IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT RELEASED. 100% of 1943 production of irrigation distribution equipment released for sale. AG-162.

CERTAIN FARM MACHINERY FREED; farm cream separators, 80%; power spray pumps, 100%. AG-163.

TEA PACKAGING SIMPLIFIED as to sizes of packages, of tea bags or balls, and containers. AG-164.

U. S.-CANADA AGRICULTURE BODY, consisting of officials from both countries, to be known as Standing Agricultural Committee of Canada and United States of America. AG-165.

CERTAIN TOMATO PRICES COVERED concerning tomatoes for canning. AG-166.

U. S. SEEKING MEXICAN FARMERS. Department prepared to resume recruiting in Mexico. AG-167.

FERTILIZER ALLOCATED TO UNITED KINGDOM, to effect maximum economy of ocean shipping in distribution of United Nations' food supply. AG-144.

FARM LABOR PLAN ANNOUNCED to organize farms to help labor, to help train new workers on job, to assist in simplifying many key jobs. AG-157.

GREASE NEEDS DISCUSSED by Grease Oil Producers Industry Advisory Committee. AG-159.

GRAIN TRADING VOLUME STEADY for all grains except corn. AG-160.

RULES ESTABLISHED FOR NEW SUPPLIES

Governmental agencies and private institutions, such as schools and colleges, churches, hospitals, libraries, and welfare establishments, are provided with the necessary procedures for obtaining maintenance, repair, and operating supplies after March 31 by the issuance last week of CMP Regulation 5A.

Any agency or institution covered by Regulation 5A may obtain supplies in such quantities as are available from warehouses or distributors under CMP Regulation 4, or at retail without preference ratings or allotments, without using the procedure provided last week. Excepted from the provisions of the new regulation are the following services: Gas, light, power, water and central heating, and communications, which are covered by other orders and regulations.

Agreements With Other Republics Promote Hemisphere Trade

Pacts Signed by United States Lead Way To Other Formal, Informal Accord

By Joseph C. Rovensky
Assistant Coordinator Office of Inter-American Affairs

The realization that the Western Hemisphere can supply a great many of its own needs has brought about a rapid growth of commerce between neighbors. While the United States has signed many trade agreements with the other American Republics, and opened new markets close at hand, it is by no means alone in this field. All 21 Republics of the New World are now entering into formal and informal agreements with each other, exchanging goods and good will, lowering trade barriers and speeding the interchange of commerce.

Reciprocal trade agreements have been signed between Chile and Uruguay, Venezuela and Chile, Argentina and Cuba, Brazil and Argentina, Argentina and Colombia, Argentina and Chile, Venezuela and Argentina, and Brazil and Chile. Most of these pacts provide for unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.

Local measures have supplemented the over-all agreements. Panama, for example, has reduced all import duties on foodstuffs. Bolivia removed a duty on flour. Mexican exports to Costa Rica have increased greatly because of the elimination of 100 percent custom surcharges.

Complete Trade Agreement

El Salvador has recently entered into a complete free trade arrangement with Guatemala, the first full free trade agreement in the Americas, followed by a similar agreement with Honduras. Under this arrangement Honduras already has sent El Salvador commodities to the value of a quarter of a million lempiras, approximately \$125,000.

The signing of the commercial treaty between Bolivia and Argentina and the opening of an Argentine Sample Display in La Paz in December 1942 marked the beginning of a new period of closer commercial relations between Bolivia and Argentina.

"The sample display is not only tangible proof of the industrial capacity of

Argentina but also forms a new link in the growing friendly relations between the two nations," said a La Paz newspaper.

Trade Fair Started

The sample fair is one of several activities of the Inter-American Economic Institute of Buenos Aires which is working to improve the trade relations with the Western Hemisphere. Branches of this organization have been organized in Chile, Brazil, and Uruguay.

One of the most ambitious of the Inter-American trade gestures is the Mexican Commercial and Cultural Exhibit which is to tour the republics of Central America. Manuel Avila Camacho, President of Mexico, has given the enterprise official endorsement.

A recent study of trade possibilities between Argentina and Chile shows that Argentina can purchase to advantage from Chile many commodities which were formerly imported from countries with which Argentina has had an unfavorable trade balance. These commodities include hemp, coal, mercury, fine wines, iron, sulphur, lumber, oxide of iron, copper, fruits, vegetables, and nitrate for fertilizer of which Argentina can use large quantities. On the other hand Argentina can provide Chile with beef, tallow, canned meats, hides, leather, silk, vegetable oils, cheese, sugar, and butter.

Obstacles to Commerce

In the past this trade has been hindered by lack of convenient routes of communication, the customs and administrative delays which impede a free flow of commerce, lack of knowledge of each others markets, and by lack of equilibrium in commercial balance.

The growing collaboration between leaders of the two nations has caused petitions to be sent to the two governments for more highways and railways across the intervening ranges of the

Andes. Argentine interests are urging the completion of the 500-mile Salta-Antofagasta railroad over the Sacampa Pass. The rails on the Argentine end have been pushed forward from Salta to Plataoats which is somewhat beyond San Antonio de los Cobres and is now about 114 miles from the Chilean border.

Lack of transportation, according to South American business leaders, is the prime cause in retarding this promising increase in inter-American trade. Uruguay is now arranging with Brazil for the construction of a new international bridge to cross the River Chuy and to unite the two Republics where their boundaries meet on the Atlantic coast. This will open a new avenue of communication for commerce and for tourists, both of which are so important to the economy of Uruguay.

Bolivia is delivering crude oil to Argentina by pipe line at the rate of 3,000 tons—roughly 19,000 barrels a day. Argentina credits oil deliveries against advances which have been made to Bolivia for the construction of the Bolivian railroad from Yucuba, which is on the Argentine border, to Sucre, Bolivia. According to the agreement between the two nations, Bolivia may pay for this in either cash or oil, and Argentina much prefers to have the oil, which she needs for her expanding industries.

Betters World Condition

The Inter-American Development Commission, which furthers commercial exchange of all kinds between the American Republics, believes that the channels of trade offer one of the most logical and direct avenues of mutual cooperation in bringing about better conditions in all the nations of the New World.

The physical means of communication between our Republics—highways, airways, railways, and communications by sea—are now being improved with rapid strides made in the construction of international highways and air lines. The Pan American Highway is like a spinal column for this growing system of international roads and the air lines spread their network across the map so rapidly that the picture changes from day to day.

Under the slogan "what helps one helps all" we are raising standards of living, and higher standards of living, in turn, create increasing demands and a growing exchange of goods.

VICTORY ★ ★ ★ ★ BULLETIN

OFFICIAL WEEKLY PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH 31, 1943

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 13

New Booklet Explains Program To Control Living Costs

"Battle Stations for All" Outlines Necessity
For Organizing Civilian Economy for War

A handbook explaining the Government's cost of living and anti-inflation program, "Battle Stations for All," was issued to the public this week by the Office of War Information. The material in the handbook is based chiefly on explanations of Government policy by President Roosevelt, Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes, and the heads of other agencies administering various parts of the program.

The task of controlling living costs and fighting inflation is no longer simply a matter of keeping prices under ceilings, comments the handbook, but it is becoming part of "the broader task of organizing the entire civilian economy to win the war."

The book emphasizes the need for:

1. Holding the present line with no further general wage increases beyond the "Little Steel" formula, except to correct gross inequities and plainly substandard wages, and no further general price increases except "to the limited extent allowed by law."

2. Sterner measures to draw off excess spending power including higher taxes and some form of compulsory saving.

3. Guaranteeing people at least their minimum essentials of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and recreation.

Living Costs Held Down

Where in the last war living costs more than doubled, thus far in this war they "have risen only 21 percent—and the greater part of this increase came before price-control legislation," the booklet points out. Estimates of the Office of Price Administration are given showing that this difference in the behavior of prices in the two wars already has saved

the Government 25 billion dollars on munitions and war construction, and consumers 6 billion dollars on the things they buy.

Analyzing the purpose of wartime taxes as twofold—to help finance the war and to reduce excess spending—the booklet explains first, that in the fiscal year ending July 1943 we will be financing only about one-third of our budget through taxation and, second, that even after present taxes are paid the American people still will have more money left to spend than ever before in history.

"If excess spending power is not siphoned off, we will destroy not only this spending power but past savings as well trying vainly to outbid one another for goods and services which a country fighting a total war cannot produce.

"Whatever new taxes are approved," the booklet comments, "it is clear that taxes alone cannot absorb all our excess spending power. Taxation must be supported by intensive savings."

Fair Price, Wage Levels

The level at which the halt has been called to prices and wages is described as "not unfavorable" to either farmers or workers.

"In considering the effect of rising living costs on wage earners it is the real income of the worker—how much he takes home in his pay envelope—that counts, not mere wage rates. Even after these higher living costs are considered, the actual purchasing power of the average factory worker is still more than a third higher than it was in September 1939.

"Not only was cash farm income in 1942 the largest on record, but for the first time in 20 years the annual aver-

age of farm prices reached parity with other prices. In November 1942 the ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers was 100 percent of parity."

The booklet defends overtime pay for hours worked in excess of 40.

Post-War Plans

The idea that an effective stabilization program can prevent the recurrence of another post-war depression is discussed at some length in the booklet's development of the concept of an "Ever Normal Pocketbook."

We know that we will end the war with the greatest productive capacity the world has ever known. There also will be the greatest demand that history has known, not only in the United States but all over the world. To prime this great production pump, purchasing power will have to be properly distributed.

The title of the booklet, "Battle Stations for All" was inspired by a speech of President Roosevelt in which he described the fight against inflation as "the one front and one battle where everyone in the United States—every man, woman, and child—is in action and will be privileged to remain in action throughout the war."

Copies of the publication may be obtained by writing the Division of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, Washington, D. C.

THE SEVEN POINTS OF OUR NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

1. Tax heavily and bold profits down.
2. Fix ceilings on prices and rents.
3. Stabilize wages.
4. Stabilize farm prices.
5. Save more; buy less.
6. Ration all essential commodities that are scarce.
7. Discourage installment buying and encourage paying off debts.

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EDITOR'S NOTE

The material in VICTORY BULLETIN is made up of releases from OWI and other Federal agencies and statements by Government officials. This material has been supplied to the press. Articles in this Bulletin may be reprinted or used by speakers without special permission, and the editor asks only that when excerpts are used their original meaning be preserved.



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Anti-Inflation Line Being Held Better Than in Last War

Inflationary Trends, Hoarding, Black Markets Less Threatening in Present Conflict

The line against inflation in America is being held with greater success today than it was held in the last World War, the Office of War Information declared this week. Between August 1939 and October 1942 the cost of living rose 20.7 percent as contrasted with a rise of 32.2 percent for a comparable period in the last war.

In 1917, the United States had its counterparts of today's black markets. According to reports of the Federal Trade Commission, people were in such a state of panic that they were willing to pay any price for commodities said to be scarce. This led to hoarding and to the spreading of rumors regarding the scarcity of some commodities. In addition, manufacturers and processors frequently withheld part of their output and relied on rumors to boost prices. Profits in some metals rose from a normal 30 percent to 319 percent.

Post-War Inflation

The OWI pointed out that inflationary rises in America were relatively mild compared with those that swept over Europe following the Armistice. Inflation in Germany reached heights never before known. In 1919, aggregate German currency stood at 41 billion marks, which still had gold value of 11 billion marks. As early as 1923, the total amount of German money had become inflated to 79,954,803 billion marks, and yet this inconceivable amount of currency had a total value of only 732 million marks—gold.

This was the tragic condition of economics that brought plain German people to the point of paying \$50,000,000 for a nickel cup of coffee, and \$35,000,000,000,000 for a \$35 suit of clothes.

In 1914, the Bank of France took over 4,500,000,000 of commercial notes and put them "in cold storage" for the duration. The French government then began to borrow from the Bank with the proceeds of government loans paid in notes to creditors of the Government. In 1920, when it was finally possible to take stock, advances to the Government of France stood at 27 billion francs with notes in circulation at 37 billion 600

million francs. The thrifty French had a job of recovering from inflation on their hands.

Britain Took Lead

Great Britain fared better. Popular apprehension led, just in time, too, to passage of the Profiteering (the English were the first to give this word currency) Act of 1919. This act made it possible for the Government to investigate and regulate prices, costs, and profits at all stages.

Great Britain's success in avoiding inflation shows what can be done if proper controls are established and maintained, the OWI pointed out. There need be no inflation in America if all Americans will uphold the solid line of defense already established against inflationary trends: price control, wage control, rationing, taxation, longer hours for production. It is to the self-interest of u. all. Inflation averted now will prevent "the bottom from falling out of things" when victorious peace has been won.

ARMY CARGO INCREASED THIS WAR OVER LAST

Cargo shipped to overseas troops during the first year of America's participation in the present war averaged 82 pounds per man per day. This is almost twice the figure for the comparable period of the last war—43 pounds per man per day.

Comparing troop movements to overseas destinations in the first 12 months of war, the number embarked was 891,827 as compared with 366,603 in the last war.

During the first year of our participation in the last war, approximately 1,725,000 measurement tons of Army freight were shipped overseas, as compared with 10,474,923 measurement tons in the comparable period of the present war. The largest monthly total in the first-mentioned period was 450,446 tons, while in one month of 1942 the tonnage figure reached 1,554,127. These tonnages relate solely to United States Army freight, and do not include any of the military supplies which have been furnished to our allies.

Slave Labor Among Nazis Described

One of Seven Workers In German State Is Foreigner

In a report on Nazi slave labor issued this week, the Office of War Information revealed that the best available figures indicate that one out of every seven workers in Germany is a foreigner. Data from authoritative sources places the number of foreign civilians working within the Reich between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. This labor force is supplemented by working prisoners estimated to number between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000.

Three techniques have characterized the Nazi drive for slave labor. Voluntary enlistment brings in some workers but agreements with puppet governments and associated neighbors and conscription are the main recruiting techniques. These techniques are varied from country to country. For example, in Belgium the military handles worker conscription while in France conscription is handled by civilian agencies.

Living Conditions Outlined

Inasmuch as volunteers are likely to prove the most efficient and reliable workers, the Nazis have carried on an extensive campaign of propaganda and cajolery to convince foreign workers that it is to their best interests to go to work in Germany. Filling the Nazi-controlled newspapers with "work-in-Germany" ads and plastering walls with similar posters, the Nazis hold out to skilled workers effulgent promises of plenty of food in Germany, opportunities to send money home, vacations at German expense, opportunity to learn a useful trade, and so on.

These promises are never kept. Foreign workers are herded together in camps, barracks, and unused factories, and, in some cases, billeted in private houses when they are working in cities. According to reports reaching United States Government agencies, the camps are crowded, the food—cooked by the workers—is bad, the heating is meager, and some of them even lack lighting and running water. No food ration or cloth-

"Come, Don't Be Sentimental!"



News note: The Nazis are Deporting 300,000 Netherlands Workers to Germany

—Two-column mats available

ing cards are issued to workers living in groups, and the workers' clothes are obtained through their industrial establishment. Pay deductions for foreigners often reduce earnings 25 to 30 percent.

Foreign workers in Germany are not only underpaid and worked up to 72 hours a week and more but they are also exploited according to their position in a so-called blood hierarchy. At the top of this hierarchy stand workers from Germany and other Axis countries. Next come "Nordic" workers. These are Netherlands, Danes, and Norwegians.

The "Nordic" workers are followed by western European workers, and then by "Ostland" workers coming from Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, and the Balkans. At the bottom of the hierarchy are Polish and Russian workers.

Desperately in need of manpower and fearful of the coming invasions of Europe, the Nazis have apparently now decided to ignore the matter of efficiency and solve their labor problem, regardless of cost, by conscripting slave labor in bulk.

The Congress Last Week

Higher Debt Limit Provided by Bill

Legislation Also Changes Salary Limit Control

Congress completed action last week on the bill to raise the national debt limit to \$210,000,000,000, together with a rider rescinding President Roosevelt's ceiling of \$25,000, after taxes, on all salaries. A different salary control was provided.

A chronology of other congressional actions last week follows:

March 22, the Senate

Agriculture Committee approved legislation to include farm labor costs in computation of parity. Judiciary Committee approved a bill to create a sixth judgeship for the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago.

March 23, the Senate

Passed a resolution allowing taxpayers seeking relief from excess profits taxes an additional time period to file their applications. The extension is to September 15, and the resolution applies to taxable years beginning December 31, 1939, and ending December 31, 1941.

March 23, the House

Military Affairs Committee endorsed commissions for female doctors in the Army and Navy Medical Corps. The bill grants the women the same benefits and allotments as unmarried officers.

Indian Affairs Committee approved a sweeping investigation of the entire Indian situation.

Post Office Committee voted to excuse newspapers and periodicals that suspend publication for the duration from payment of second class mailing fees when publication is resumed.

March 24, the Senate

Military Affairs Committee endorsed an investigation of manpower shortage areas with particular reference to transportation.

Foreign Relations Committee voted that Chairman Connally appoint and head a subcommittee to study and report on all resolutions relating to post-war problems.

March 24, the House

Passed an amendment to prevent deduction of benefit payments in computing parity and in fixing ceiling prices for agricultural commodities.

STATE MATERNITY CARE PLANNED

Maternity care for wives of service men and care for their infants will be available shortly throughout the Nation to those who apply for care to the State Health Departments, according to Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Following appropriation by Congress of \$1,200,000 (million) to meet estimated need to July, plans are being rushed to extend such aid to women in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia, she declared. The care will be available to the wife or the infant of any "buck" private, private first class, corporal, or sergeant, in the Army and comparable grades in the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard. It is not eligible to wives of men in higher ranks.

"In answer to evidence of widespread need, the Bureau granted limited funds to some States a few months ago," Miss Lenroot explained. "The money was part of the funds the Bureau administers under the Social Security Act for maternal and child health."

Foreign Affairs Committee approved the continuance of United States' participation in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the Western Hemisphere.

March 25, the Senate

Gave final congressional approval to the \$3,851,176,119 supplemental Navy Department appropriation bill for this year. Passed and sent to conference a \$1,102,381,425 Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill. Confirmed Tom C. Clark as head of the Justice Department's anti-trust department, and Hugh Cox as head of the Department's war frauds division.

March 25, the House

Rules Committee voted to permit the Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate Government plans for grade labeling and curtailment of newspaper.

March 26, the Senate

Recommitted the Pace parity bill to the Agriculture Committee for further study. Passed and sent to the House a bill denying Federal employment alone as a qualification for deferment from military service. Passed and sent to conference a bill granting field service employees of the Post Office pay increases of \$300 a year. Civil Service Committee approved the Federal overtime pay bill.

The President Last Week

Continued Operation Of Mines Requested

President Asks Extension Of Present Agreement

President Roosevelt called on the United Mine Workers and the northern and southern mine operators last week to continue their present contract until April 1 to permit the settlement of their wage dispute without a strike. The request was sent from the White House on March 22 in a telegram which also asked that any wage adjustment be made retroactive to April 1. The President pointed out that any wage adjustments made in the new agreement must be in accordance with the Economic Stabilization Act.

On March 23, the President announced that Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley had resigned as Minister to New Zealand to take up new duties as the Chief Executive's general utility man in the Middle and Near East. At his press conference the same day, the President said in response to a question that he had not heard of any new instances of use of poison gas by the Japanese but that he would check on dispatches from China that they had done so.

On March 24, President Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing insurance under the National Housing Act of an additional \$400,000,000 worth of housing for war workers. The time when such insurance might be issued was extended from July 1, 1943, to July 1, 1944. On the same day, the President signed an executive order permitting Petroleum Administrator Ickes to appoint a Deputy Petroleum Administrator.

At his press conference March 26 the President revealed that most combat planes are being sent from assembly lines to modification centers where the latest improvements are added rather than to lose time in making changes in plane production plants. At the same conference Mr. Roosevelt discussed the food and agricultural situation. Details of this discussion will be found on page 358. At the same time the President announced that he had nominated 23 brigadier generals for promotion to major general and 72 colonels to be brigadier generals.

The President signed a bill March 27 authorizing additional appropriations of \$1,256,607,000 for the construction of naval public works and shore facilities.

Courts Act to Curb Black Market Deals

OPA Enforces Regulations Covering Sales of Meats

Every pound of meat sold illegally in the black markets takes away from our measured supply of meat for our fighting forces or our Allies, or from supplies intended for delivery, under rationing, to America's dinner tables. Declaring that the law-abiding people of this Nation will not tolerate crooks and thieves tampering with our war-gear meat supply, Price Administrator Brown said he is going to see to it that the mandate of the people is carried out.

The need for meat on the war fronts is great, he said. We have to deliver meat to our armed forces in the amounts they need and to the Allied forces fighting by our side. What is left we will divide up fairly among those of us here at home, and there will be none to spare for distribution by thieves and chiselers in black markets.

Jail Sentences Imposed

In the first 2 months of OPA's intensive enforcement drive to stamp out black markets in meat, 783 court actions were started. Of these, 149 were criminal actions and 634 were civil actions; 92 indictments were handed up in the criminal cases and 184 temporary restraining orders granted in the civil suits. No jury thus far, Mr. Brown pointed out, has acquitted any black marketeer brought before it on a criminal meat charge. As a matter of fact, the courts have already imposed 10 jail sentences ranging up to 7 months in length, 12 fines of up to \$5,000 each, and 7 suspended sentences. All of these cases, civil and criminal, involved either violation of Maximum Price Regulation No. 169 (Beef and Veal at Wholesale and Packer Levels) or Meat Restriction Order No. 1.

When an injunction is issued by the courts restraining a firm or individual from violating price ceilings or the meat-restriction order, the enjoined firm or individual may be held in contempt of court if he violates the injunction, and he then becomes subject to the fines or jail sentences provided. Maximum penalties for criminal violations of the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 169 are \$5,000 fine or two years in jail, or both. Violations of Meat Restriction Order No. 1 can bring maximum penalties of \$10,000 fine or one year in jail, or both.

STETTINIUS REPORTS ON TWO MONTHS OF LEND-LEASE FOOD SHIPMENTS

Great Britain, Russia Share Almost Equally In Food Shipped During January, February

In terms of United States population less than a quarter of an ounce of beef per person per week was shipped to Russia and Great Britain in the first 2 months of 1943, Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius declared this week. Administrator Stettinius said that almost all lend-lease food was shipped to Russia and Great Britain during these months. The proportion going to each of these countries was about equal.

In terms of 1942 supply, production plus imports, lend-lease shipped at an annual rate of 10 pounds out of every 1,000 pounds of our beef in January and February. Last year lend-lease beef shipments were 2 pounds out of every 1,000.

Last year American military forces received from Australia and New Zealand as reciprocal lend-lease—without payment—more beef than was shipped out from the United States to all areas under lend-lease.

Pork Shipments

Lend-lease shipments of pork in January and February were at the annual rate of 116 pounds out of every 1,000 pounds of supply, compared with 98 pounds out of every 1,000 last year.

In terms of United States population, so far this year about 3 ounces of pork, ham, and bacon per person per week were also shipped under lend-lease.

Because of unusually heavy shipments in January, the annual rate of lamb and mutton shipments for the first 2 months in 1943 was 219 pounds out of every 1,000, compared with 4 pounds last year. In terms of United States population, 1943 shipments have been about three-fifths of an ounce per person per week.

OPA is also attacking a new black market—seed potatoes. Seed potatoes, originally exempted from price control in order to assure farmers a liberal supply, have been sold for food in black markets out of price control. Last week, therefore, OPA prohibited sales of seed potatoes by retail stores for any purpose other than planting, and at the same time ruled that seed potatoes must be tagged as such in all retail sales and must not be sold by retailers in quantities of less than 50 pounds.

No veal was shipped under lend-lease in 1942 and none in the first 2 months of 1943. No poultry was shipped under lend-lease in the first 2 months of 1943.

Lend-lease shipments of all milk products in January and February of 1943 were at a lower rate than in 1942. Milk products shipped under lend-lease last year, including cheese, dry milk, evaporated milk, and butter, took 34 quarts out of every 1,000 quarts of our supply. In terms of 1942 supply, shipments of milk products so far this year have been at a rate of 18 quarts out of every 1,000. Shipments of dairy products are likely to be seasonally low in the winter months.

Canned Vegetables Drop

Dried egg shipments in January and February 1943 took 141 out of every 1,000 eggs compared with 100 out of every 1,000 last year. In terms of United States population, we shipped about one egg per person per week.

Canned vegetable shipments were at a rate of 5 cans out of every 1,000 of supply, compared with 8 cans last year. Shipments of canned fruits and fruit juices totaled 8 cans out of every 1,000 compared with 17 cans last year.

Canned fish shipments were at a rate of 118 cans out of every 1,000, compared with 71 last year.

Lend-lease shipments of dried peas, dried beans, and dried fruit in the first two months of 1943 were at a considerably higher rate than in the average 2 months of 1942. We shipped 170 pounds out of every 1,000 pounds of dried beans in January and February 1943 compared with the 50 pounds average last year; 157 pounds of dried peas, compared with 60 pounds last year; and 295 pounds of dried fruit, compared with 157 last year.

"It is hoped that the food supply situation in the United States will permit larger lend-lease shipments to our allies of some of these foodstuffs than we have been able to ship so far this year," Administrator Stettinius said. "How much we send of each food product is determined in the light of the needs of American armed forces and our allies, the amounts needed and available for civilian consumption in the United States, and the availability of shipping."

War Agriculture

President Creates Food Agency, Names Davis Administrator

Gives Davis Full Production, Distribution Powers; Recruitment of Land Army Planned

President Roosevelt announced last Thursday the creation in the Department of Agriculture of an Administration of Food Production and Distribution. He said that he had drafted Chester C. Davis as Administrator. At his press conference on Friday, the President declared that one of the first tasks of Mr. Davis, who was to report for duty this Monday, will be the recruitment of a land army.

The authority of Mr. Davis, formerly the director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and prior to last week's appointment the president of the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis, was delineated in the text of the announcement as follows:

"The Administrator will have charge of what may be called the food production and distribution activities of the Department, including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the food distribution activities that were transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the War Production Board last December, and the recruitment of farm labor recently transferred to the Department by the War Manpower Commission.

Department Activities

"The activities of the Department, as it existed prior to its expansion a few years ago, including among others research, forestry, and the Farm Credit Administration, will continue as at present. The Secretary of Agriculture will continue as a member of the War Production Board, the Economic Stabilization Board, the Combined Food Board, and other committees, which now consume a large portion of his time and prevent his giving to the administration of operation activities the time he would like to devote to such administration."

Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference elaborated upon the announcement in regard to the respective powers of Mr. Davis and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. He explained that Mr. Wickard will have all of the authority and duties that he had before he was made Food Administrator last December, and

that Mr. Davis will have complete authority over food distribution and production. He said that this will include the establishment of farm price ceilings, but that in this respect Mr. Davis will act in cooperation with the Office of Price Administration. The President added that, while Mr. Davis will be in constant touch with Mr. Wickard, Mr. Davis will report to him, the President, who will naturally have the final decision.

Deferment of Farm Workers

On the subject of a land army, Mr. Roosevelt said that there was definite need of one. He cited figures supplied him by Selective Service to show that under the Tydings amendment to the Selective Service Act last year, providing for deferment of necessary farm workers, 550,000 have been deferred from military service this year.

An estimated additional 3,000,000 between the ages of 18 and 37 will be deferred by the end of the year under this present law, he said. Of these 3,000,000, the President said, 400,000 would be single men and the rest married.

Mr. Roosevelt declared also that a good many thousands of experienced farm workers now in the armed services probably would be furloughed during the year for a temporary return to their farm duties. He continued to oppose, however, the idea of furloughing troops who have completed training and are just about ready for combat duty. Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference also that the WPB had ordered more steel made available for production of farm machinery this year. He added that leaving farm machinery production to small plants was a mistake.

FOOD DELIVERIES DROP

The Department of Agriculture reported last week that 447,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs and other agricultural commodities were delivered by the Food Distribution Administration during January for shipment to the allied nations. This was less than the average monthly deliveries for shipment last year.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL WHEAT IMMEDIATELY

Secretary Wickard announced last week that immediate action will be taken to put into effect the provisions of the bill releasing an additional 100,000,000 bushels of Government-owned wheat for feed, passed by Congress and signed by President Roosevelt last week. The last of the 125,000,000 bushels of Government-owned wheat released by Congress last summer was sold early this month.

The Secretary said that the additional 100,000,000 bushels of wheat now available should help materially to ease feed shortages developing in many localities. Prices of the feed wheat during March will range from 93 cents to \$1.09 per bushel.

Supplies of Government-owned wheat are available in all principal terminals and are ready to go as fast as orders can be handled and freight cars obtained, loaded, and shipped. Some difficulty in obtaining enough freight cars to fill all orders promptly is expected. Secretary Wickard urged that dealers with adequate stocks on hand delay their orders until urgent needs can be filled. Orders can be placed through dealers, distributors, Commodity Credit Corporation Regional Offices, and Agricultural Adjustment Agency county committees.

LOW-GRADE COTTON PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The 1943 indemnity-payment program which will provide a market for up to 35,000 bales of surplus low-grade American cotton and at the same time promote commercial manufacture of cotton insulation materials, was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture.

The 1943 program will enable processors, while further developing manufacturing technique, to concentrate on more effective distribution of their products. Through the indemnity payments, insulation manufacturers using cotton are able to obtain raw materials at costs which compare more favorably with the costs of other types of raw materials.

Under the 1943 program, manufacturers will receive a payment of 9 cents a pound for finished insulation produced according to specifications. Payments will be made only to applicants who have received allotments based on their ability to produce and distribute cotton insulation.

Civilian Meat Quotas Set

Slaughterers' Deliveries On Quarterly Basis

Five percent more pork, but five percent less each of beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, will be distributed by quota slaughterers for civilians during the second quarter beginning April 1, according to an announcement last week by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. Mr. Wickard announced at the same time that administration of the meat restriction order will be transferred from the Office of Price Administration to the Food Distribution Administration on that date.

The order specifies the amount of meat that livestock slaughterers may distribute for civilian use on the basis of quarterly quota periods. These percentages, applicable only to quota slaughterers (those who produce more than 500,000 pounds of meat in a quarter of a year), limit meat deliveries to civilians during the three-month period to the following percentages of their deliveries made in the corresponding period of 1941: beef, 65 percent; pork, 75 percent; lamb and mutton, 70 percent; and veal, 65 percent.

Under the OPA order for the current quarter ending midnight March 31, comparable percentages are 70 percent for beef, pork and veal, and 75 percent for lamb and mutton.

More Frozen Vegetables

Civilians, however, will have 20 percent more frozen vegetables than they had last year as the result of an expansion program to increase by nearly a million pounds the production of quick-frozen vegetables.

This increase, for which facilities already have been approved, is expected to bring total frozen vegetable production to over 200,000,000 pounds. The increase in output will be primarily for the purpose of meeting expanding requirements of the armed forces. Approximately 30 percent of the production increase, however, will be available to civilian consumers, and will give them a total of about 180,000,000 pounds—about 20 percent more than in 1942.

Quotas for packers and wholesale receivers of tea for the second quarter of this year were announced also. While the order, effective April 1, makes certain changes in computing quotas, it is designed to make tea available for dis-

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V-434

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tribution to civilian consumer channels on approximately the same basis as in previous months.

Eggs Reserved

All shell eggs in cold storage on May 31 and this year's entire production of spray process dried whole eggs were reserved for the Government. The Government, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, will purchase from Kentucky growers last year's production of hemp fiber broken by hand or with small machines. The CCC was given permission by OPA to sell its corn holdings at prices above the ceilings if the corn is to be used for purposes other than feeding or for the manufacture of ethyl or butyl alcohol, acetone or rubber.

RICE ALLOCATIONS SET FOR ALLIES

An allocation of the supplies of rice available to the United Nations and neutral countries, recommended by the Combined Food Board, was accepted last week for the United States by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. The occupation of the Far Eastern sources of supply by the Japanese threw the burden of meeting the rice requirements of the United Nations and neutral countries largely on the United States. Surpluses are also available in Brazil, British Guiana, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chile, as well as in Egypt and Madagascar.

Fortunately, the 1942 rice crop in the United States was the largest on record.

Selective Service

ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES ITEMIZED BY WMC

The War Manpower Commission lists of war-essential activities have been revised to include a detailed index of the products, services, and facilities involved. Issued for the use of United States Employment Service offices and Selective Service boards, the lists are indexed to show the particular industries and services included in the 35 groups of essential activities, and numbered to correspond with the U. S. E. S. lists of 3,000 essential items.

This rearrangement of the Selective Service bulletins was made in order that the information in the hands of local boards may conform with the information in the hands of the U. S. E. S. and other units of the WMC. It will also facilitate the interchange of information on essential activities and the application of such information to individual cases.

The Selective Service local boards use the data in considering requests for occupational deferment. The U. S. E. S. offices use it to determine which employers should have priority for workers and which activity can lose workers without damage to war production.

Supply, Demand Considered

Each product, service, or facility was carefully considered before being included in the revised list of essential activities. Points of consideration include: the extent to which the item is directly utilized for combat purposes, the scarcity of supply, the relation of the product or service to the operations of essential activities, and the extent to which the product or service is needed in maintaining minimum civilian requirements.

In general, the list and index include the following: all combat material, including the production of finished products and maintenance and repair of such items, parts, and raw materials; also equipment necessary to produce materials and parts; production and manufacture of all fuels; production of certain industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals; logging and production of essential lumber products; all communication services and production of communication; agricultural activities designated as essential to the war program; processing or manufacture of basic foods (including fresh, canned, and otherwise preserved, except specialty and luxury

WORK SUPERVISORS TRAINED BY ARMY

Since August 1942 more than 62,000 work supervisors have received job instructor training in the Army Service Forces program to develop competent supervisors and foremen for its civilian personnel, the War Department announced, and within the next three months 15,000 additional supervisors will receive the training.

The Job Instructor Program, a 10-hour course of intensive instruction in how to teach a worker his new job, was developed for use in war production plants by the Training Within Industry Service of the War Manpower Commission. As a result of this training the time ordinarily consumed in "breaking in" an employee has been sharply reduced and, owing to the improvement in the instructing skill of supervisors and foremen, a marked increase has also followed in the individual worker's quality of workmanship and amount of production.

A. S. F. job instruction training courses are conducted wherever any of the 985,000 civilian workers for the A. S. F. are employed.

V-MAIL RECORDS SET IN FEBRUARY

V-Mail dispatched overseas on rolls of film increased eight percent in February over January. The increase was the largest in a single month, and the volume sent was the greatest in any month since V-Mail was instituted last January. In February, 5,990,570 microfilmed V-Mail letters were transmitted as against 3,281,504 during January.

items) and processing and assembly of foods; production of apparel for the armed forces and work clothing; production of selected equipment and machinery used in the manufacture of essential products, maintenance of essential facilities, and furnishing of essential services; production of all parts necessary to the proper functioning of machinery utilized in the production of essential items; construction of, and repair of, military, industrial, and community facilities; maintenance of all facilities and production of items needed for the transportation of essential items; manufacture of products and maintenance of facilities and services necessary for civilian health, safety, morale, and security; and maintenance of all governmental activities concerned with promoting or facilitating war production.

Enough Doctors Now, OWI Survey Shows

Number Is Adequate If Distributed Properly

Approximately one-third of the doctors in active full-time practice in the United States have entered the armed services, the OWI reported. As the size of the Army and Navy increases, more will be called, according to the OWI.

The OWI has just completed a survey to determine the effect on the civilian population of this extensive depletion of the number of physicians and surgeons in private practice, a survey of 60 communities in 20 States where shortages of doctors have been reported. Representatives covered all regions of the country, observing conditions in three distinct types of communities; farming regions, where health problems existing for years have been intensified by war; small, quiet towns that have suddenly become closely packed war areas; and large cities where ordinary congestion has been aggravated by war activity.

Some Relocation Needed

From this survey, the OWI concluded that the health of the Nation, so far, has not been seriously impaired by the shortage of doctors. It was also stated that the number of communities critically in need of doctors is not great compared with the total number of communities in the Nation, although those in need are among those most vital to the war program. Although in too many cases physicians are recruited for the armed services without sufficient regard for the welfare of the civilian population, there are enough doctors to care adequately for the Nation's health if they can be properly distributed, the OWI survey showed.

The survey also revealed that voluntary relocation of doctors has not solved the problem, that in some communities local medical groups have resisted attempts to relocate outside doctors in their locality, and that medical shortages are not all due to the war, although frequently the war has intensified them.

The situation, OWI said, is not now out of control, but unless remedial steps are taken soon it will grow progressively worse. More physicians will be recruited for the armed forces, and doctors in critical areas may succumb to exhaustion from overwork.

War Manpower

Plant Absenteeism Attacked By Management, Labor

Poor Transportation, Bad Living Conditions,
Seen as Causes of Many Absences

By striking at bad working and living conditions of workers, many war plants and some war industry communities are carrying out excellent and effective programs to reduce job absences, the OWI reported.

Particularly in the key shipbuilding and aircraft-building industries, these programs have shown considerable success. Efforts have been made to improve transportation, to better living and working conditions, and to develop systems of personal check-ups on absent workers. Accurate and complete systems have been set up to record both absences and reasons for absences, and with this basic data available from week to week, intelligent remedial action can be taken by management, labor, and labor-management committees, with the support of communities and Government agencies.

Absenteeism in Army Plants

Reports of industry and community programs closely paralleled the findings of the Government agencies that have been working on the problem—the causes of absenteeism were found to be broad and social in nature, and to call for varied programs to improve the living and working conditions which have been created by wartime difficulties and adjustments, new jobs, and new workers. It was found that the cures for absenteeism, if they are to effect a permanent improvement, must originate with and be carried out by the workers and managements themselves. Furthermore, the reports showed that continuing efforts must be carried on “for the duration,” because of the rapid expansion and replacement of workers, the increasingly difficult housing and transportation problems, and the recurrent migrations of workers—caused by changes in war weapons, shortages of materials and manpower, and lay-offs.

The War Department reports that absenteeism due to illness and injury is steadily being reduced in Army industrial installations by an Industrial Medical program. Since January 1942, the health and safety of more than 500,000

civilian workers employed in arsenals, depots, and other Army industrial plants has been the direct responsibility of the Surgeon General's Office, and a complete program of accident prevention and industrial hygiene operates to keep these workers on the job.

Almost all workers in Army plants are exposed to the ordinary hazards of industry. Many of them face the added risks inherent in dealing with high explosives, war gases, irritant dusts, or toxic fumes. Yet the number of accidents in Army plants is small and the amount of working time lost because of occupational disease or injury surprisingly low.

According to the Surgeon General's Office, absenteeism due to sickness is 10 times as great as absenteeism due to injury.

Navy Withholds “E” Awards

Another step to discourage absenteeism has been taken by the Navy Department, with a warning that Army-Navy “E” production awards will be withheld from organizations failing to show a good employee-attendance record. Quantity and quality of production in the light of available facilities have been the factors which were given the greatest weight in selecting recipients for this award. But from now on, excessive absenteeism will disqualify an organization from securing the “E” award or a renewal of it, even though all other conditions are met.

Surplus Areas Get Contracts

Small communities and labor market areas are now receiving a greater share of the Nation's munitions contracts than ever before, it was announced by WMC Chairman McNutt.

Figures released by the Commission show that in December 1942 awards of supply contracts in loose labor market areas were 50 percent greater than they were in August and September of last year. This change followed a directive issued October 10 by the War Production Board after consultation with the Commission.

Farm Womanpower

The Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission has called upon women's clubs throughout the country to mobilize their members for active service on the Nation's farms this summer.

It is not expected that women can be given immediate agricultural employment on farms and in food processing establishments in all sections of the country at this time, but as summer approaches and needs arise, applicants for agricultural work will be called. Women's organizations were asked to poll their memberships for those willing to work on farms on a seasonal, vacation, or full-time basis, and to give this information to the county agricultural agent or United States Employment Service office in their particular localities. One or the other of these agencies, it was pointed out, has an office in each locality and has the responsibility for recruiting and referring farm labor.

Negroes in War Plants

Negroes in war industry employment, excluding shipbuilding where thousands of colored workers have been hired in recent months, increased more than 100 percent in the Los Angeles area between May 1942 and January 1943, the War Manpower Commission announced.

The most substantial increases in Negro employment in the Los Angeles area were made in the aircraft industry. During the nine-month period, Negro employment at Douglas Aircraft increased from 200 to 2,000; at North American from 364 to 1,696; and at Lockheed-Vega, from 534 to 1,129. Negroes are employed in skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled capacities in all of these plants.

COLLEGE TRAINEES TO BECOME CADETS

The cadet system will be put into operation in the Army's specialized training program in American colleges. Like the system in Officer Candidate Schools, trainees are to be organized into companies of about 250 men, battalions and regiments.

Within the units the men will be platoon sergeants, platoon leaders, and officers. Each man will keep a position long enough to familiarize himself thoroughly with the duties involved. No additional pay or allowances will be given. Acting trainee-officers will take roll calls and will be responsible for discipline in barracks, and study halls will be under their direct supervision.

WAR FACTS

MANPOWER



LABOR FORCE—EMPLOYED—UNEMPLOYED

| | Feb. 1943 | Jan. 1943 | Feb. 1942 | Feb. 1941 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | (Millions of persons) | | |
| Labor force ¹ | 52.3 | 52.4 | 53.4 | 52.9 |
| Male..... | 38.7 | 37.1 | 40.0 | 40.8 |
| Female..... | 15.6 | 15.3 | 13.4 | 12.3 |
| Employed..... | 50.9 | 51.0 | 49.4 | 45.7 |
| Male..... | 35.9 | 36.3 | 37.2 | 35.4 |
| Female..... | 15.0 | 14.7 | 12.2 | 10.3 |
| Unemployed..... | 1.4 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 7.2 |
| Male..... | 0.8 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 5.2 |
| Female..... | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 2.0 |

¹ Excludes institutional population and estimated number of persons in the Armed Forces. Source: Census Bureau.



LABOR TURNOVER

| | Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 | Jan. 1942 | Jan. 1941 |
|---|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | (Rate per hundred employees) | | |
| All manufacturing industries: | | | | |
| Accessions..... | 8.28 | 6.92 | 6.87 | 5.54 |
| Total separations..... | 7.11 | 6.37 | 5.10 | 3.41 |
| Voluntary..... | 4.45 | 3.71 | 2.38 | 1.31 |
| Discharges..... | 0.52 | 0.46 | 0.30 | 0.18 |
| Lay-offs..... | 0.74 | 0.70 | 1.61 | 1.61 |
| Military..... | 1.26 | 1.29 | 0.67 | 0.19 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 0.14 | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.12 |
| Voluntary separations in selected industries: | | | | |
| Aircraft..... | 3.86 | 3.69 | 2.82 | 2.44 |
| Shipbuilding..... | 6.98 | 4.49 | 3.25 | 1.93 |
| Machine tools..... | 3.28 | 2.35 | 2.48 | 1.77 |

¹ Manufacturing concerns included in this industry were reclassified as of January 1943. Source: BLS.

EMPLOYMENT BY SEX

Metal Products Industries¹ 6-month comparison



Percentage Distribution of Wage Earners by Sex

| | Feb. 1943 | Sept. 1942 | Feb. 1943 | Sept. 1942 |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Male | | Female |
| Total..... | 77.4 | 83.4 | 22.6 | 16.6 |
| Iron and steel products (except machinery)..... | 79.8 | 84.0 | 20.2 | 16.0 |
| Nonferrous metal products..... | 71.3 | 73.3 | 28.7 | 28.7 |
| Electrical machinery..... | 67.8 | 65.3 | 32.4 | 34.7 |
| Machinery (except electrical)..... | 85.9 | 91.8 | 14.1 | 8.2 |
| Automobile and automobile equipment..... | 85.0 | 91.8 | 15.0 | 8.2 |
| Transportation equipment..... | 92.8 | 98.0 | 7.2 | 4.0 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 58.9 | 65.2 | 41.1 | 34.8 |

¹ The industries exclude aircraft, shipbuilding and government-owned ordnance plants and navy yards. The basic ferrous and nonferrous metal producing industries are excluded.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

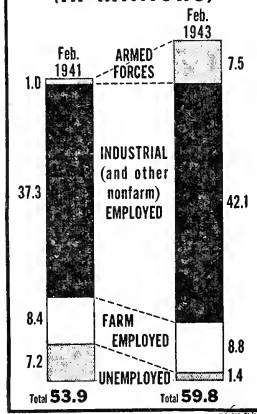


| | Jan. 1943 | Dec. 1942 | Jan. 1943 | Jan. 1941 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | (Thousands of persons) | | |
| Total all agencies ¹ | 2,862 | 2,811 | 1,703 | 1,151 |
| War Department..... | 1,285 | 1,257 | 630 | 204 |
| Navy Department..... | 580 | 560 | 328 | 178 |

¹ Total civilian employment in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. Source: Civil Service Commission.

War Facts are assembled by Program Progress Branch, Division of Information, WPB

U.S. MANPOWER (in millions)



Publications may have maps or proofs of "War Facts" statistical charts.

INDICES OF PROGRAM PROGRESS

| | Jan. 1943 | Jan. 1942 |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | November 1941=100 |
| Munitions production..... | 457 | 163 |
| War construction..... | 198 | 109 |
| Total war output..... | 341 | 135 |

WAR CONSTRUCTION

| | June 1940-Jan. 31, 1943 | (Millions of dollars) |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Government-financed: | | |
| Commitments for nonindustrial construction..... | \$15,957 | |
| Commitments for industrial facilities expansion..... | 14,019 | |

PROGRAM—COMMITMENTS—EXPENDITURES

Cumulative From June 1940

| | Feb. 28, 1943 | Jan. 31, 1943 |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | (Billions of dollars) |
| War Program..... | \$239.0 | \$238.4 |
| Commitments..... | (1) 24 | \$190.1 |
| Expenditures..... | 80.5 | 74.5 |

War Expenditures—Monthly and Daily

| | Feb. 1943 | Jan. 1943 |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| | | (Millions of dollars) |
| Expenditures..... | \$8,081 | \$8,254 |
| Number of days..... | 24 | 26 |
| Daily rate..... | 253.4 | 240.5 |

¹ Not available. ² Preliminary.

For additional information on Indices of Program Progress and War Construction, see Victory, March 17, 1943, p. 322; for Program Commitments—Expenditures, see issue of March 23, 1943, p. 338.

War Production

War Workers Honored For Production Ideas

157 From 18 States Win Awards for Suggestions

One hundred and fifty-seven war workers from 18 States, ranging from Massachusetts to California, including nine women, this week were named by War Production Drive Headquarters as winners of national honors for suggestions that increase and improve production. Certificates of Individual Production Merit were awarded to 53 production soldiers and Letters of Honorable Mention to 104 others.

Thirty-seven of these suggestions, which can be statistically measured, alone save 176,000 man-hours annually. Others will reduce the time to perform an operation, but cannot be accurately measured in man-hours. The list also includes suggestions which effect important savings of materials.

Both AFL and CIO unions participated in the work of plant committees which submitted the March awards. Labor-Management Committees with AFL representation contributed 53 suggestions, and joint committees with CIO representation sent in 63 ideas. Altogether, 44 Labor-Management Committees share these latest honors.

"Blue shirt" workers dominate the awards with 112, as compared with less than half that number of awards going to professional employees, including engineers and laboratory technicians.

HOSIERY REGULATION IN EFFECT GRADUALLY

A plan to put the rayon hosiery regulation into effect gradually over a three-month period so that sellers and manufacturers can adjust their operations to the requirements for marking the quality and prices on stockings was announced last week by the Office of Price Administration.

The dollars and cents ceiling prices for Grade A hosiery will go into effect on April 15, as originally announced, but sellers will be given an additional period in which to sell at Grade A prices hosiery now in stock which may fail to meet Grade A requirements. An appropriate amendment will be made to the regulation to provide these changes.

Kid Salvage



Kid Salvage, a regular feature offered weekly in mat form, is designed to further the Scrap Drive.

SMALLER WAR PLANT ACTIVITIES SHUFFLED

WPB Chairman Nelson last week transferred the Smaller War Plants Division of WPB to the Smaller War Plants Corporation. The order transferred the administrative activities formerly rendered the division and corporation by WPB, in Washington and the field, to the corporation.

Mr. Nelson retained general supervision over the Vice Chairman for Smaller War Plants in respect to policy determinations and his activities as deputy to the Chairman. He kept also authority with respect to the composition of the Board of Directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, the certification to Government procurement officers of the competency of the corporation to perform specific contracts, and power to assign priorities and make allocations.

JANUARY STEEL SCRAP ALMOST FILLS QUOTA

Shipments of iron and steel scrap to consuming mills during January totaled 2,078,000 net tons, or approximately 16 percent of the 13,000,000-ton quota for the first half of this year.

These shipments compare with 2,398,000 net tons for December and represent a decline of 320,000 tons, or 13 percent.

More Batteries May Be Made for Farm Radios

Rescheduling Depends On Lag in Other Battery Production

Some measure of relief in the current farm radio battery shortage can be anticipated through readjustment and rescheduling of battery production, WPB said last week, if a temporary lag in other battery requirements will permit a transfer of facilities and materials to production of farm radio batteries.

As many as one-third of the farm battery radios in some sections have been silenced because of a lack of batteries. Even the extension of rural electrification on a large scale during the last decade has not diminished the total demand for and use of farm battery radios. Replacements of battery sets by electric sets in areas supplied with electric power have not matched the increased use of battery types in unelectrified regions.

Aggravating this increased demand for farm radio batteries has been the increased time of operation of farm sets during the last 2 years. An increase in average daily listening time from 3 to 5 hours has been reported, intensifying the need for radio batteries and at the same time imposing an additional drain on them. War, weather, and farm informational news have accounted for increased use. In addition, increasing farm income has resulted in a greater volume of purchases of battery-type radios.

Diversions of materials to war-essential uses has largely accounted for decreased production of radio batteries. Shortages of materials and facilities for civilian production have held radio battery production down to a monthly rate of less than 200,000 during the last several months.

It is estimated that battery radios on farms have increased in number from a pre-war 2,200,000 to a present total of 3,200,000. Pre-war production of radio batteries approximated 4,500,000 sets of batteries, sufficient to supply about two sets of batteries per year per radio.

Even return to production on a pre-war scale—utterly impossible at present—would not meet this year's battery demand on the basis of two-battery-sets-per-radio annually. As one step to improve the situation, a WPB order has prohibited the production of batteries for portable radios, thus conserving materials for farm radio batteries.

War Rationing

OPA Order Temporarily Ends Rationing of Dried Fruits

Point Values for Juices Are Lowered On Table Governing April Buying

As announced previously, consumers have an April allotment of 48 points per person, represented by blue stamps lettered D, E, and F in War Ration Book Two. The A, B, and C blue stamps expire at midnight, March 31. Since the D, E, and F stamps became valid on March 25, both March and April stamps can be used over the next three days to buy processed foods at the new point values.

OPA officials described the first month of operations under the new program as a "shake-down" period during which the accuracy of the best available information on supplies, distribution, and consumer preferences was given a working test. The changes are intended to iron out the inequalities that were shown to be present. This flexibility, which is inherent in the point system, will be employed in the future as often as necessary to keep consumer demand in step with available supplies. Wherever and whenever possible, officials said, processed foods rationing will be liberalized but, they cautioned, it may also become necessary to tighten up the rations if the paramount demands of war so require.

Dried Fruits Moved Slowly

All dried and dehydrated fruits were removed temporarily from rationing, and point values of all fruit and vegetable juices and dehydrated soups were lowered sharply in the first revision of point values under the Office of Price Administration's processed foods rationing program announced this week.

The new official table of point values for processed foods for the month of April became effective Monday, March 29, coinciding with the start of meat-fats rationing.

Point values of more than a half-dozen items, including applesauce, peaches, pineapple, and canned fresh lima beans, are raised from their March levels. Apple juice is taken off the ration list.

Explaining the removal of dried fruits from rationing for the time being, OPA officials pointed out that those now on the market are all from last season's

pack with some 1941 fruit still left in inventories. The high values first established reflected the national supply picture accurately. However, all reports from the trade during March indicated that distribution in retail stores was extremely spotty, with some stores having little or none, while others had an abundance, and that dried fruits were moving very slowly. A reduction from 20 points to 12 points a pound on March 11 stimulated sales somewhat but did not result in a really substantial improvement. With warm weather returning, OPA officials decided to make dried fruits "point free" and thus to eliminate any possibility of spoilage. When the new pack begins to flow and the distribution picture improves, consideration will be given once again to setting point values for dried fruits.

Fruit and vegetable juices were lowered all along the line in order to stimulate sales of these products. Sales of the usually popular 46-ounce can sizes were reported virtually at a standstill with the movement in a ratio of about one to ten of the smaller size cans. About two-thirds of the pack of fruit and vegetable juices is commonly put up in this size container. Therefore, a larger proportionate point reduction was made in this large size can than in the smaller sizes.

Soup Points Lowered

All available information indicated that sales of dehydrated soups had slowed down substantially under the first scale of point values. To speed up the movement, the point prices were cut in half.

JANUARY FAT SALVAGE UP 900,000 POUNDS

Collections of waste kitchen fats from the Nation's households during the month of January increased nearly 900,000 pounds over the preceding month, although falling far short of the monthly quota of 16,667,000 pounds. It was announced by Paul C. Cabot, Director of the WPB salvage division.

Industrial Food Users Affected by Orders

OPA, Agriculture Announcements Directed To Quantity Buyers

Further clarification of food rationing orders came from two quarters last week. The Department of Agriculture announced that industrial consumers of rationed fats and oils who intend to use these commodities for experimental or pharmaceutical purposes, must apply for ration certificates to cover their needs. Simultaneously the Office of Price Administration indicated that under the new meats and fats rationing program industrial users will be allotted approximately 70 percent of the total poundage used by them in corresponding periods in 1942.

The OPA also called the attention of meat dealers to the necessity of rendering point invoices along with their customary dollar and cents invoices for rationed products sold. Two suggestions were offered by the OPA on these invoices. It was suggested that dealers billing dollars and cents on broad page invoices, have two additional columns imprinted on the invoice. The first of these additional columns would be for point value; the other for point totals.

In the announcement indicating the amount of food available to industrial users, the OPA also made it known that wholesalers will be given working inventories of rationed foods amounting to better than a two-week supply of fresh and frozen meats, and a greater quantity of rationed items which turn over more slowly.

At the same time the OPA made it clear that allotments of food to restaurants will be such that a person who eats only in restaurants will receive the same quantities of meat, cheeses, fats, oils, butter and canned fish as is allotted to people eating at home. While the OPA policy is to make the per person allowances of restaurant eaters and home eaters as nearly equal as possible, the procedure restaurants will follow in obtaining rationed commodities necessarily differs from that which applies to home consumers.

The OPA also pointed out last week that consumers who have surrendered ration coupons for shoes which are defective and cannot be repaired, can replace these shoes without a loss of ration currency.

Restrictions on Oil Allowed to Expire

Order on Nonheating Fuel Runs Out; Stove Rules Set

Orders restricting consumption of fuel oil for nonheating purposes by commercial and industrial consumers and by governmental agencies in the eastern seaboard shortage area are being allowed to expire April 1, according to a joint statement issued last week by the Petroleum Administrator for War and the Office of Price Administration. At the same time the OPA broadened the list of those eligible to apply for ration certificates to purchase coal-burning stoves.

Under the original restrictions on the use of fuel oil for nonheating purposes, only the most essential industries were allowed to obtain their full requirements during the first 3 months of 1943. Included in the preferred group were food processing plants, transportation facilities and the like. Hospitals were also in this group. Less essential consumers were cut 40 percent.

In their joint statement Petroleum Administrator Ickes and Price Administrator Brown declared:

"Although the fuel oil situation continues to be serious and the long-term prospects for consumers remain the same, it is now possible to reduce the fuel oil consumption of industrial and commercial consumers in a more orderly manner. The campaign to convert facilities of the establishments affected to other fuels will continue with each plant being considered separately and the feasibility of conversion established by an engineering survey. Conversions on the East Coast today have reduced consumption over 100,000 barrels per day."

OIL SHIPPING GRANTED COST EXTENSION

Secretary of Commerce Jones announced last week that Defense Supplies Corporation, an RFC Agency, would continue for a period of 3 months—until July 1—to absorb the extraordinary costs incurred in shipping kerosene into the North Atlantic States in steel drums. Authorizations heretofore issued to the oil companies for the shipment of kerosene in drums have contained a condition that, in order to obtain compensation for extraordinary costs from Defense Supplies Corporation, shipments must be made prior to April 1.

Rationing Reminders

FOODS

Meats, fats, oils, cheeses, canned fish.—Rationing of these foods began March 29. Official lists of point values were made public last week. During the first four weekly periods, red stamps from War Ration Book Two become valid as follows: A stamps, March 29; B stamps, April 4; C stamps, April 11; D stamps, April 18. Each set is worth 16 points. Validity runs to April 30.

Poultry, game, and fresh fish will not be rationed. 250 varieties of rare or perishable cheese are excluded from rationing.

Sugar—Stamp No. 12 from Book One became valid March 16 for five pounds, which must last through the end of May, a period of 11 weeks.

Coffee—Stamp No. 26 is valid for one pound through April 25, a period of five weeks.

Canned goods and related food items are covered by blue coupons lettered D, E, and F, a total of 48 points for the month of April.

FUEL OIL

Period 5 coupons are valid in all zones. In the 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, No. 5 coupons are worth 10 gallons for Class I users; 100 gallons for Class II users. In 13 Midwestern States Class I No. 5 coupons are worth 11 gallons; Class II are worth 110 gallons, except in Southern Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, and all of Kentucky where Class I coupons are worth 10 gallons and Class II 100 gallons. The value of coupons in Washington and Oregon remains at 10 gallons for Class I users; at 100 gallons for Class II users.

Zone A: Period 4 coupon expires April 17.

Zone B: Period 4 coupon expires April 12.

Zones C and D: Period 4 coupon expires April 6.

Householders are cautioned to preserve the identity stub of their heating ration as it will be required when next winter's rations are issued.

GASOLINE

"B" and "C" coupons expire according to dates indicated on individual books.

A-5 coupons became valid for three gallons March 22. Their valid period has been extended from two to four months. This extension will have the effect of limiting motorists who have no occupational use for their cars to 90 miles a month. Car owners in the East will be eligible for supplemental rations for necessary driving to and from work, or in connection with work. However, they must first form a car club to carry three or more persons to work regularly.

Farmers may obtain gasoline for their tractors, engines, and other nonhighway equipment for a period of six months instead of three.

Virtually all types of installation, maintenance, and repair service on essential nonportable goods are now eligible for "C" rations.

TIRES

Inspection deadline for "A" motorists is March 31.

Owners of passenger cars and commercial vehicles using tires smaller than 7.50 x 20, may get their casings recapped with reclaimed rubber camelback without applying to their local War Price and Rationing Boards for certificates.

A driver with a mileage rating of more than 240 miles monthly may get new casings of the lower qualities—Grade II—when he needs replacements. Previously only those with monthly mileages over 560 could get new tires. Motorists with mileage ratings between 560 and 1,000 monthly—who until now have been eligible for new casings in the lower quality bracket only—will be able to get the Grade I tires which previously were reserved for cars with a ration of 1,000 miles or more a month.

Certificates for tires and tubes hereafter may be used at any time convenient to the holder.

Farm tractor and implement tires will be recapped only with a material made almost entirely of reclaimed rubber, and replacements will not be issued for tires that are recappable. Tire dealers or persons selling or servicing farm equipment who need rear-wheel tractor tires to serve their customers will be able to get stocks for this purpose.

SHOES

Stamp No. 17 in War Ration Book One is valid for one pair of shoes through June 15. Certain types of shoes are not rationed.

War Wages and Labor

Board Reaffirms Wage Policy; Little Steel Formula Upheld

NWLB Majority Denies Petition to Scrap 15 Percent Wage Increase Program

The National War Labor Board reaffirmed its wage stabilization policy last week when a majority of the Board voted to deny the AFL members' petition that the Little Steel formula be scrapped.

The proposal to "increase the allowance for maladjustments or cost of living from 15 percent to a new realistic figure based upon the actual cost of living for the workers" was voted down eight to four, industry and public members constituting the majority.

Robert Watt, AFL member of the Board, seconded by Emil Rieve, CIO representative, said the labor members would "of course, accept the majority decision as their democratic responsibility in this sort of a democratic Board," reserving their "right to continue the fight."

Results of Board discussion of the AFL petition were announced by Chairman Davis at a press conference in which labor, industry, and public members of the Board participated.

Over-all Policy Emphasized

Chairman Davis emphasized the connection between the Board's 15-percent cost-of-living allowance and the over-all governmental policy of economic stabilization, including price stabilization.

"That policy has been successful enough so as to afford no warrant for a change of the cost-of-living allowance at this time," Chairman Davis said. "I think it must be obvious to anyone that if that policy breaks down, or if there is any radical change in it which results in substantial increases in the cost of living, then that will have to be taken into account by the War Labor Board in its application of the wage policy."

Dean Morse stated: "It is the position of the public members of the Board that if the only grounds for asking for a wage increase are the grounds that the cost of living has risen above the 15 percent formula, we do not propose to vote for an increase on those grounds."

"Now, if the time comes when the other agencies of the Government fail to control the cost of living with the result that

the cost of living reaches a point where labor cannot maintain a decent standard of living necessary to maintain maximum production, then I will vote to break that ceiling. But that will be only after other agencies of the Government have failed to carry out their job. I am not going to make their work an impossible one by breaking that formula until they have had ample time and opportunity to check the increase in the cost of living. And the fact that, as some leaders of labor are telling me, the cost of living has come up 7 percent above 15 percent is not an argument sufficient in weight, in my judgment, to break that formula yet."

Mr. Morse added: "To the extent that a difference of opinion exists within the ranks of the public members of the Board it is to be found in, perhaps, a difference in emphasis, a difference in weight given to our decisions to inequities, inequalities, substandard wages, and to aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

"Take Home" Wages

Roger D. Lapham, as spokesman for the employer members of the Board, stated that the increased weekly take-home pay of workers was one reason why employer members voted against a change in the 15 percent formula. "Since the cost of living has advanced only approximately 20 percent since January 1941 and actual earnings have increased more than 50 percent in the same period—actual earnings being the take-home—the workers of this country still have a cushion of more than 30 percent to draw upon before they will be called upon to make any real sacrifice on account of increased costs of living."

Mr. Watt objected to employer members' "new premise of a take-home wage." He added the hope that in the days "when we will be working 20 and 25 hours a week . . . as much consideration will be given . . . to 'take-home' wages as is being given now."

In acting on the AFL members' petition, the Board unanimously decided to

further define its wage policy, which recognizes the existence of inequalities, substandard wages, and the need to aid in the better prosecution of the war.

Maintenance Clause Adapted

A special type of union security has been directed by the Board in the case of four companies operating fleets of ore boats on the Great Lakes. In writing the majority opinion on the case last week, Dr. Frank P. Graham, public member, explained the transposition of the standard maintenance of membership clause into "a provision for the maintenance of a freely established proportion of union membership adapted to industrial relations on the sea."

The Board order provided that the proportion of members of the union at the close of the last season or the proportion of the members of the union established respectively for each company 30 days after the opening of the coming season, whichever proportion is greater, shall be maintained as a minimum for that company for the term of the contract. During those 30 days no old employee and no new employee must join the union to get a job. Above that voluntary established proportion, the company may select any qualified seaman without regard to his membership or nonmembership in any union.

Wage Awards Made

A demand by the United Brick and Clay Workers of America, AFL, for wage increases for approximately 4,500 employees of 15 companies manufacturing clay sewer pipes was rejected last week by the NWLB.

The Board majority accepted the unanimous recommendations of a panel, which found that increases already granted to hourly workers amounted to 17 percent above January 1, 1941, rates and that the company had also fulfilled its obligations under the "Little Steel" formula to piece workers.

A board of arbitration award providing a general 9 cents per hour increase for approximately 13,000 employees of the Chicago Surface Lines, a group of four Chicago street railway companies, was approved last week by the NWLB. The employees are members of Division 241, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL.

The Board found that the arbitration award was consistent with its wage stabilization program, the only issue before the Board.

War Prices and Rents

New OPA Actions Strengthen Food Price Structure

Regulation Sets Retail Prices For Seven Fresh Vegetables

Several important orders relating to the prices of foods—one of the largest items in the family budget—were issued last week by the OPA. Most of them will not affect consumer prices as they involve only adjustments and clarifications, and the correction of certain inequalities in the price structure, but their general purpose—to stabilize this price structure and make it workable—makes them important to everyone who deals with food, from the grower to the housewife.

The seven fresh vegetables recently frozen in price by the OPA—cabbages, carrots, lettuce, peas, snap beans, spinach and tomatoes—have now been placed under fixed mark-up regulations at the retail level. This should not mean any appreciable change in actual retail prices, but OPA said it may result in reductions in some areas. At the processors' level, maximum prices per dozen cans were set for the 1943 pack of peas, and similar pricing will be established soon for the 1943 packs of tomatoes, corn, and beans. The retail level, where prices are set under mark-up regulations, will not be influenced by these maximums, as the Department of Agriculture's program provides for absorbing the canners' added raw materials costs.

Egg Prices Modified

In three separate rulings, OPA took hominy out of the regulation setting prices for products made by a dry corn milling process and put it under the general price regulation at levels of March 1942, exempted from price control choice soybeans specially cleaned for use in the production of food products (such as salted soybeans) not involving the extraction of soybean oil, and brought under the wheat flour regulation two more types of sellers of flour below the retail level.

Several changes were made in the regulation setting maximum prices for eggs, most of them dealing with sales of shell eggs or egg products to Government agencies, but not with sales in retail

stores. These changes, and the new ruling that the three-percent transportation tax cannot be used in calculation of butter ceilings, will have very little effect on the consumer. New processor ceilings on canned eastern and gulf oysters will result, when supplemented by fixed mark-ups at wholesale and retail, in an increase of about two cents per can to the housewife.

To avert increased consumer costs of commercially processed foods, OPA has fixed producers' ceiling prices of packers' tin cans at levels that have prevailed in general for the past three years, and has announced it will soon set maximum prices for wide-mouthed glass containers as well. Stabilization of container prices is considered an important aid in maintaining present ceilings on processed foods, as an OPA study of canners' costs showed that container costs in 1941 ran between 15 and 30 percent of canners' total operating costs.

Lamb and mutton, vinegar-cured herring, and frozen fish were affected by three OPA orders issued last week. Invoice requirements for wholesale sellers of lamb and mutton were relaxed somewhat, retail ceilings for frozen fish were brought under the fixed mark-up price regulation, and a method was established under which sellers of vinegar-cured herring can determine maximum prices even if they did not sell their product, in the basic price period, in the types of containers for which OPA has already set maximums.

Fertilizers Priced

A representative group of agricultural liming materials producers, dealers, and trade association men met in Washington last week with OPA officials to discuss a forthcoming regulation. All phases of production costs, bagging, methods of sale, and delivery problems were discussed, but no final decision was reached on ceiling prices or details of the pending regulation. OPA emphasized that the meeting was designed only to obtain the views of the industry, so

that these views may be given full consideration when the new order is drawn up.

As agriculture liming materials and fertilizers are vitally important to the farmer, OPA moved to correct price inequalities in mixed fertilizers, superphosphate, and potash. Maximum prices to dealers and consumers were modified in certain localities and under particular conditions, and specific maximum prices, uniform to all sellers at each producing point in the United States, were set for all grades of superphosphate.

NO BIG PRICE CHANGE FOR COTTON TEXTILES

Manufacturers of cotton textiles were assured last week that OPA is not planning any general price reduction in that field. Bernard F. Haley, Director of OPA's Textile, Leather and Apparel Price Division, told the industry that ceiling prices have been established for the bulk of the products of the cotton textile mills, and, although it may be necessary to revise certain individual prices up or down, no general revision is being planned.

Profitable operation of the industry is essential, he said, if we are to get maximum production of textiles so urgently needed for military and civilian purposes. And since the price of cotton is rising and manufacturers are facing other increased costs, due to greater labor turn-over and the extension of the 48-hour week, textile prices in a few instances may have to be increased. But, in general, OPA intends to do all it can to keep cotton textile prices at their present general levels.

Manufacturers of fine cotton goods have been given an additional 30 days during which they may deliver at old ceiling prices "unlisted military fabrics" sold under Government contracts. By extending from March 24 to April 24 the conditions which were to apply to sales and deliveries of these fabrics, OPA will be able to examine further the details of construction of cloth submitted, and establish special ceiling prices for such fabrics. A large number of civilian fabric constructions have been submitted, and it will require some time to determine cents per yard maximums.

Chestnut extract, which is derived from the wood of the domestic chestnut tree and is essential in the tanning of heavy leather, has been put under a separate regulation, with dollars and cents ceilings generally reflecting prices quoted in January 1942.

Sale of Used Refrigerators Modified Under New Rules

OPA Regulations Also Change Price Of Aluminum Alloys, Silver

Thousands of used refrigerators that have been held in dealers' stocks since May 1942 are expected to be released to the public as a result of a new OPA regulation. The new regulation liberalizes the guaranty provisions for used refrigerators, shortening the guaranty period to 90 days, and allows dealers to charge the same prices for these 90-day-guaranty models that they formerly charged for models guaranteed for a full year.

The purpose of this order, OPA said, is to assist dealers in repairing and selling used mechanical refrigerators. Shortages of manpower and materials have kept frozen in dealers' stocks many refrigerators that could otherwise be repaired and sold.

Private Owners Controlled

Guaranties may still be given for one year, but in these instances \$5 may be added to the listed ceiling price for 1939 and 1940 models, and \$10 may be added to the ceiling price for 1938 or earlier models. Reconditioning standards have been modified to assist dealers in meeting them and to make elaborate testing equipment unnecessary, and this change is expected to make it easier for small repair shops to recondition used refrigerators. In place of the previous 21 points specifying requirements and procedures of repair there are now just four general points; these relate only to performance, equipment and refinishing. The general aim has been to give the reconditioner the greatest possible leeway, so as to assist him in meeting manpower and material shortages.

Realizing that in some areas of acute shortage private owners have been selling used refrigerators at exorbitant prices, OPA extended price controls to cover sales by individual householders. Similar action was taken last summer in the regulation of used typewriter prices, and more recently in regulating sales of used vacuum cleaners. Used washing machine prices will soon be regulated in similar fashion.

In cooperation with arrangements of the WPB to increase the supply of aluminum aircraft alloys, OPA changed

its price regulation for aluminum scrap and secondary aluminum ingot to permit secondary smelters—in strictly defined instances—to pay baling and briquetting premiums for three grades of plant scrap and to add one-half cent per pound to their maximum prices for ingot made from the same scrap. This amendment will enable secondary smelters, acting under specific authorization by WPB in buying scrap, to pay the same price for it that primary producers would pay.

The ferrous forging industry, a huge industry whose products are found in almost every essential war weapon, has been brought under a separate price regulation tailored to meet its particular practices and problems. Purpose of this order, which, incidentally, does not change current price levels as previously established by OPA, is to facilitate pricing procedures at the October 1941 level, stabilize prices, and eliminate much of the previously required "paper work." Also issued last week was a definition to enable sellers of products containing gray iron castings to determine easily how their products should be priced.

Maximum Prices Set

The Office announced that maximum prices of 12 specified lines of finished silverware and other articles containing newly mined domestic silver may be increased by 36 cents for each troy ounce of fine silver the article contains. The order covers maximum prices for manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, and the following lines containing silver are affected: silverware, jewelry, ecclesiastical ware, jewelry findings, insignia, fountain pens, mechanical pencils, watch cases, mirrors, tinsel, zippers, and eye glass and spectacle frames and mountings.

Price increases to the public on the 12 lines affected will vary, depending on the net content of silver, but it is estimated that retail prices for most of the articles will average between 10 and 15 percent higher.

Price Rise Halted

Runaway price advances during the last 4 months for logs and "bolts," basic raw material for lumber and lumber products, were halted by the OPA when a single price control, reflecting September-October 1942 prices, was extended to cover all logs and "bolts" not covered by other price regulations. In taking this step, OPA explained that indirect control—placing ceilings on lumber and other products manufactured from logs and bolts—had failed, and that unless ceilings were imposed immediately the aggravated price situation threatened to imperil all lumber price ceilings. A serious threat had been caused by advances of as much as 125 percent in log prices since October.

New ceilings were established last week for "general manager" grain doors and for several hundred coarse paper products. A new special formula for computing labor costs was given to producers of vulcanized vegetable oil products, so that they may determine maximum prices for new products requiring special hand labor.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS TO BE IMPROVED

Steps were taken last week to improve the quality of containers used for overseas shipment of military and lend-lease products. A new booklet, "Manual for Inspection of Damaged Shipments," issued by the Container Coordinating Committee of the war procurement agencies, is to be used by receivers and field representatives of the war procurement agencies, War Shipping Administration, and foreign governments when they prepare reports on damages to shipments of war materials and lend-lease supplies. The information obtained will be used to improve containers so that products will arrive at point of destination with minimum damage.

Report forms have been issued by most of the procurement agencies for reporting damaged shipments. The committee urged receivers and field men to report damages promptly, whether in transit, at destination, or at intermediate point, in accordance with the instructions outlined in the manual, adding that "the successful prosecution of the war depends in large measure upon the arrival of supplies and material in usable condition." Copies of the booklet can be obtained from the Container Coordinating Committee, or from any of the cooperating agencies.

NEW WPB REGULATIONS

Issued 1 to March 27. Compiled especially for Victory Bulletin by Paul C. Hamilton of the War Production Board.

For prices, in future these listings should be addressed to P. Hamilton Campbell, Chief, Field Service Section, 3201 Building 2, Washington, D. C. Telephone, REpublic 7290, Extension 3969.

| Order No. | Modification | Title | Abstract of priorities action | P11 forms | Issued effective | Expires | Federal Registration | Division | Administrator |
|-----------|------------------|---|--|----------------|------------------|---------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| L-3-a | Amended | Gravel and gravel processing equipment | Controls production, sale, and distribution. | 3-26-43 | 3-26-43 | 3-26-43 | 3-26-43 | Trade | S. K. Wood, 3704. |
| L-7-d | Amended | Priming for mechanical refrigerators | Establishes production schedule; specifies type of iron, P.D. cast and have venturing process restrictions on form and size for various items. | 439, 451, 823. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | Consumer's Durables Goods | P. M. Mirelli, 3261. |
| L-9-a | Amended | Kitchen, household, miscellaneous articles | Amends manufacturing restrictions on numerous items. | 3-26-43 | 3-26-43 | 3-26-43 | 3-26-43 | Consumer's Durables Goods | A. F. Bisgood, 3872. |
| L-10 | Amended | Aluminum equipment | Permits increase in contents of turkey and poultry breeding flocks. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | Chemicals | J. B. Patton, 3962. |
| L-12b | Amended | Industrial and commercial equipment | Permits increase in schedules of required specifications. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | General Industrial Equipment | F. B. Millham, 7269. |
| L-12c | Schedule I | Water drinking coolers | Establishes production specification on types, sizes, capacities, and materials. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-12d | Schedule II | Refrigeration condensing coils | Establishes production specifications on types, sizes, and materials. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-12e | Schedule III | Refrigeration compressors | Establishes production specifications according to use. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-12f | Schedule IV | Refrigeration valves, fittings, accessories, and walk-in refrigerated equipment | Establishes production specifications on use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-12g | Schedule V | Commercial rock and walk-in refrigerated equipment | Establishes production specifications on sizes and use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-12h | Schedule VI | Refrigerant and service equipment | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-12i | Amended | Refrigerant and service equipment | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-14a | Amended | Laboratory equipment | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-14b | Amended | Plastic machine equipment | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-18 | Amended | Men's work clothing | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-21a | Amended | Consumers' goods investigations | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-24 | Amended | Men's work clothing | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-27a | Amended | Men's work clothing | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| M-21-a | Amended | Iron and steel | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| M-31 | Amended | Agave fiber, etc. | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| M-151 | Amended | Thermoplastic | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| M-168 | Amended | Petroleum sulfonates | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| M-285 | Amended | Mineral oil polymers | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| M-296 | Amended | Ferrocolumbium | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| P-35 | Amended | Construction | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| P-35-b | Amended | Construction | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| P-73 | Amended | Non-ferrous smelters and refineries | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| P-9-c | Amended | Non-ferrous smelters and refineries | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| T-1 | Interpretation 2 | Contracted shipment | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| L-1-c | Amended | Electric, gas, water, and steam utilities—make risks | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |
| U-2 | Amended | Communications | Establishes production specifications for use of metal. | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | 3-27-43 | | |

Housing and Construction.

Blandford Announces Progress Of War Housing Construction

79,800 Units Completed, 109,200 Started
During First Two Months of 1943

During the first two months of this year 79,800 war housing units were completed and 109,200 were started, National Housing Administrator Blandford announced. These figures include both privately financed and Government financed construction for war workers. Private building, in the two months, completed 23,000 units and started 17,200.

Construction of war housing is carried out under local quotas established by the NHA on the basis of labor migration data supplied by the War Manpower Commission and no new housing is authorized in localities where the WMC finds in-migration of war labor unnecessary or sufficient accommodations available. Occupancy of such housing projects is restricted to eligible war workers as defined by the NHA in consultation with the WPB and the WMC.

Private Construction Scheduled

In developing its local war housing quotas, NHA schedules privately financed construction, if the units can be permanently absorbed by the community and if private builders can meet necessary wartime requirements. If private financing cannot handle the job because of occupancy conditions or temporary construction, NHA specifies Government financing, and the projects are built by private contractors under Government contract.

By the end of February, private builders had completed about 192,000 units, had another 73,000 under construction and another 150,000 scheduled for early starting. Of the latter, all but a few thousand have already been programmed for specific localities, and priorities are available for qualified projects.

The \$400 Million

Administrator Blandford said the recent amendments to the National Housing Act will make insured financing available for about 90,000 more privately built war housing units. These are the amendments just voted by Congress and approved by President Roosevelt; they increase FHA's war housing mortgage insurance authorization by \$400,000,000

and extend FHA's authority to insure such mortgages from July 1, 1943, to July 1, 1944.

The \$400,000,000 increase was requested by the NHA to assure adequate financing arrangements for the private units still to be started under the current NHA war housing program. On March 1, about 150,000 privately financed family units were still to be started under that program, and about 110,000 of these still required financing arrangements. As approximately 85 percent of all private war housing is covered by FHA insurance, the \$400,000,000 increase will provide for the financing of about 900,000 of these.

Mr. Blandford emphasized that the increase in FHA's insurance authorization relates, however, only to the financing of NHA's current program, not to any new program. Estimates made by the WMC are now being analyzed by the NHA to determine what additional war housing construction will be required to meet further in-migrant housing needs after July 1.

Divert Materials

The War Production Board explained that in curtailing less essential construction it has been trying to divert into channels which will contribute directly to winning the war the vast amounts of material and labor which formerly had been expended in the large public and private construction programs.

If these nonmilitary and nonessential construction projects had not been halted, the aggregate demand of the projects for materials, labor, transportation, and technical and engineering services would have been so great as not only to jeopardize various military and essential civilian production programs but to have forced behind schedule such critically essential war projects as the rubber program, the high-octane gasoline program, the aluminum and steel expansion programs, and the aviation program.

Among the types of projects which often divert materials, equipment, and manpower from direct war work, and

which have been ordered deferred until after the war are highways, waterworks, sewage, housing, hospitals, schools, office buildings, flood control, river and harbor improvements, irrigation projects, recreation, and other similar works. Many civil improvements which were justified in depression days were found to be totally unwarranted in wartime, and were ordered deferred. Industrial construction was closely screened and where projects imposed conflicting demands on the war effort they were deferred.

In all cases the criterion for approval of construction has been basically that of essentiality to the war program. If the work is necessary, it is approved; if it is unnecessary, it is disapproved. In applying the criterion, no narrow definition of essentiality has been used. Each project is examined in the light of its individual contribution.

Most parts of the construction industry not already exempt from price control will soon be removed from regulation, Price Administrator Brown announced.

Pointing out that most of the industry is now active in military construction and other Government building activities which have been exempt from regulation, Mr. Brown said a specific regulation over the entire construction field is no longer necessary. Wartime limitations on civilian construction and the drastic decline of contracting activity have almost completely eliminated the need for price control.

Certain construction activities which are factors in the preservation of rent ceilings (such as repair and maintenance services) will remain under the control of other price measures. The prices of materials purchased by the construction industry will also remain subject to applicable price regulations.

WPB REVOCATION ORDERS LISTED

The following War Production Board Orders were revoked on the following dates:

March 24—M-273-a, Cattle hide leather, etc.

March 25—L-50, Communications; M-83, Teak.

March 26—E-5, Gages, etc.; M-86, Canned foods; M-86-a, Canned foods; M-86-b, Canned foods; M-86-c, Canned foods; M-98, Raw sugar; M-98-a, Raw sugar; M-111, Tea; M-111-a, Tea; M-111-b, Tea; M-111-c, Tea; M-111-d, Tea; M-111-e, Tea; M-127, Spices; M-127-a, Spices; M-127-b, Spices; M-205, Dried fruits; M-205-a, Dried fruit; M-237a, Canned foods; M-259, Cream; M-267, Butter; P-158, Loggers and producers, M. R. & O. March 30—M-119, Rubber sealed closures, etc.

Appointments, Resignations

AMBASSADORS NAMED TO 8 REPUBLICS

The Senate last week confirmed the nominations of eight U. S. Ambassadors to American countries. They were: Guatemala—BOAZ LONG; Ecuador—ROBERT M. SCOTTEN; Costa Rica—FAY A. DESPOTES; El Salvador—WALTER THURSTON; Nicaragua—JAMES B. STEWART; Honduras—JOHN D. ERWIN; Dominican Republic—AVRA M. WARREN; Haiti—JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE.

The Senate also confirmed two nominations to the Department of Justice—TOM C. CLARK of Texas as assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, and HUGH B. COX as assistant attorney general in charge of the new War Division.

President Roosevelt nominated JOHN K. CALDWELL of Kentucky to be minister and consul-general to Ethiopia.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau last week announced the appointment of three assistant general consuls; THOMAS J. LYNCH of Toledo, Ohio; ANSEL F. LUXFORD of St. Paul, Minn.; and EUGENE F. ROTH of New York City.

Effective April 1, ROBERT K. MCCONNAUGHEY will be deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture. He has been associated with the Farm Credit Administration since March 1940, serving successively as general counsel and as associate solicitor.

DR. FREDERICK H. HARBISON of the University of Chicago was appointed labor counsellor to the Petroleum Administration for War. He will advise and represent PAW on all labor relations and manpower matters affecting the oil industry.

DR. FREDERIC B. KNIGHT will head the Department of Agriculture's Victory Farm Volunteer program to recruit and place on farms a half million high school and college youth.

JOHN G. NEUKOM resigned as chief of the OPA fuel oil rationing branch. He will continue in an advisory capacity part time after March 27. LAURENCE C. VASS of Des Moines, Iowa, succeeds Mr. Neukom. For 7 years Mr. Vass served as chief of the SEC investment banking section and as chief of the SEC market statistics section.

ALEX U. MILLER was named special assistant to the deputy solid fuels coordinator for war.

POSTERS

The following posters are available free upon request to the Division of Public Inquiries, OWI, Washington, D. C.

GIVE IT YOUR BEST

UNITED NATIONS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

STRONG IN STRENGTH OF LORD

REMEMBER DECEMBER 7

AVENUE DECEMBER 7

WE FRENCH WORKERS WARN YOU

BECOME A NURSE

AMERICANS WILL ALWAYS FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

THE STATE OF THIS NATION IS GOOD

THEY'VE GOT MORE IMPORTANT PLACES TO GO THAN YOU

I'LL CARRY MINE, TOO!

WAR SHIPMENTS MEAN LESS FUEL

GUARD YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH

PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN

WHERE OUR MEN ARE FIGHTING. OUR FOOD

IS FIGHTING

DO WITH LESS SO THEY'LL HAVE ENOUGH

USE IT UP. WEAR IT OUT. MAKE IT DO

BATTLE BEGINS WITH YOUR JOB

DO IT RIGHT, MAKE IT BITE

YOU MAKE IT RIGHT, THEY'LL MAKE IT

FIGHT

NEXT OF KIN HAS BEEN NOTIFIED

WHEN YOU'RE A. W. O. L.

Motion Pictures

The use of motion pictures in war plants—where, when, and how films can be used most effectively—is the subject of an investigation recently completed by O. H. Coelln, Editor of Business Screen and reported in the latest issue of that magazine under the title, "Blood, Tears, and the Production Line."

Following are some of the conclusions reached by Mr. Coelln after his first hand survey of typical war production plants:

1. Labor and management agree upon the value of motion pictures.

2. The best films are action films straight from the war fronts.

3. Many unions are now using films in their regular meetings.

4. Pre-shift showings of films in cafeteria or recreation halls are preferred.

5. Technical problems of projection have been easily solved once the value of films has been recognized.

6. Projectors are available in many plants and where they are not, service organizations are ready to furnish them at low cost.

"Blood and tears," Mr. Coelln concludes, "may be pretty remote to most workers and in their absence, the living,

Civil Service Jobs

Apply to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for positions listed below.

War workers should not file unless they may use higher skills in these positions. War Manpower Commission restrictions are posted in first- or second-class post offices.

Accountants and Auditors, \$3,163 to \$6,500.—Industrial cost accountants and public accountants and auditors with diversified or manufacturing cost experience are needed for difficult technical assignments.

Analysts, Business and Industry, \$2,433 to \$6,500.—Particularly desired are persons who have had executive experience (involving analysis) in business or industry as distributors or manufacturers of foods, textiles, metals, consumer goods, or industrial equipment. Specialization may have been in sales management, factory management, procurement, market analysis, traffic management, or expediting of production. Individuals qualified in other commodity fields are also urged to apply.

Economists, Economic Analysts, Statisticians, \$3,163 to \$6,500.—Persons who have had experience or college training in economics or statistics are sought to act on problems arising from the prosecution of the war. Important specialized fields are: Transportation, labor, commodities, industries. But other fields are also open to applicants.

Marketing Specialists, \$2,433 to \$6,500.—Men or women with experience or college training in marketing of agricultural products are needed to investigate current problems involved in marketing of cotton, dairy products, edible fats and oils, animal feeds, fruits and vegetables, grains, meats, poultry and eggs, tobacco, and wool.

Social Scientists, \$3,163 to \$6,500.—Applications are invited from persons who have done research and/or college teaching in one or more of the social science fields in which the historical or evolutionary approach was emphasized.

breathing symbols of the battle fronts as captured by the magic of the screen can help to instill the feeling of responsibility which is vital on our war production lines."

Many of the Office of War Information films are now being shown to war workers in factories and in union halls throughout the country.

Official War Releases

This is a complete list of press releases issued by the Office of War Information from Sunday, March 21, through Saturday, March 27. Copies of these releases may be obtained at the U. S. Information Center, 1400 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.

EAST COAST PETROLEUM SUPPLY. Petroleum Administration for War. Week ended March 20, 1943. OWI-1510.

OIL RAISES TO AID OUTPUT. Petroleum Administration for War. Raising price of California crude described as increasing output of war products on West Coast. OWI-1513.

CERTAIN OIL ORDERS TO END. Petroleum Administration for War. Orders restricting consumption of fuel oil for nonheating purposes will expire April 1. OWI-1507.

SUPPLY OF FATTY OILS LIMITED. Petroleum Administration for War. Amount of fatty oils that may be used in the manufacture of certain lubricating greases limited. OWI-1522.

D. HARRISON JOINS PAW. Petroleum Administration for War. Dr. Frederick H. Harrison of University of Chicago is labor counselor to PAW. OWI-1484.

PETROLEUM APPEALS SPEEDED. Petroleum Administration for War. Administrative procedure in handling exceptions, appeals or denials speeded up. OWI-1485.

INSURANCE FOR 90,000 HOMES. National Housing Agency. Insured mortgage financing made available through amendments to National Housing Act. OWI-1498.

79,800 HOUSING UNITS FINISHED. National Housing Agency. Units for war workers completed during first two months of 1943. OWI-1490.

INSURANCE FOR 90,000 HOMES. National Housing Agency. Approval by President Roosevelt of amendments to National Housing Act makes insured financing available for additional dwelling units. OWI-1497.

BAUXITE PROSPECTING EXPANDING. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines and U. S. Bureau search for additional reserves of domestic bauxite, alumina, and aluminum ores. OWI-1473.

MANGANESE PLANT APPROVED. Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines proposal to erect 400-ton-a-day custom mill approved by Facility Review Committee of WPB. OWI-1508.

PILCHARD CATCH 20 PERCENT OFF. Department of the Interior. 1942-43 catch lower than in previous season due to wartime conditions. OWI-1474.

NEW VANADIUM SOURCE FOUND. Department of the Interior. Iron ore in New York State may provide vanadium for war weapons as result of Bureau of Mines experiments. OWI-1486.

BITUMINOUS OUTPUT HIGH. Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War. Production during week ended March 13 exceeded weekly average. OWI-1488.

EAST COAST SUPPLIES RISE. Office of Solid Fuels Coordinator for War. All-rail shipments into New England in week ending March 13 totaled approximately 404,450 tons. OWI-1476.

ALIEN PATENT "LIBRARIES" OPEN. Office of the Alien Property Custodian. "Libraries" of copies of vested patents will open March 29, at New York and Chicago offices. OWI-1491.

AXIS TECHNICAL BOOKS AVAILABLE. Office of the Alien Property Custodian. Four hundred titles of technical books of Axis origin are available for republication. OWI-1492.

COAL COST COMPILATION ISSUED. Bituminous Coal Division. Cost reports from producers to the Bituminous Coal Division made public. OWI-1523.

SPECIAL CARE FOR WAR MOTHERS. Department of Labor. Care for wives of service men and infants will be available through State Health Departments. OWI-1503.

WAR SHIPPING SUSTAINED. Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. Coordination of

War Shipping Administration and British Ministry of War Transport is achieved through Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. OWI-1500.

AIR RAID WARDENS COMMANDED. Office of Civilian Defense. Wardens of Oklahoma City cited for "blitzkrieg" survey of housing available for war workers. OGD-4.

REPLY TO SENY OFFICE TO INDIA. Board of Economic Warfare Representative to cooperate with British Ministry of Supply in operation of Indian shellac procurement program. OWI-1471.

NATIONAL HEALTH MEETING OPENS. Federal Surgeon General. Forty-first Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers opened by Surgeon General Thomas Parran. OWI-1493.

SUN SHIPBUILDING WINS "M." Maritime Commission. Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Chester, Pennsylvania, surpassed all construction schedules. OWI-1489.

Office of War Information

POST-WAR IDEAS PUBLISHED in second of series of pamphlets—"Toward New Horizons—Proposals for a Free World." OWI-1408.

RECALL TO SENY OFFICE TO INDIA. Board of Economic Warfare Representative to keep necessary automobiles on road during 1943. OWI-1434.

ICKES EXPLAINS SEAFOOD REDUCTION is caused by depletion of Nation's fishing fleets by armed services. OWI-1449.

COMBINED ALUMINUM RULE SET in Committee representing United States, United Kingdom and Canada. OWI-1455.

ANALYSIS OF INFLATION SURVEYED in brief examination of past experiences with economic enemy. OWI-1456.

DATES WITH YOUR GOVERNMENT. March 22—Coffee Stamp No. 26 from War Ration Book One becomes valid. March 22—No. 5 "A" coupons become valid. March 29—Point rationing of meats, canned fish, most edible oils and most natural and processed cheese goes into effect. OWI-146.

FIRST CALAD HULM SHIPPED by Bureau of Mines from new and largest helium plant "somewhere in Texas." OWI-1479.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT LAUNCHED. The U. S. General John Pope first Army transport "TAN" by Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. at yard in Kearny, N. J. OWI-1481.

THE WAR AND BUSINESS. A summary of the week. OWI-1494.

SNAKE VENOMS GATHERED in Union of South Africa for antidotes. OWI-1482.

BOOK PLAN FOR PRISONERS set up by seven Government agencies and Red Cross. OWI-1488.

HOW NAZIS KILLED SMALL BUSINESS by decree and compulsory "rationalization." OWI-1452.

OWI DISCUSSES GARDEN SUPPLIES. Don't let more seed than you need to go to waste and don't plant more seed than you need to get a stand. OWI-1459.

OWI LOOKS AT THE RECORDS, believes job of informing people can best be done through electronic media. OWI-1495.

OWI DAILY PICTURES CLARIFIED as status of employees. OWI-1496.

ABSENTEEISM ATTACK OUTLINED in program striking at bad working and living conditions. OWI-1506.

AMERICAN MACHINES AIDING INDIA. OWI's New Delhi office reports. OWI-1499.

LEND-LEASE AIDS GREECE. OWI announces on anniversary of Greek Independence, March 25. OWI-1505.

BATTLE AGAINST INFLATION SURVEYED in handbook, "Battle Stations for All." OWI-1502.

CHANGE OF BAIT SAVES FISH SUPPLY, estimated 30,000 pounds of food fish a week. OWI-1511.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

THE ARSENALS OF AMERICA (New York and northern New Jersey). WPB-2785.

NELSON ISSUES PRODUCTION REPORT, the eighth of a series. WPB-2888.

CMP PROCEDURES EXPLAINED with respect to delivery of construction projects and plant facilities. WPB-2890.

TOOLS LOSS CAN BE REDUCED through shop education. George H. Johnson, Director of WPB's Tools Division, states. WPB-2895.

CARBON STEEL PLATES RESTRICTED. Types reduced from several hundred to 25. WPB-2878.

FIVE INDUSTRY COMMITTEES FORMED. WPB-2863.

TRANSPORTATION ORDER T-1 INTERPRETED. Whenever any city or village is specifically referred to in any zone designated on List 1, the boundary shall be deemed to include the railroad switching limits as established in daily published rail-tariffs. WPB-2899.

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS ALLOCATIONS. March distribution of aromatic petroleum solvents, naphthenic acid, naphthenates and phenolic resin molded products. WPB-2902.

SHIPBUILDING SUBCOMMITTEE NAMED to recommend minor revisions. WPB-2903.

IMPROVED WAR CONTAINERS SOUGHT for overseas shipment of military and lend-lease products. WPB-2905.

DUPLICATION OF CMP ORDERS ILLEGAL and may subject manufacturers to severe penalties under criminal code. WPB-2906.

HOSIERY COTTON YARNS INCREASED. 900,000 pounds, instead of 600,000 pounds of English yarns will be imported for hosiery manufacture each 3 months. WPB-2907.

NAVY DELIVERIES AT PEAK. Correction in January-February production report states February deliveries greater than in any previous month. WPB-2909.

QUOTE ON FUNNELS SET and on certain cans for use in mining operations and petroleum distribution. WPB-2910.

FARM MACHINERY SCHEDULED by Farm Machinery and Equipment Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-2911.

STOVEPIPE NARROWLY LIMITED for next winter. WPB-2886.

CEMENT TESTING REQUIREMENTS STATED for Portland cement. WPB-2897.

ORDER P-130 REVOKED APRIL 1 to prevent confusion with CMP Regulation 5 which goes into effect on that date. WPB-2904.

CERTAIN TOOLS SIMPLIFIED. Forged axes, hatchets, adzes, broad axes and light hammers. WPB-2908.

PLASTIC PRINTING PLATES USED to save electrolytic copper for essential war purposes. WPB-2912.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM DISCUSSION. Production of cut-sheet photographic film for civilian use may be increased. WPB-2914.

TRACK-LAYING TRACTORS PRODUCE OFF. Shipments in January valued at \$22,457,000. WPB-2916.

ZINC DUST RULE TO BE CONTINUED after March 31. WPB-2919.

SPEED LIMIT ENFORCEMENT Used by Rubber Director Jeffers. WPB-2921.

PRIOR STEEL ORDERS PROTECTED from displacement in mill production schedules. WPB-2924.

SCRAP CONSERVATION ORDERED to conserve critical alloys. WPB-2913.

STORED STEEL ORDERED SOLD. Owners of 56 carloads of steel on hand hereafter in name of War Production Board itself. WPB-2920.

WPB FACILITIES OIL MATERIALS to promote free flow within petroleum industry both at home and abroad. WPB-2917.

ETHYL ALCOHOL DISCOVERED. Industrial alcohol can be made from almost any organic material ranging from sugar to wood. WPB-2918.

WPB PROCEDURE CHANGED. Actions and regulations will be taken hereafter in name of War Production Board itself. WPB-2920.

FIERCE GLASS UNDER ALLOCATION for armed forces. WPB-2941.

SMALLER WAR PLANTS ORDERED in administrative order. WPB-2943.

WAR ALCOHOL PROBLEM Studied by Indus-

Official War Releases

(Continued from page 373)

trial Alcohol Producers Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-2944.

PURCHASES FOR HOUSING EASED, will no longer require authentication by Federal Housing Administration field offices. WPB-2945.

CERTAIN CMP ALLOTMENTS MADE to cover requirements of Class B producers for steel, copper, and aluminum. WPB-2925.

WPB ORGANIZATION EXPLAINED, following issue of administrative order which describes broad duties of vice chairmen and areas which come under their supervision. WPB-2926.

\$1,158,819 IN CONSTRUCTION STOPPED during week ended March 18. WPB-2927.

83,328 NEW TRUCKS LEFT IN Nation's reserve pool. WPB-2931.

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT RESTRICTED for college training programs of armed services. WPB-2932.

FATS COLLECTION STILL LOW although January collection increased. WPB-2933.

MOVIES FILM PROBLEM STUDIED by Motion Picture Producers & Distributors Industry Advisory Committee. WPB-2934.

FERROCHROME FORMULA SET governing computation of requirements for stainless steel. WPB-2935.

150,000 PRESSURE COOKERS in 1943 as requested by Department of Agriculture for canning season. WPB-2936.

HARNESSE RESTRICTION REVOKED. WPB-2938.

SHIFTERS SCHEDULE CHANGED, must heretofore submit requirements in accordance with simplified procedure. WPB-2940.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF H. O. KINC, Director of Copper Division. WPB-2923.

FERROCHROMIUM UNDER ALLOCATION. WPB-2941.

WPB REVOKES TEAK ORDER no longer reserved for Armed Services. WPB-2937.

NEW PHONES AVAILABLE for "producers of substantial quantities of food where such service is essential to operations." WPB-2942.

CONSTRUCTION CONTROL EXPLAINED, WPB diverts vast amounts of material and labor which formerly had been expanded in unessential construction programs. WPB-2931.

LOGGERS' PRIORITY ORDERS REVOKED effective March 31. WPB-2939.

PLASTICS MACHINERY CONTROLLED. WPB-2947.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF J. F. WILDER, Director of Plumbing and Heating Division. WPB-2955.

WPB REVOKES EIGHT FOOD ORDERS, administration assumed by Department of Agriculture. WPB-2958.

RADIO BATTERY SHORTAGE STUDIED by Consumers Durable Goods Division. WPB-2959.

IRON, STEEL SCRAP QUOTA OPT. WPB-2960.

W. B. HOLTON, JR., JOINS WPB, as Production Consultant to valve and fitting industry. WPB-2961.

THERMOPLASTICS RULE REVISED, list of civilian products amended. WPB-2962.

SMALL PAPER QUOTAS CLARIFIED. WPB-2963.

JEFFIES ADVISES RACING OFFICIAL concerning live warfare horse-racing. WPB-2964.

DRYING OILS SITUATION SERIOUS, Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Advisory Committee was informed. WPB-2966.

PRECISION TOOLS RULE EASED for machinists. WPB-2967.

QUARTY MEN SOLVING PROBLEMS of rent material supply and manpower shortage through improved production techniques and by closer control. WPB-2968.

FOODSTUFF GOODS EXCHANGE ALLOWED for non-war goods where inventories are controlled by ration of Order L 219. WPB-2969.

REBATES, FURNITURE SIMPLIFIED for consumers getting less than \$10,000. WPB-2970.

2 GARMENT COMMITTEES NAMED by Director of Industry Advisory Committees. WPB-2945.

CMP COMPLIANCE CHECK PLANNERS for between 5,000 and 10,000 units. WPB-2946.

MALE CLOTHING RULES CONTINUED. WPB-2950.

BUSWAY SPECIFICATIONS CHANGED, saving use of steel and copper. WPB-2951.

1,630 VEHICLES RELEASED week ended March 20. WPB-2952.

ELECTRICITY FOR SMALL FARMS possible under amendment to Utilities Order U-1-c. WPB-2953.

SWEATER FAULTS BAN URGED to effect conservation of materials and labor. WPB-2957.

POULTRY TO HAVE VITAMIN A in concentrated form this Spring to make up for feed deficiencies. WPB-2965.

PETROLEUM ORDERS TRANSFERRED TO PAW—M-188—Petroleum Sulfonates, and M-258—Mineral Oil Polymers. WPB-2971.

WPB ADVISORY COMMITTEES FORMED. WPB-2972.

PETROLEUM OPERATORS EXEMPTED FROM CMP inventory provisions. WPB-2973.

ALLOY REDUCTION DISCUSSED by Ferrous Foundry Industry Advisory Committee and officials of the Steel Division. WPB-2974.

ELECTRIC MOTORS PURCHASES DISCUSSED. WPB-2975.

UTILITIES ORDER CORRECTION, Substitute corrected copy of Utilities Order U-2 for copy which was attached to press release WPB-2942. WPB-2976.

AGAVE CORDAGE ORDER INTENSIFIED. WPB-2977.

WATER COOLERS CONTROL TIGHTENED. WPB-2978.

TILE MAKERS MUST FILE APPLICATIONS if products require the use of corrugated or wooden containers for shipping purposes. WPB-2979.

CAN OPENERS MAY STAGE COMEBACK to relieve shortage of essential kitchen utensil. WPB-2980.

NEW TANK TRUCK RULING prohibits the transfer, without authority, of fluid-food tank trucks and trailers and fluid-food tank trucks. WPB-2981.

RUBBER PROCESSING EQUIPMENT UNDER CONTROL of Order L-143-a. WPB-2983.

Office of Price Administration

BUTTER PRICING REVISED for retail stores or creameries selling directly to consumer, and retailers doing own printing of butter. OPA-1971.

IMPORTANT MEAT RATIONING DATES for institutional users, wholesalers, processors, distributors, retailers. OPA-2002.

RADIO SERVICE CHARGE RESTRICTED for tube sales unless practice was customary in March 1942. OPA-2017.

PRICE GOODS COMMITTEE SET for converters and jobbers of cotton and rayon finished goods. OPA-2020.

OPA INSPECTORS SAVING THIEVES, Deputy Administrator O'Leary says. OPA-2021.

FUEL OIL RATION STUB TO BE SAVED as it will be required next winter. OPA-2023.

OPA LISTS CHEESE PRICE. OPA-2034.

OPA EXPANDS PRICE RULING on poultry bones and condiments. OPA-2036.

CHESNUT LUMBER CEILING FIXED. OPA-2045.

PASTRIES ORDER EXPLAINED. OPA-2041.

FEATHERS PROCESSING RULING ISSUED. OPA-2056.

REVISED POINT TABLE ISSUED. OPA-2093.

NEW OPA COMMITTEES NAMED. OPA-2103.

NEW MEATS, FATS INVENTORY REQUIRED of industrial users and primary distributors. OPA-2108.

OPA SETS TOMATOES CEILING for 1943 pack. OPA-2109.

RED STAMP SHOPPING EXPLAINED in leaflet "How To Shop for Meats and Fats With Red Stamps." OPA-2025.

EAST'S "GAS" RATION EXPLAINED. OPA-2031.

RETAIL BUTTER AND FATS SALES SUSPENDED March 22. OPA-2032.

CONSTRUCTION TO BE FREE OF PRICE CONTROL, Repair and maintenance services remain under control. OPA-2038.

FATS EXCEPTION AUTHORITY GRANTED to District OPA offices. OPA-2038.

COTTON YARN CONTROL, Modified to distinguish between "finished" cotton thread and thread yarn. OPA-T-668.

CERTAIN ITEM LISTING ENDED for deliveries of lamb and mutton. OPA-T-677.

STAMP FREIGHTS ALLOWED for packers who previously paid them. OPA-T-679.

CERTAIN MICA PRICES RAISED one-fourth cent a pound. OPA-T-680.

OPA MEAT PROSECUTIONS REACH 783 in drive to stamp out black market. OPA-2037.

FREIGHT TAX PASSES 6, Contract carriers not required to absorb 3% transportation tax imposed by Revenue Act of 1942. OPA-2044.

WHOLESALE MEAT RATIONING EXPLAINED. OPA-2045.

JOHN G. NEUMON RESIGNS as chief of fuel oil rationing branch. OPA-2050.

SILVERWARE PRICES RAISED for 12 specified lines of finished silverware and articles containing newly mined domestic silver. OPA-2052.

OYSTER CANNERS' CEILINGS LIFTED 20 cents per dozen cans on No. 1 picnic size, 45 cents per dozen on larger No. 2 picnic sizes. OPA-2053.

PALMER TO SURVEY OPA on committee headed by Clyde L. Herting. OPA-2054.

MEAT RATION POINTS TABLE ISSUED for trade. OPA-2049.

MILITARY COTTONS' RULE DELAYED, Manufacturers allowed 30 days during which they may deliver at old prices "unlisted military fabrics." OPA-2051.

1943 PACK OF PEAS PRICED. OPA-2060.

FOOD IN LOCKERS EXEMPT from meat-rationing regulations. OPA-2061.

FOOD RATION TO PERCENT OF 1942 for industrial users. OPA-2062.

EGG PRICING RULE MODIFIED except in retail stores. OPA-2069.

SEED POTATO RULE MODIFIED, Wholesalers, jobbers, shippers who on March 19 have potatoes labeled "seed" in transit may remove label and sell potatoes for food. OPA-2073.

POINT VALUE DEADLINE CLARIFIED, No meat may be delivered after 12:01 a. m., March 29, except against correct point values. OPA-2075.

CERTAIN CCC CORN SALES FREE. OPA-2076.

CRUPE OIL RULE EXTENDED, may be made retroactive when approved by OPA. OPA-T-685.

GRAY IRON CASTINGS DEFINED to enable sellers to determine price methods. OPA-T-673.

FERTILIZER PRICES MODIFIED in certain localities and under particular conditions. OPA-T-682.

LIMING MATERIALS PRICING STUDIED for producers and retailers. OPA-T-708.

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATORS REPRICED to assist dealers in repairing and selling. OPA-1976.

OPA BROADENS ADJUSTMENT REGULATION, to include anthracite receivers in additional New England areas. OPA-1982.

FREIGHT GRAIN DOORS RULING when sold to railroads for use in box cars. OPA-1984.

MEAT RATIONING GUIDE ISSUED. OPA-1985.

FORMULA SAVINGS PASSED on by food manufacturers. OPA-1990.

RAYON REGULATION ANNOUNCED. OPA-2111.

ASPHALT BASE COMPONENTS DEFINED. OPA-T-690.

BUILDING MATERIALS ORDER REVISED. OPA-T-701.

OPA RULES ON GRANITE GRIT. OPA-T-702.

PRICE REGULATION EXPLAINED. OPA-T-706.

FOOD DEALERS' Q. AND A. ISSUED. OPA-T-718.

WHITE POTATOES PRICES SET. OPA-T-720.
BROOM PRICES INCREASED 10%. OPA-2000.
NEW PAPER CEILINGS SET. OPA-2006.
EVICTION REGULATIONS MODIFIED to make period of notice required of landlords coincide with that set up by local law. OPA-1891.
SPRINGTIME PRICES SET. OPA-2006.
NEW SUGAR ZONE CREATED. OPA-2024.
COAL STOVES FREED MARCH 30 for supplementary heating by owners of private residential premises. OPA-2030.

MEAT RATIONING Q. AND A. ISSUED. OPA-2033.
TIRE RATIONING LIBERALIZED. OPA-2035.
SEED POTATO SALES PROHIBITED for any purpose other than planting. OPA-2057.
KOSHER MEATS POINTS ANNOUNCED. OPA-2046.
BANKING SYSTEM URGED in RATIONING to safeguard transactions in stamps and other ration paper. OPA-2018.

"A-5" COUPON VALUE EXPLAINED. "A-5" coupons will be worth 3 gallons each—the same value that A coupons in the East now have. OPA-2029.

BUTTER CEILINGS EXCLUDE TAX. OPA-T-686.
HOMINY UNDER GENERAL MPR at levels of March 1942. OPA-T-687.
RADIO PARTS PRICING MODIFIED. OPA-T-689.
CURED HERRING PRICES FIXED. OPA-T-690.
OPA EXTENDS FLOUR RULE. OPA-T-691.
SOCIAL LABOR COST FORMULA for molded vulcanized vegetable oil products. OPA-T-696.

POINT INVOICES ADVISED. OPA-T-707.
SUPERPHOSPHATE CEILINGS SPECIFIC, uniform to all sellers at each producing point in U. S. OPA-2044.

TEAR GAS RULES MODIFIED. OPA-2011.
TEXTILE CUTS NOT IN PROSPECT, says Director Haley, of Textile Leather and Apparel Price Division. OPA-2059.

OLD CURED HAIR PRICES FIXED. OPA-2065.
TIN CAN PRICES REVISED to avert increased consumer costs of commercially processed foods. OPA-2005.

RESTAURANT PORTIONS RATIONED with approximately same average allowance that home consumer will receive. OPA-2074.

FROZEN FISH MARK-UPS FIXED. OPA-2077.
TWO BILLS OFFERED by OPA—Face Bill and Backward Bill. OPA-2079.

CEILINGS ON UNIFORMS CONSIDERED, presented to representative group of uniform manufacturers. OPA-2086.

STOVE RATION LIST BEADENED for those eligible to purchase coal-burning stoves. OPA-2088.

SCHOOL RATION ORDER ISSUED. OPA-2089.
ERRORS IN RMPR-230 CORRECTED. OPA-T-685.

PAUSE PRICE RULE TIGHTENED, sellers cannot use brokerage value in order to obtain higher prices. OPA-T-684.

ROAD EQUIPMENT RENTAL RAISED 25% for Alaskan construction and road maintenance. OPA-T-688.

LUMBER PRICING MODIFIED in regulation on distribution yard sales of softwood lumber. OPA-T-694.

FERRUCS FORBIDINGS RULE SIMPLIFIED to meet practices and problems of industry. OPA-2012.

CHESTNUT EXTRACT CEILINGS SET. Extract is essential in tanning heavy leather. OPA-2014.

LOGS AND "BOLTS" UNDER PRICE CONTROL. OPA-2027.

CHEESE FREE LIST ISSUED. OPA-2043.

TRACTOR TIRES AVAILABLE to tire dealers or persons selling or servicing farm equipment who need tires to serve customers. OPA-2074.

NEW POINTS TABLE. Second Official Table of Point Values for Processed Foods. OPA-2080.

CERTAIN RUBBER SUPPLIES FREED from price control when sold by dental, surgical, and hospital supply houses. OPA-2091.

WEST'S CRAPES PRICES RAISED 25 cents per barrel. OPA-2098.

SOYBEANS PRICE FREE when specially cleared for use in production of food products. OPA-T-705.

CANNED TURKEY OUTPUT AIDED for Army and Navy use by new price rule. OPA-T-695.
ALUMINUM SCRAP PRICING MODIFIED to permit secondary smelters in strictly defined instances to pay baling and briquetting premiums for three grades. OPA-T-698.

Department of Agriculture

SLAUGHTER PERMITS READY for livestock slaughterers who are not registered with OPA under Meat Restriction Order 1. AG-184.

SPICES ORDER UNDER AGRICULTURE. Food Distribution Orders 31 to 39. AG-187.

LACETA OIL UNDER CONTROL. Revised order places Cacahuanache oil and laceta oil under same allocation control as oilseeds nut oil. AG-188.

AGRICULTURE RULES PALM OIL in Food Distribution Order No. 38 transferring control. AG-189.

SOAP GLYCERINE REDUCED. Food Distribution Order No. 33 reduces permitted glycerine content of soaps to 4% of 1%. AG-190.

TUNG OIL UNDER CLOSE CONTROL. Food Distribution Order No. 39 makes necessary specific authorization to deliver or accept tung oil. AG-191.

RAPESEED OIL CONTROL TIGHTENED in Food Distribution Order No. 35. AG-192.

SPICES ORDER UNDER AGRICULTURE CONTROL. AG-183.

GLYCERINE UNDER CLOSE CONTROL. AG-194.

AGRICULTURE CONTROLS CASHWAL OIL. AG-196.

CASTOR OIL UNDER CONTROL. AG-196.

SOAP PROBLEMS DISCUSSED by Soap and Glycerine Advisory Committee. AG-197.

IOWA MILK ORDER VOTE SOON on tentatively amended Federal order. AG-198.

ALLIED FOOD SHIPMENTS LISTED. 447,000,000 pounds foodstuffs and other agricultural commodities delivered during January. AG-186.

WAR TABLE DRAMATIZED in play, "It's Up to You," presented by the Playhouse Theaters, American Theater Wing. AG-199.

EQUINE SLEEPING SICKNESS STUDIED. Disease incapacitates horses during months they are needed most. AG-202.

AGRICULTURE TO BUY HEAP from Kentucky growers at 26 cents a pound for Grade A-line, 29 cents for Grade B-line, 17 cents for Grade A-Tow and 15 cents for Grade B-Tow. AG-213.

TEA QUOTAS ANNOUNCED for packers and wholesale receivers for second quarter of 1943. AG-214.

INDUSTRIAL OIL USERS RATIONED. AG-203.

DR. WILDER NAMED FOOD ADVISOR to Secretary Wickard. AG-204.

RATION DIRECTIVES ISSUED to OPA for meats, edible fats and oils (including butter), and cheese. AG-205.

KANSAS HEADS FARM VOLUNTEER program for Extension Service. AG-206.

DEERED WHOLE EGGS RESERVED for delivery to governmental agencies. AG-207.

COLD STORAGE EGGS RESERVED for governmental agencies. AG-208.

FROZEN VEGETABLES INCREASE SOUGHT by nearly 100,000 pounds over 1942 output. AG-210.

U. S. APPROVES RICE ALLOCATIONS for United States and neutral countries. AG-217.

WICKARD BROADCASTS on National Farm and Home Hour Program, March 26, 1943. AG-223.

N. Y. MILKSHED PRICING CONTINUED at \$3.50 per hundredweight, "to meet emergency need for production of all available foods." AG-225.

SMALL HOME FLOCKS ADVISED, for home food production. AG-209.

\$912,500 REE LOANS REPORTED to 12 systems in 10 States. AG-215.

FOOD PACKAGING PROTECTED, so that restrictions on use of packaging materials will not limit packing of essential foodstuffs. AG-216.

1,508,856 LOANS ON COTTON, on 2,843,524 bales of 1942-crop cotton through March 20, 1943. AG-217.

FDA PURCHASES OFF 30 Percent for Lend-Lease, Territorial Emergency programs, Red Cross and other purposes during February. AG-218.

WICKARD WELCOMES DAVIS to food administration work. AG-219.

MEAT DISTRIBUTION TRANSFERRED from the OPA to the Food Distribution Administration, effective April 1. AG-224.

CREDIT CORPORATION LOANS ANNOUNCED. 45,183 loans and 53,173,102 bushels of 1942 corn in the amount of \$41,112,314.12. AG-229.

SPARAGUS CEILINGS RAISED. Carriers to get prices in line with production costs. AG-227.

MARCH WHEAT LOANS ANNOUNCED. Through March 20, 1943, Commodity Credit Corporation made 538,306 loans on 405,814,652 bushels of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$458,574,506.13. AG-230.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER RULE MODIFIED governing delivery and distribution. AG-220.

SCHOOL FOOD PROGRAM ENDS APRIL 30. Inventories remaining will be released for Federal procurement programs or turned back to normal channels of trade. AG-221.

FEED WHEAT RELEASED SOON (100 million bushels of Government-owned wheat). AG-222.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION

LABOR FAVORS PARTY FOR WOMEN at two-day conference in Washington on "Women-power in Transportation." ODT-163.

ODT ENDS RAIL RPT-160.

SCHOOL BUS CONSERVATION studied by New York State War Transportation Committee of State War Council. ODT-164.

CAR LOADINGS HEAVIER, increased from 20,294 pounds in December 1942 to 20,549 pounds in January 1943. ODT-165.

DERBY TRAVEL RESTRICTED. ODT-166.

TANK BARGES FOR CHARTERERS. Fleet of 500 wooden petroleum tank barges, 21 towboats and 100 tugboats now under construction. ODT-150.

HEAVIER CARLOADS REPORTED, averaged 41.4 tons per car in November 1942. ODT-167.

GRAIN TRANSPORT COMMITTEE FORMED. ODT-168.

CIRCUS TRAINS AUTHORIZED. ODT-169.

FARM TRANSPORTATION DISCUSSED. Increase in crop acreage, coupled with decline in number of farm trucks, add to difficulties of agricultural transportation. ODT-170.

ODT REGULATIONS ANNOUNCED governing the conduct of rail, water, motor carrier, and freight forwarder rate bureaus. ODT-171.

DAIRY TRANSPORTATION PLAN APPROVED for St. Croix County, Wis., milkshed. ODT-173.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

POLICY GROUP LIAISON NAMED. Chairman of Women's Advisory Committee-Hickey will sit as observer with Management-Labor Policy Committee. PM-4345.

WOMEN MOBILIZE FARM HANDS for active service on Nation's farms this summer. PM-4344.

NEURO WAR WORKERS INCREASE more than 100% in Los Angeles area between May 1942 and January 1943. PM-4341.

ESSENTIAL JOBS LIST REVISED, including detailed index of products, services, and facilities. PM-4342.

48-HOUR WEEK DEADLINE APRIL 1 for employers in areas and industries designated as covered by 48-hour-week order. PM-4347.

SMALL COMMUNITIES GET CONTRACTS, greater share of Nation's munitions contracts than ever before. PM-4347.

New Nazi Mobilization to Close 100,000 More Retail Shops

Swastika Has Become Symbol of Betrayal For Thousands of German Businessmen

On the basis of information from authoritative sources in neutral countries, the Office of War Information reported this week that the Nazi swastika has become the symbol of betrayal for scores of thousands of German businessmen. The magnitude of the betrayal is partially indicated in the estimates made by Reichsminister Funk on the number of retail enterprises which will be closed down under the total mobilization program which was launched by the Nazis on January 29. Reichsminister Funk pointed out that although 10 percent of the 833,000 retail shops in Germany had been closed down before the program was announced, between 100,000 and 120,000 more such establishments will be closed down in the immediate future.

Flour wholesalers and dairymen will also be hit by the Nazi program. The number of wholesale flour outlets will be cut from 10,000 to 3,500 while the number of dairies will be reduced from 12,000 to 7,900. In addition, the publishers of small newspapers will be forced to merge their enterprises with large publications, and magazines and periodicals, except those which the Nazi Party considers politically necessary, are expected to disappear from the scene.

Investments Controlled

The investments of Germans will also be affected by new Nazi decrees. Activity on the Berlin Stock Exchange has been limited to one hour a day. In addition, all individual share holdings in excess of 50,000 Reichsmarks must be registered. The Reich is entitled to buy the shares of individual shareholders at the rate which existed on December 12, 1941. These decrees were announced by Transocean Radio.

The directives of the Reichsminister of Economics divide German trade into groups of which two are subject to partial or total closure. They consist of the following lines of business: furniture, wallpaper, linoleum, curtains, paints, books, antiques, musical instruments, leatherware, tobacco, toys, umbrellas, and haberdasheries. In this group a strictly limited number of stores are to be permitted to operate.

Shops selling automobiles, china, candy, stamps, perfume, rugs, sporting goods, pianos, radios, furs, and jewelry are to be or have been closed.

It is reported that 15,000 confectionery shops, 41,000 shops carrying textile goods, and 17,000 drugstores already have gone out of business. No figures are available for all of the various types of retail stores closed. At the same time, the decree orders the registration of all women from 17 to 65 years of age who will be forced into the war factories and war offices. This ruling is expected to deprive German retailers of their last source of labor to run their stores.

Labor Supply Cut

The Nazis forestalled all attempts of businessmen to save their stock from the grip of the State and the Nazi party. Shopkeepers who expected their stores to be closed any minute tried to sell their stock as quickly as possible. But orders had already appeared forbidding the sale of all unrationed goods to an extent exceeding the average quota for January or freezing their sale altogether for a period of two weeks.

Since 1942, when the Nazis introduced a compulsory price system based on the costs of the lowest-cost producers, the smaller enterprises in Germany have been forced to operate on the basis of

Plans Set Up to Send Books to Prisoners

Reciprocal Among Belligerents; Certain Material Banned

A program for the distribution of books to officially identified prisoners of war and civilian internees in enemy-occupied countries has been set up by seven Government agencies and the Red Cross. The plan also provides for reception of books by prisoners in United States internment camps. Restrictions on sending V-mail to these prisoners and internees were announced.

The book distribution program, superseding all previous regulations, was drawn up by the Office of Censorship and approved by the Board of Economic Warfare, Office of the Provost-Marshal General, Post Office Department, Naval Intelligence, Military Intelligence, the State Department and the Red Cross. Regulations contain an official list of condemned subject material as different as lithography and politics.

Publisher Addresses Books

Since only new books may be sent directly to individuals, the sender gives the publisher or bookseller the prisoner's name, address and number. The publisher wraps and addresses the books, forwards it to the Office of Censorship's New York station where it is checked for conformity to the regulations and for security reasons. If approved the book is mailed directly to the prisoner. Only one package of 5 pounds can be sent every 30 days.

Enemy censorship authorities undoubtedly examine the book thoroughly to see that it contains no objectionable material. It is assumed that the plan works exactly the same in reverse if Axis subjects wish to send books to specific individuals in prison, internment or detention camps in the United States or territories.

an absolute minimum of profit or close down, or they have become outright subsidiaries of giant corporations and monopolies. One institution after another in the economy of Germany has been crushed by Nazi decrees and regulations designed to turn competition into monopolistic collusion. Large German industry has been organized into compulsory or semicompulsory cartels under the supervision of the State and the Nazi party.



—Mats available.



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